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A Great-Britain.

LONDON, MARCH 30-31, 1882.

THE CLOTURE DIVISION.

The division on Mr. Marriott's amendment to the Prime Minister's clôture resolution was taken at an early hour on Friday morning, and resulted in the victory of the Government by 318 to 279. The numbers show that on this question the normal majority for Ministers over the Conservative Opposition and the Parnellite party combined has been diminished by more than one-half. Yet the manner in which the issue was placed before the House and in which it was met by the Government would have sufficed to account for a more successful result of a strenuous appeal to party discipline and the unexampled efforts of the Whips. The change in the terms of Mr. Marriott's amendment was made use of to persuade the House that the resistance to the resolution was inspired by hostility to any reform whatever in the rules of procedure. The threat of resignation or dissolution was brandished over the heads of members. At the same time, ambiguous expressionswhich might mean anything or nothingwere thrown out to induce the more resolute of the Liberal opponents of the new rule, if not to waive their scruples, at least to defer the assertion of them to a later stage. Lord Hartington intimated that when Mr. Marriott's amendment had been disposed of the time would come for considering "modifications" of the Ministerial plan, and Mr. Gladstone himself, in dealing with the demand for leave of absence to Mr. Parnell and his companions in Kilmainham, declined beforehand to regard the vote taken this "conclusive." There have been prevailing rumours that, if Liberal members who are unwalling to sanction the closing of debates by a bare majority would only vote against Mr. Marriott's amendment, something will be done by and by to meet their objections, and to mitigate the rigour of of the proposed rule. These mingled blandishments and menaces, sustained by the compulsion of the Birmingham organization, wrought upon many who were known to be hostile to the Ministerial scheme, and who failed to support their convictions by their votes when the division was called. Some, indeed, whose condemnation of the clôture by a bare majority has been undisguised voted on Friday morning with the Gowernment. Nevertheless, a victory won by such means can scarcely be regarded even as a tactical success, while it can claim no moral authority whatever. It represents the judgment and the will of a minority, not only overruling the Opposition, but dragging captive with them the feebler and less courageous of their own recalcitrant

comrades. A change in the Parliamen-

tary system, of grave and far-reaching

consequences, will thus be carried out by

the votes of less than half the members

of the House of Commons, and with the

good will, probably, of not so many as

The Standard says :- If a formal vindi-

one-third .- Times.

cation of the Conservative Party from the charge of sympathy with Obstruction were needed, it was abundantly forthcoming in the frank and able speech of the Leader of the Opposition on Thursday night. Sir Stafford Northcote declared that he substantially agreed with all the New Rules except the first, and he demonstrated in the plainest manner why the whole question of the Cloture ought, at least, to be postpened. The chief causes of Obstruction are the practice of speaking against time, the frequency of Motions for adjournment, and the gratuitous raising of debates upon frivolous issues. The subsidiary remedies proposed by the Government are, Sir Stafford Northcote justly urged, perfectly adequate for these evils. Why is the most desperate cure, therefore, to be applied first? The objections to this plan are obvious; its advantages are imperceptible. It will not merely subject debates in the House of Commons to the risk of an almost intolerable despotism; it will seriously affect the position of the Speaker and of the Chairman of Committees, and can scarcely fail to detract from the authority of both. However impartial and equitable their ruling may be, there will exist a disposition on the part of the House to challenge it, and to regard Chairman and Speaker alike, not as arbitrators, but as the instruments of the dominant faction. Mr. Gladstone in his reply denounced this as an imaginary danger. The Conservatives, he said. were the slaves of their own idle fears. The Speaker would forfeit his authority if he were not to interpret the "evident sense of the House" in a manner which would command its unanimous and unreluctant consent. But all this is mere speculation. The composition of the House of Commons and the influences which domimate it change from Session to Session, and still more from Parliament to Parliament. Twenty years ago the Prime Minister would probably not have thought that St. Stephen's would present the same spectacle that it does now. Can he be sure that it will not undergo equally startling vicissitudes before the present century has expired? Should these occur they will not leave the position of the Speaker untouched, and the force of circumstances may be too strong to enable Sir Henry Brand's successors to maintain the attitude of judicial independence which he has himself consistently preserved.

shows how thoroughly the French gag is shows how thoroughly the French gag is detested in the House of Commons. That

dred, which answered in the spring of 1880 to the Prime Minister's beck and call, has melted away, and, in reply to the vital test of a vote of confidence, a comparatively small majority is all that can be dragged together at home, or fetched from abroad, under terror of a dissolution of Parliament. This objectionable and mischievous scheme was presented to the House of Commons between five and six weeks ago; but no argument which has been used against it equals in cogency the figures of Friday morning's division list. It has been admitted in the House, and without contradiction, that seventy Liberals are opposed to the cloture. If, therefore, those seventy representatives of the people had voted according to their consciences, Mr. Marriott's amendment would have been carried, not lost. This reign of terror cannot continue much longer. The present Government cannot carry on their business with the aid of half-hearted and sulky supporters, legislating, as black slaves perform their labours, under the eye of an overseer armed with a whip. The Prime Minister on Friday morning defended the right of the Cabinet to threaten resignation, but as a plan to which no Administration could often resort. Members of Parliament made to go in fear of the Caucus are not proper representatives of public opinion. They are mere delegates of party wire-pullers, and their degradation is calculated to shut out men of independent mind from the service of the country. But, though Mr. Marriott's amendment is lost, the first of the Clôture resolutions has not entirely weathered the storm, nor are the Government yet out of the wood. Even now there is time for them to yield, and submit to that "evident sense of the House," for which they affect a sincere reverence. The Members of the Cabinet, some of whom are men deeply read in Constitutional history as well as highly trained in the practice of Parliament, cannot be blind to the fact that the Clôture is an unconstitutional weapon; that it is an attempt to put a bridle upon the House of Commons for all time, which at most can only be needed for a temporary purpose. Liberty has often been likened to a tree, and, like a tree, the liberty to speak freely, which Parliament once valued beyond all other privileges, may be hacked at the roots and killed in course of a few hours, though it took centuries to attain its full

great majority, numbering over one hun-

SERIOUS RIOTS IN SPAIN.

The correspondent of the Standard in Madrid telegraphed on Thursday night:

The agitation which has prevailed for the past few days, owing to the hostility of the working classes to the new industrial taxes, and to the Protectionists' objections to the French Treaty, culminated last night at Barcelona in a serious riot, which was not quelled by the police until the houses of the tax collectors had been destroyed, the streets resounding with revolutionary cries, and so alarming the tradesmen that they closed their places of business. At the beginning of the Session of the Cortes to-day, the Minister read telegrams giving full details of the riot. About one hundred persons were arrested and sent before the ordinary tribunals this morning. Telegrams state that the shops, factories, and counting-houses are clos giving a singular aspect to the city, as immense multitudes are slowly walking about, and denouncing the Excise duties, the Industrial Tax, and the French Treaty. Serious apprehension is expressed by the authorities at what may result from the attitude of the operatives, who to-day again made seditious demonstrations.

The same aspect of affairs is presented in the principal towns of Catalonia, Valencia, and Aragon, and the provinces are combined in the same spirit of resistance to the increase of taxation. In the lobbies of the Cortes every other topic is forgotten. Wild rumours were circulated, causing the Funds to fall to 28 50, both for account and cash. Senor Sagasta, in Council to-day, explained to the King the state of Catalonia, which, in his opinion, was due to the resistance of local interests to Free Trade more than to the new taxation. The agitation, he said, was also fomented by the friends of Ruiz Zorrilla as well as by Federals and Conservatives to compel the Minister of Finance to resign. The Cabinet believe that the civil authorities will preserve order; but the garrison, under General Blanco, will crush all fresh riots that may break out. In the House of Deputies the Minister of Finance declared that he alone assumed the responsibility of his policy, and wished not to entangle the Cabinet with his fate if circumstances led

DISCLOSURE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Dr. Alfred Carpenter writes to the Times to protest against certain provisions of bills now before Parliament for compelling the disclosure of cases of infectious disease. In addition to making the householder liable if he fails to inform the authorities, it is proposed to lay upon the doctor a

similar responsibility:—
Dr. Carpenter holds that this is to compel a breach of professional confidence which will greatly injure the medical profession and will defeat the object aimed at. He wishes a "moral duty" to be placed on the doctor to give those in charge of the case information as to its nature, and to urge upon them the propriety of disclosure. Then in case of their failing in their duty the doctor would appear as the chief witness against them instead of as their fellow culprit. It may be fully admitted that the proposed law would throw upon the profession a duty which, in its present state of feeling, would be disagreeable, but we venture to think that state of feeling largely conventional and artificial. If there is a clear public advan-tage in a defined and limited departure from existing etiquette, the profession ought to accommodate its unwritten rules to the facts. Without making the doctor responsible for disclosure, we do not see how the aim of the proposed legislation can be attained. When case of scarlet fever terminates fatally, the doctor's certificate, without which interment cannot take place, would, of course, show that the law had been broken, and punish-ment might follow. But if the patient recovers, there are no means of bringing home the guilt of concealment to those in charge of the case, so long as the doctor is permitted under cover of etiquette to connive at disobedience of the law. Yet, as every one knows a patient recovering from scarlet fever is infinitely more dangerous to the public than one who succumbs to the attack. Nor can we agree with Dr. Carpenter that his plan would put the doctor in a more agreeable position than the one proposed. In every case there would be the risk of detection by the authorities, and the doctor would therefore always occupy the position of a possible witness. He would find that position more unpleasant and more destructive of good relations than a known and universal obligation to give notice of the existence of infectious disease. Finally, the best men in the profession will bear us out in saying that there The Premier has this time escaped, observes the Daily Telegraph; but the result serves the Daily Telegraph; but the result will be result wil IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS .- THURSDAY.

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the woolsack at five o'clock.

Lord KIMBERLEY read a telegram from Sir Hercules Robinson stating the Basuto policy of the Colonial Government in terms substantially the same as those already announced. Lord Courtown, in moving for correspon-dence between the Irish Executive and the Director of the Property Defence Association, complained that, by not giving the services of the police, as a rule, for the protection of Irish farms in the possession of caretakers, the Government threw on the landlords too

heavy a responsibility.

Lord Carlingford stated that the Government, with the concurrence of the special resi-dent magistrates, had arrived at the conclusion that in the performance of other functions the police were able to render more effectual service in the cause of law and order than they could in the way referred to by the noble lord. The Government were very grateful to the Property Defence Association for doing what could not have been so well performed by individuals or the Executive.

Lord GRANVILLE, replying to Lord Stratheden and Campbell, stated that in the beginning of this month a Russian vessel, with 700 soldiers on board, anchored in the Bosphorus without permission of the Ottoman Government, and had resumed her voyage before instructions from that Government had been received. The Russian Embassy said that permission had not been asked because the soldiers were passengers and unarmed. Since that occurrence a Russian vessel having exiles under an armed guard passed through In this case permission was applied for and the Turkish Minister objected. Her Majesty's Government were awaiting further information as to how the matter had been decided. On the motion of Lord Thurlow, their Lordships agreed to resolutions embodying the joint recommendations of both Houses in respect to the printing of the Minutes and other papers of the House. The effect of the resolutions is to throw the work open to com-

Their Lordships adjourned at five minutes

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at five minutes to four o'clock, when there was a very large attendance of hon. members on both sides of the House. Prince Christian, the Duke of Abercorn, Lord Brabourne, and Lord Mac-Laren were present in the gallery over the clock; and the accommodation of the Strangers' Gallery was taxed to its utmost capacity More than 60 questions were addressed to various members of the Government, a large porportion of them to the Irish Secretary, and it was close upon 6 o'clock before the orders

of the day were reached. In reply to a question from Mr. Hicks, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN said that Sir E. Watkin's solicitor had submitted to the Solicitor to the Board of Trade the documents on which he founded his claim to the foreshore at Dover, and a case would be submitted to the Law Officers, but in the meantime the promoters of the Tunnel had been warned that the Government claimed the bed of the sea below water-mark and for three miles, and would assert their right in any manner which the interests of the country might require.

In answer to Sir W. Lawson, Mr. Court-

NEY confirmed the intelligence received from the Cape as to the Basutoland settlement, the main points of which are that there is to be no abandonment under any circumstances, no renewal of the war, no confiscation except in the last resort, and a repeal of the disarma-ment proclamation, and that a Commission is to be appointed to investigate the losses of the loyal Basutos.

In reply to several questions from Mr. Callan in reference to Mr. Courtney's recent speeches, Mr. GLADSTONE said that the Under-Secretary went to East Cornwall not as the organ of the Government, but to speak his own sentiments; but with regard to the two specific points—Home Rule and Coercion he said the Government, though they had no purpose of proposing measures on either of them, were exceedingly anxious to deal with local self-government in Ireland, and would, of course, take whatever steps might be necessary for securing law and order in Ireland. But as the present Coercion Act did not expire until September and the circumstances of Ireland varied from month to month, it was not necessary to come to any decision now. In answer to Mr. Dickson, Mr. Gladstone promised to take the question of arrears in Ireland into consideration during the recess, but would give no further pledge.

THE CLOTURE. The adjourned debate on the cloture was

resumed by Mr. Вибит, who remarked that the surprising alarm manifested by the Conservatives argued a great want of confidence in their own chance of returning to power at some time. No member of the House could deny the difficulty of getting on with business—no Government could do what was expected from it-the Committees had proved useless, and it was universally admitted that something must be done. If it had any defect the particular proposal now before the House was not suffi-ciently stringent, and the safeguards with which it was surrounded made it impossible that any injustice could be done in bringing a debate which had been unduly prolonged to a close. On this point he showed that the Ministerial proposal would press less severely on small minorities than the two-thirds majority, while large minorities could take care of themselves and would require no protection. Mr. Bright provoked strong remonstrances from the other side by describing their alarm as "simulated" and by reminding them that they had expressed similar ground-less alarms at the repeal of the Corn Laws, the Reform Bill of 1866, and other occasions, and went on to dispute the interpretation generally put on "freedom of speech," which ne said was not the right to talk any quantity, but for any man to say what he pleased without fear of the Crown or the law of libel. He treated as a mere bugbear the suggestion that the Speaker would at any time lend himself to an improper use of the power, and finally pointing out that a certain portion of the Irish party whose designs he illustrated by re-ference to the Chicago Convention had declared war against the House of Commons and had avowed their intention to make government by Parliament impossible, he appealed to the Conservatives, whose patriotism he admitted, and to all other members to assist the Government in enabling Parliament to perform its duties.

Colonel STANLEY regretted that Mr. Bright had offered no proof that the alarm of the Opposition was ungrounded and had said nothing to remove it. Commenting on the discrepancies of the Ministerial speakers, he disputed Lord Hartington's contention that members had no personal rights of speech, and argued that the difficulties by which the Government justified their present proposal would be met by the subsequent resolutions Whatever might be Mr. Gladstone's intentions as to the manner in which the cloture should be worked, the utterances of younger Ministers made it clear that it was to be used very actively, and interpreting it according to the letter he showed that it might be used to prevent amendments being moved in Comnittee and in other ways to fetter debate. He objected also that it would place the Speaker and the Chamber in an invidious position, read extracts condemning the proposal from the speeches of Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. Rylands, and others, and, disclaiming all desire to embarrass the Government, he urged them to content themselves with a less stringent proposal. Mr. O'Shaughnessy, assuming that both parties were agreed up to a certain point in a determination to stop unlimited disand the Chamber in an invidious position,

Ministerial proposal, inasmuch as it was not specially aimed against the Irish party.

Mr. Newdegate earnestly warned the House not to assent to a measure the operation of which must lower it in the eyes of the

Sir R. BLENNERHASSETT, on the other hand, regarded it as a return to the ancient law of Parliament, and gave the House some information as to the working of the clôture in the German and French Chambers.

Mr. ASHMEAD BARTLETT contended that the clôture would be powerless to check obstruction, while it would enable the Government to stifle debate and pass their partizan

Mr. M. HENRY traced the history of Irish obstruction from the time of its origin after Mr. Parnell's entrance into Parliament, to show that it was the deliberate intention of his section of the Irish party to waste time and make legislation impossible. To meet this organized obstruction he was willing to support the cloture, and he preferred the form proposed by the Government, because those who would have to put it into operation would feel under a deeper sense of responsi-

Mr. Sexton said that, notwithstanding the terrorism of police and military, the Irish people had declared emphatically against this attempt to silence their representatives. and would condemn every man who was accessory to it. Turning to what he described as the singular episode of Mr. Bright's speech, he remarked how strange it was that an orator who had never been either moderate or brief should endeavour to deprive his fellow subjects of the right of brief and moderate speech. In a bitter reply to Mr. Bright, he characterized him as the most completely 'extinct volcano," and spoke of his speech as displaying not only moral retrogression but intellectual decay, and defied him or any other Minister to mention a word or act of the Irish party which was inconsistent with their oath of allegiance. As to the proposal before the House, he thought it would make little difference to the Irish party, whichcloture or no cloture-could make its activity felt, and, speaking impartially, he believed it would obliterate the three chief features on which the position of the House of Commons rested—the peculiar position of the Speaker, the willingness of the majority to allow the minority to have their say, and the acquiescence of the minority in accomplished facts. It would be an irritant poison in the blood of the House, which would destroy the friendliness between the two great parties and thus far would work for the benefit of Ireland. He regarded it also as an act of revenge on the Irish party and a mobilization of forces for further hostilities, and those who voted for it would be voting for fresh coercion.

Mr. Chaplin stated various practical objections to the working of the Resolution, and Mr. Dillwyn, amid some laughter and cries of "Clôture," explained at length his reasons for changing his opinion and supporting now a proposal which he had formerly condemned when in Opposition.

Sir S. Northcore remarked that though

Mr. Dillwyn had turned round very com-pletely, he had taken a longer time to do it in than some of his friends, Mr. Mundella, for instance, who only four days before the Session declared that the Government never subsequently corrected this to cloture without qualification.) After some remarks on the form of the amendment Sir Stafford proceeded to state his objections to the manner in which the question was placed before the House, and contended that though the Government was right in giving an impelling force to the discussion they should have allowed the House freely to decide on the question without the threat of a Ministerial catastrophe. The readiness with which this pressure had been accepted was an evil omen for the spirit in which the rules would be Touching on the various forms in which obstruction manifests itself, he asserted that the subsequent resolutions would greatly diminish the opportunities for it. To the spirit of those resolutions he was perfectly ready to subscribe, but no man could tell how the cloture would work except that it would produce irritation and animosity, would gravely compromise the position of the Speaker and Chairman of Committees, and it would endanger liberty of speech and weaken the influence and character of the House.

Mr. GLADSTONE maintained that the question raised to the amendment was not whether there should be a cloture by a bare majority, but whether we should introduce into our Parliamentary system in any form a limitation of debate. The Government, in the manner in which they had introduced the question, had taken the course best calculated to a settlement, and he protested against this being represented as a threat. He professed himself utterly unable to understand the alarm which had filled the minds of the Opposition, and ridiculed the suggestion that the Speaker would ever conduct himself in a manner to forfeit the confidence of the whole House. Granted that the majority ever were filled with the abominable spirit of tyranny, the minority had ample means of defending itself; and he believed that the closure would be applied only in a few cases, and in clear cases. Replying to Mr. M'Carthy, he denied emphatically that closure was intended to prepare the way for coercion, and declared that it was crime and not closure which would make coercion possible. It would be applied judiciously and cautiously to check amplitude of debate, and in all probability the expec-tation that it would be applied would have an equal effect. The Government did not ask the House now to decide on their proposal, but they asked it, by rejecting the Amendment, not to shut the door against a principle which would defeat the individual folly and the darker designs of those who would stand between the House and the discharge of its

Mr. HEALY made some remarks and the House divided at 2 o'clock precisely, when the numbers were :-

For Mr. Marriott's Ameudment . 279 The announcement of the numbers was re-

ceived with much cheering from the Ministerial benches. The debate was then adjourned, and, some other business had been disposed of the House adjourned at half-past 2 o'clock.

FASHIONABLE NEWS. The Grand Duchess and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz visited the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House on Thursday, and remained Prince Ernest of Hohenlohe-Langenburg

also visited their Royal Highnesses.

The Prince and Princess of Wales went on Thursday to Messrs. Goupil's gallery in Bedford-street, Covent-garden, to see Hubert Herkomer's, R.A., pictures of this year.
The Nawab Igbad ud Dowlah, Dr. E. J. Lawder, M. Shaperejee Edulijac Chenoy, and Rezak Ali Bey have arrived at the Alexandra Hotel, Hyde-park-corner, from India. The Earl and Counters Stanhope and family have left Grosvenor-place for Cheve-

ning, for the Easter holidays.

Lord and Lady Dorchester have arrived in town from the South of France.

The Post is glad to hear that Lady de Rothschild, who has been very ill at Pau, is now

cussion, expressed his preference for the district, and fishermen of that port were assembled in large numbers. An address was read by the chief magistrate of Ramsey expressing regret at his Excellency's departure and thanking him for the important harbour works and railway communication

inaugurated during his governorship. Captain Robert Gordon Handcock, of the Bengal Staff Corps, eldest son of the late Hon. Robert Handcock, was married to the Hon. Robert Audrey Mary Florence, eldest daughter of Lord Tenterden, at St. Marylebone Church, on Thursday. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. Page-Roberts, of St. Peter's, Vere-street. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attended by six bridesmaids—The Hon. Geraldine and Hon. Gwen Abbott, Miss Caroline Pollock, Miss Marion Pollock, Miss Knight, and Miss Handcock, the bridegroom being accompanied by Mr. Clement Arber as best man. The wedding party were after-wards entertained at breakfast by Lord and Lady Tenterden at their residence in Port-land-place. Shortly after two o'clock Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Handcock left for Paris. The wedding presents, which were very numerous, included many handsome specimens of jewellery and silver.

It is arranged that the marriage between

Mr. Shelley, brother of Sir John Shelley, of Shobrooke Park, Devon, and Miss Northcote, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, shall take place at Pynes, Devon, in the Whitsuntide recess.

THE REVIVAL OF PRIZEFIGHTING. Some unforeseen consequences have followed on the decay of the Prize Ring. Pugilism has not ceased to be a profession; but it has dropped all those characteristics which its admirers were wont to boast of as its redeeming features, and which gave to an English gladiatorial contest an appearance of manliness, and almost of respectability. The last of the fashionable fights was that which took place many years ago between Sayers and Heenan. Since then, what it was once the custom to call "the noble art of selfdefence" has become the pastime of the worst forms of blackguardism, and has associated itself with an entourage of thieves, bullies, and ruffians of decided character but no definable species. Odd as the statement may appear, the fight which took place on Monday at Tavistock-square was a serious effort to restore pugilism to its ancient posi-tion and dignity. That a battle was to take place between John Hicks and "Sugar" Goodson was no secret among the admirers of "the fancy." On the contrary, the impending event had been publicly announced, by one advertisement after another, in a London sporting newspaper. The stakes of fifty pounds a side were "posted" in as open a manner as in the case of the boatrace between Hanlan and Boyd, and altogether the preli-minaries were settled with as much boldness as if the law had not set its face against prizefighting. The choice of locale was partly the result of accident and partly of over-confidence in the obtuseness of the police. It was at first proposed that the fight should take place in the country, Epping Forest being suggested as the place most likely to be free from official intrusion. There was, however, some difficulty in regard to the keepers, and eventually some bold spirit hit upon the idea "right under the noses of the London, "right under the noses of the police." St. Andrew's Hall was engaged by a deputation, which represented that the place was required by "a party of gentlemen, who were going to have an assault at arms for a benevolent purpose," and the affair would no doubt have been concluded with the utmost satisfaction to all parties had not the news of the intended fight been so liberally dissemi-

The fact that the hands of the combatants in a prize-combat are adorned with gloves is not invariably a guarantee that there will not be savage and desperate fighting. Among prizefighters there are gloves of many varieties. The huge pair produced the other morning at Bow-street, and not worn by Messrs. Hicks and Goodson during the encounter in St. Andrew's Hall, are such as are used in ordinary sparring contests, and are not likely to do much damage unless the pugilist opens his hand and strikes upward with the wrist. If gloves of this kind were invariably worn, there would be considerable difficulty in raising the stakes which are necessary to encourage pugilism. The real pugilistic glove is, however, a great deal less innocent and pulpy, and is frequently thrust unconcernedly through an Act of Parliament while the wearer is making a great show of obedience to the law. A blow delivered on the face with the naked fist will merely create a bruise; but if the hand is encased in a kid glove it will generally result in an open This simple circumstance is appreciated at its due value by those who regard pugilism as a science which has some claim pugilism as a science which has some claim to nobility. Real fighting-gloves might, so far as results are concerned, be made of ordinary kid or dogskin. They are ingeniously padded, and on hands of the "shoulder-of-mutton" species they look big; but the padding is in the wrong place. Whereas it should conceal the rigour of the knuckles, it is carefully packed away at the finger-ends. In a thoroughly earnest prizefight, where some pretence is made of yielding obedience to the law, the pugilist doubles up the padding in his palm, while that por-tion of his hand with which the blows are delivered is merely enveloped in chamois leather, a covering which rather adds to the weight and consistency of his blows. Glove fights, indeed, are merely ordinary fisticuffs veneered. Between the thin chamois leather covering and the bare knuckles there is scarcely a pin to choose.

nated in the East End.

In the last four or five years prizefighting has gone through some curious vicissitudes. During the earlier portion of that period a serious attempt was made to revive the glories of the old Prize Ring. There occurred in rapid succession several fights for stakes of £200. One of these took place in the old Sadler's Wells Theatre, where, singularly enough, a boxing-match had once filled up he interlude in the acts when John Philip Kemble was performing Macbeth. Other great fights took place in the old Surrey Gardens, in some grounds behind the Elephan and Castle, and at a Southwark skating-rink One "great battle" was brought off under a railway arch in the East-end, and another, in which the famous Tom Allen was one of the principals, lent a temporary notoriety to St. James's Hall. In these encounters there was always a pretence of wearing gloves; but as influential patrons began to throng round "the fancy," and to ask for more sport for their money, even the thin chamois leather pretence was discarded. This daring return to the old and illegal methods of prizefighting led to the observance of more secrecy on the part of the promoters. It was arranged that the fights should take place at the end of racemeetings, and at Epsom and Goodwood it was a common event for two or three men to enter the ring, quietly announce the intended fight to its frequenters, and solicit subscriptions. A prize-fight which took place at the last Goodwood race-meeting is freely allowed to have been one of the most horrible exhibitions ever witnessed, and was appropriately terminated by a scrimmage in which one man was so much injured that he shortly after-

wards died. The revival of prizefighting was not unnaturally coincident with the development of ruffianism of the most uncontrolled character.

high price in the market, the ruling figure being half a guinea for the privilege of being accompanied as far as the gate. At the race meetings it was not always possible to procure such protection, and at Goodwood something like five hundred persons were set upon and robbed, two ruffians, as a rule, holding up the arms of their victim while a third rifled his pockets. The spoils were afterwards accumulated in a tall hat, and then, according to those principles of honour which are proverbial among thieves, fairly and openly divided. Altogether, circumstances favoured the supposition that pugilists and pickpockets had entered into a conspiracy which was mutually profitable; for, though the fights were often unspeakably brutal, they were almost invariably drawn.

For some time past it has been a common saying in the East-end of London that if any of the prize-fighters were arrested "there would be a duke and two or three lords in the trouble." Whether the revived Prize Ring can really boast of such aristocratic patrons is perhaps doubtful, but it has some very strenuous supporters among certain wholesale dealers beyond St. Paul's. A few twenty pound notes can always be relied on from such sources when a fight can really be guaranteed, and that there will be many fights in future is made certain by the fact that an exceptionally large number of "new men" are in training. The ordinary quarters of "the fighting division" are in the neighbourhoods of Shoreditch and Mile-end-road. Here, at certain public-houses best known to the initiated, are held regular meetings of what are somewhat facetiously called "athletic clubs." At these lively little gatherings youths who are looking forward to better things have opportunities of "keeping their hands in" until they can be accommodated. with a match. If they are lads of promis-they find life made easy for them; and tak one consideration with another, the pugilife is just now such a really happy one young men who have distinguished then selves in the provinces have fallen under the

spell which operates so powerfully on talent of other kinds, and are coming to London in sufficient numbers to render it certain that as long as it is possible to provide stakes there will be no dearth of men to contend for them. Not that the provinces are without their attractions. There are prosperous pugilistic circles in most of the large towns, and numerous more or less interesting "events" have recently been brought off in the neighbourhoods of Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham. The fight which was terminated by the police on Monday is the most important that has taken place in London for some time past. A rather astonishing thing in connection with it is the circumstance that one of the prizes was a really respectable cup. In most instances the cup is a delusion; and on one rather recent occasion, where the article was to be of the value of a hundred guineas, the stake-holder solemnly produced and handed over to the winner, amid the laughter of the spectators, a most disreputable looking and elaborately battered pewter pot.—Pall Mall Gazette.

A PRIZE FIGHT PREVENTED .- A number of London roughs arrived at Surbiton by train on Wednesday to witness a prize fight, which had been arranged to take place between a man known as "Moss Curiey," of Bermondsey, and "Bill Notly," of Walworth. The police, however, had been informed of the affair, and watched the men so closely that the encounter did not take place. The men on their arrival at Surbiton divided into two gangs, one taking a boat towards King-ston, and the other going by road to Thames Ditton. Both, finding that they were under strict surveillance, abandoned the idea of forming a ring, and returned whence they

PRINCE BISMARCK AND THE CONSCRIPT .-- A correspondent, says the Daily Telegraph, forwards from Huddersfield the following letter, which has been addressed by a German phrenologist, who styles himself a professor of "mental science," resident in England, to Prince von Bismarck, in reply to a notice to present himself at a certain locality in Prussia

or military service under the conscription :—
'My dear Bismarck,—I feel highly flattered by your kind invitation, addressed to me at my native town, to join the German army, but am afraid I shall not be able to accept it, for I am now in England, engaged in the more useful work (as I consider it) of expounding mental science and teaching people how to make the best use of their faculties. For the same reason, I scarcely feel myself at liberty to accept even the hospitality of six months' board and lodging at the expense of the State, which you considerately offer as an alterna-tive. I much prefer basking in the sunshine of English liberty to being forced despotically into military servitude in my own country. I have altogether given up fighting since I left school. I do not know that I have anything particular to fight about, now, and hardly care to engage in fighting at anyone else's bidding. If you have a quarrel with anybody I would advise you to settle it amicably if possible, or else fight it out yourself. If after you have 'fixed up' the army you can make it convenient to run over here at any time to one of my phrenological lectures I shall be happy to point out the superiority of life in England, and explain the nature and utility of the, as I say, more useful work which I am engaged in, and I will examine your head, either publicly or privately, free of charge.-With kind regards to the Governor, I remain. yours faithfully, Gustavus Cohen."

GENERAL IGNATIEFF AND AUSTRIA.-The Newcastle Chronicle publishes an account given by its special correspondent in Russia, Mr. Charles Marvin, of his interview with Count Ignatieff, at St. Petersburg. After referring to Mr. Marvin's disclosure of the Secret Treaty, Count Ignatieff expressed his surprise that Lord Salisbury should be so bitter against him personally. The Treaty of Dealish he said was hadly drawn and was Berlin, he said, was badly drawn, and was therefore bad, and would not last; but Europe was responsible, not Russia. "Austria," added the Count, "by the Treaty of Berlin was allowed to occupy territory and to make peace, but she has made war, and has thus broken the Treaty of Berlin. But it is between her and Europe, not between her and Russia. I do not understand why Russia is attacked by the European press; it is not the fault of Russia. Russia is charged with inducing Austria to enter Bosnia in order to drive the Slavs into her arms. Why should she do this? No. It was not Russia who did this. There was a man who did I will not tell you his name. man did this to weaken Austria."

THE ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION.—The directors of the Crystal Palace announce that, acting on the recommendation of the Honorary Council of Advice in connection with the International Electrical Exhibition, now being held at the Crystal Palace, they have appointed the following twenty-one British jurymen:—Captain F. W. Abney, Professor W. Grylls Adams, Major R. F. Armstrong, Professor W. E. Ayrton, Mr. S. Bidwell, Sir Samuel Canning, Professor R. B. Clifton, Mr. T. R. Crampton, Mr Horace Darwin, Professor G. Carey Foster, Professor E. Frankland, Captain Douglas Galton, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Haywood, Dr. J. Hopkinson, Professor D. Hughes, Professor Fleeming Jenkin, Professor J. W. Keates, Mr. W. H. Preece, Professor Silvanius Thompson, Mr. C. E. Council of Advice in connection with the fessor J. W. Keates, Mr. W. H. Preece, fessor J. W. Keates, Mr. W. H. Preece, Professor Silvanius Thompson, Mr. C. E. Spagnoletti, Lieutenant-Colonel Webber, R.E., President Society of Telegraphic Engineers. The first meeting of the British section of the jury was held at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday evening, when nearly the whole of the jury were present. Some of the foreigners who have been asked to act on the jury have already agreed to do so, and the names of the foreign jurymen will be announced as soon as the list is completed.

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W Great-Britain. LONDON, MARCH 30-31, 1882.

THE CLOTURE DIVISION. The division on Mr. Marriott's amend-

ment to the Prime Minister's cloture resolution was taken at an early hour on Friday morning, and resulted in the victory of the Government by 318 to 279. The numbers show that on this question the normal majority for Ministers over the Conservative Opposition and the Parnellite party combined has been diminished by more than one-half. Yet the manner in which the issue was placed before the House and in which it was met by the Government would have sufficed to account for a more successful result of a strenuous appeal to party discipline and the unexampled efforts of the Whips. The change in the terms of Mr. Marriott's amendment was made use of to persuade the House that the resistance to the resolution was inspired by hostility to any reform whatever in the rules of procedure. The threat of resignation or dissolution was brandished over the heads of members. At the same time, ambiguous expressionswhich might mean anything or nothingwere thrown out to induce the more resolute of the Liberal opponents of the new rule, if not to waive their scruples, at least to defer the assertion of them to a later stage. Lord Hartington intimated that when Mr. Marriott's amendment had been disposed of the time would come for considering "modifications" of the Ministerial plan, and Mr. Gladstone himself, in dealing with the demand for leave of absence to Mr. Parnell and his companions in Kilmainham, declined beforehand to regard the vote taken this morning as "conclusive." There have been prevailing rumours that, if Liberal members who are unwilling to sanction the closing of debates by a bare majority would only vote against Mr. Marriott's amendment, something will be done by and by to meet their objections, and to mitigate the rigour of of the proposed rule. These mingled blandishments and menaces, sustained by the compulsion of the Birmingham organization, wrought upon many who were known to be hostile to the Ministerial scheme, and who failed to support their convictions by their votes when the division was called. Some, indeed, whose condemnation of the cloture by a bare majority has been undisguised voted on Friday morning with the Government. Nevertheless, a victory won by such means can scarcely be regarded even as a tactical success, while it can claim no moral authority whatever. It represents the judgment and the will of a minority, not only overruling the Opposition, but dragging captive with them the feebler and less courageous of their own recalcitrant comrades. A change in the Parliamentary system, of grave and far-reaching consequences, will thus be carried out by the votes of less than half the members of the House of Commons, and with the good will, probably, of not so many as

cation of the Conservative Party from the charge of sympathy with Obstruction were needed, it was abundantly forthcoming in the frank and able speech of the Leader of the Opposition on Thursday night. Sir Stafford Northcote declared that he substantially agreed with all the New Rules except the first, and he demonstrated in the plainest manner why the whole question of the Cloture ought, at least, to be postponed. The chief causes of Obstruction are the practice of speaking against time, the frequency of Motions for adjournment, and the gratuitous raising of debates upon frivolous issues. The subsidiary remedies proposed by the Government are, Sir Stafford Northcote justly urged, perfectly adequate for these evils. Why is the most desperate cure, therefore, to be applied first? The objections to this plan are obvious; its advantages are imperceptible. It will not merely subject debates in the House of Commons to the risk of an almost intolerable despotism; it will seriously affect the position of the Speaker and of the Chairman of Committees, and can scarcely fail to detract from the authority of both. However impartial and equitable their ruling may be, there will exist a disposition on the part of the House to challenge it, and to regard Chairman and Speaker alike, not as arbitrators, but as the instruments of the dominant faction. Mr. Gladstone in his reply denounced this as an imaginary danger. The Conservatives, he said, were the slaves of their own idle fears. The Speaker would forfeit his authority if he were not to interpret the "evident sense of the House" in a manner which would command its unanimous and unreluctant consent. But all this is mere speculation. The composition of the House of Commons and the influences which dominate it change from Session to Session, and still more from Parliament to Parliament. Twenty years ago the Prime Minister would probably not have thought that St. Stephen's would present the same spectacle that it does now. Can he be sure that it will not undergo equally startling vicissitudes before the present century has expired? Should these occur they will not leave the position of the Speaker untouched, and the force of circumstances may be too strong to enable Sir Henry Brand's successors to maintain the attitude of judicial independence which he has himself consistently preserved.

one-third .- Times.

The Standard says: - If a formal vindi-

The Premier has this time escaped, observes the Daily Telegraph; but the result shows how thoroughly the French gag is detested in the House of Commons. That in the Whitsuntide recess.

dred, which answered in the spring of 1880 to the Prime Minister's beck and call, has melted away, and, in reply to the vital test of a vote of confidence, a comparatively small majority is all that can be dragged together at home, or fetched from abroad, under terror of a dissolution of Parliament This objectionable and mischievous scheme was presented to the House of Commons between five and six weeks ago; but no argument which has been used against it equals in cogency the figures of Friday morning's division list. It has been admitted in the House, and without contradiction, that seventy Liberals are opposed to the cloture. If, therefore, those seventy representatives of the people had voted coording to their consciences, Mr. Marriott's amendment would have been carried not lost. This reign of terror cannot continue much longer. The present Government cannot carry on their business with the aid of half-hearted and sulky supporters, legislating, as black slaves perform their labours, under the eye of an overseer armed with a whip. The Prime Minister on Friday morning defended the right of the Cabinet to threaten resignation, but as a plan to which no Administration could often resort. Members of Parliament made to go in fear of the Caucus are not proper representatives of public opinion. They are mere delegates of party wire-pullers, and their degradation is calculated to shut out men of independent mind from the service of the country. But, though Mr. Marriott's amendment is lost. the first of the Clôture resolutions has not entirely weathered the storm, nor are the Government yet out of the wood. Even now there is time for them to yield, and submit to that "evident sense of the House," for which they affect a sincere reverence. The Members of the Cabinet. some of whom are men deeply read in Constitutional history as well as highly trained in the practice of Parliament, cannot be blind to the fact that the Clôture is an unconstitutional weapon; that it is an attempt to put a bridle upon the House of Commons for all time, which at most can only be needed for a temporary purpose. Liberty has often been likened to a tree. and, like a tree, the liberty to speak freely, which Parliament once valued beyond all other privileges, may be hacked at the roots and killed in course of a few hours, though it took centuries to attain its full

great majority, numbering over one hun-

SERIOUS RIOTS IN SPAIN.

The correspondent of the Standard in Madrid telegraphed on Thursday night:-The agitation which has prevailed for the past few days, owing to the hostility of the working classes to the new industrial taxes, and to the Protectionists' objections to the French Treaty, culminated last night at Barcelona in a serious riot, which was not quelled by the police until the houses of the tax collectors had been destroyed, the streets resounding with revolutionary cries, and so alarming the tradesmen that they closed their places of business. At the beginning of the of the Co read telegrams giving full details of the riot. About one hundred persons were arrested and sent before the ordinary tribunals this morning. Telegrams state that the shops factories, and counting-houses are closed giving a singular aspect to the city, as immense multitudes are slowly walking about, and denouncing the Excise duties, the Industrial Tax, and the French Treaty. Serious apprehension is expressed by the authorities at what may result from the attitude of the operatives, who to-day again made seditious demonstrations.

The same aspect of affairs is presented in the principal towns of Catalonia, Valencia, and Aragon, and the provinces are combined in the same spirit of resistance to the increase of taxation. In the lobbies of the Cortes every other topic is forgotten. Wild rumours were circulated, causing the Funds to fall to 28 50, both for account and cash. Senor Sagasta, in Council to-day, explained to the King the state of Catalonia, which, in his opinion, was due to the resistance of local interests to Free Trade more than to the new taxation. The agitation, he said, was also fomented by the friends of Ruiz Zorrilla as well as by Federals and Conservatives to compel the Minister of Finance to resign. The Cabinet believe that the civil authorities will preserve order; but the garrison, under General Blanco, will crush all fresh riots that may break out. In the House of Deputies the Minister of Finance declared that he alone assumed the responsibility of his policy, and wished not to entangle the Cabinet with his fate if circumstances led to its failure.

FASHIONABLE NEWS.

The Grand Duchess and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz visited the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House on Thursday, and remained Prince Ernest of Hohenlohe-Langenburg

also visited their Royal Highnesses. The Prince and Princess of Wales went on Thursday to Messrs. Goupil's gallery in Bedford-street, Covent-garden, to see Hubert Herkomer's, R.A., pictures of this year.

The Nawab Igbad ud Dowlah, Dr. E. J. Lawder, M. Shaperejee Edulijac Chenoy, and Rezak Ali Bey have arrived at the Alexandra Hotel, Hyde-park-corner, from India.

The Post is glad to hear that Lady de Rothschild, who has been very ill at Pau, is now much better.

Lady Willoughby and family have arrived Lady Willoughby and family have arrived at Fulmer Hall, from Baldon.

Sir Henry Brougham Loch, Governor of the Isle of Man, paid a formal farewell visit to Ramsey on Thursday afternoon. His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Loch, was conducted to the court house, where the principal members of the House of Keys, together with the magistrates, clergy, and gentry of the district, and fishermen of that port were assembled in large numbers. port were assembled in large numbers. An address was read by the chief magistrate of Ramsey expressing regret at his Excellency's departure and thanking him for the important harbour works and railway communication

inaugurated during his governorship. Captain Robert Gordon Handcock, Captain Robert Gordon Handcock, or the Bengal Staff Corps, eldest son of the late Hon. Robert Handcock, was married to the Hon. Audrey Mary Florence, eldest daughter of Lord Tenterden, at St. Marylebone Church, on Thursday. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. Page-Roberts, of St. Peter's, Vere-street. The bride, who was given away the afether. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attended by six bridesmaids—The Hon. Geraldine and Hon. Gwen Abbott, Miss Caroline Pollock, Miss Marion Pollock, Miss Knight, and Miss Handcock, the bridegroom being accompanied by Mr. Clement Arber as best man. The wedding party were afterwards entertained at breakfast by Lord and the control of the co Lady Tenterden at their residence in Portland-place. Shortly after two o'clock Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Handcock left for Paris. The wedding presents, which were very numerous, included many handsome speci-

mens of jewellery and silver.

It is arranged that the marriage between Mr. Shelley, brother of Sir John Shelley, of Shobrooke Park, Devon, and Miss Northcote, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Stafford

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- THURSDAY. The LORD CHANGELLOR took his seat on the

woolsack at five o'clock. Lord Kimberley read a telegram from Sir Hercules Robinson stating the Basuto policy of the Colonial Government in terms substan-tially the same as those already announced. Lord COURTOWN, in moving for correspondence between the Irish Executive and the Director of the Property Defence Association,

complained that, by not giving the services of the police, as a rule, for the protection of Irish farms in the possession of caretakers, the Government three on the landlords too

heavy a responsibility.

Lord Carlingford stated that the Government, with the concurrence of the special resident magistrates, had arrived at the conclusion that in the performance of other functions the police were able to render more effectual service in the cause of law and order than they could in the way referred to by the noble lord. The Government were very grateful to the Property Defence Association for doing what could not have been so well performed

by individuals or the Executive. Lord Granville, replying to Lord Stratheden and Campbell, stated that in the beginning of this month a Russian vessel, with 700 soldiers on board, anchored in the Bosphorus without permission of the Ottoman Government, and had resumed her voyage before instructions from that Government had been received. The Russian Embassy said that permission had not been asked because the soldiers were passengers and unarmed. Since that occurrence a Russian vessel having exiles under an armed guard passed through. In this case permission was applied for and the Turkish Minister objected. Her Majesty's Government were awaiting further information as to how the matter had been decided. On the motion of Lord Thurlow, their Lordships agreed to resolutions embodying the joint recommendations of both Houses in respect to the printing of the Minutes and other papers of the House. The effect of the resolutions is to throw the work open to competition.

Their Lordships adjourned at five minutes

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY. The Speaker took the chair at five minutes to four o'clock, when there was a very large attendance of hon. members on both sides of the House. Prince Christian, the Duke of Abercorn, Lord Brabourne, and Lord Mac-Laren were present in the gallery over the clock; and the accommodation of the Strangers' Gallery was taxed to its utmost capacity.

More than 60 questions were addressed to various members of the Government, a large porportion of them to the Irish Secretary, and it was close upon 6 o'clock before the orders

of the day were reached.

In reply to a question from Mr. Hicks, Mr.
CHAMBERLAIN said that Sir E. Watkin's solicitor had submitted to the Solicitor to the Board of Trade the documents on which he founded his claim to the foreshore at Dover, and a case would be submitted to the Law Officers, but in the meantime the promoters of the Tunnel had been warned that the Government claimed the bed of the sea below water-mark and for three miles, and would assert their right in any manner which the

interests of the country might require.
In answer to Sir W. Lawson, Mr. Country NEY confirmed the intelligence received from the Cape as to the Basutoland settlement, the main points of which are that there is to be no abandonment under any circumstances, no renewal of the war, no confiscation except in the last resort, and a repeal of the disarmament proclamation, and that a Commission is appointed to investigate the losses of the loval Basutos.

In reply to several questions from Mr. Callan in reference to Mr. Courtney's recent speeches, Mr. Gladstone said that the Under-Secretary went to East Cornwall not as the organ of the Government, but to speak his own sentiments; but with regard to the two specific points-Home Rule and Coercion he said the Government, though they had no purpose of proposing measures on either of them, were exceedingly anxious to deal with local self-government in Ireland, and would. of course, take whatever steps might be necessary for securing law and order in Ireland. But as the present Coercion Act did not expire until September and the circumstances of Ireland varied from month to month, it was not necessary to come to any decision now. In answer to Mr. Dickson, Mr. Gladstone promised to take the question of arrears in Ireland into consideration during the recess, but would give no further pledge.

THE CLOTURE.

The adjourned debate on the clôture was resumed by Mr. Bright, who remarked that the surorising alarm manifested by the Conservatives argued a great want of confidence in their own chance of returning to power at some time. No member of the House could deny the difficulty of getting on with business—no Government could do what was expected from it-the Committees had proved useless, and it was universally admitted that something must be done. If it had any defect the particular proposal now before the House was not sufficiently stringent, and the safeguards with which it was surrounded made it impossible that any injustice could be done in bringing a debate which had been unduly prolonged to a close. On this point he showed that the Ministerial proposal would press less severely on small minorities than the two-thirds majority, while large minorities could take care of themselves and would require no protection. Mr. Bright provoked strong remon-strances from the other side by describing their alarm as "simulated" and by reminding them that they had expressed similar ground-less alarms at the repeal of the Corn Laws, the Reform Bill of 1866, and other occasions, and went on to dispute the interpretation generally put on "freedom of speech," which he said was not the right to talk any quantity, but for any man to say what he pleas out fear of the Crown or the law of libel. He treated as a mere bugbear the suggestion that the Speaker would at any time lend himself to an improper use of the power, and finally, pointing out that a certain portion of the Irish party whose designs he illustrated by re-ference to the Chicago Convention had declared war against the House of Commons and had avowed their intention to make government by Parliament impossible, he appealed to the Conservatives, whose patriotism he admitted, and to all other members to assist the Government in enabling Parliament to perform its duties. Colonel STANLEY regretted that Mr. Bright

had offered no proof that the alarm of the Opposition was ungrounded and had said nothing to remove it. Commenting on the discrepancies of the Ministerial speakers, he disputed Lord Hartington's contention that members had no personal rights of speech, and argued that the difficulties by which the Government justified their present proposal would be met by the subsequent resolutions. Whatever might be Mr. Gladstone's intentions as to the manner in which the clôture should be worked, the utterances of younger Ministers nade it clear that it was to be used very actively, and interpreting it according to the letter he showed that it might be used to prevent amendments being moved in Com-mittee and in other ways to fetter debate. He bjected also that it would place the Speaker and the Chamber in an invidious position. read extracts condemning the proposal from the speeches of Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. Rylands, and others, and, disclaiming all desire to embarrass the Government, he urged them to content themselves with a less stringent proposal. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY, assuming both parties were agreed up to a certain point in a determination to stop unlimited discussion, expressed his preference for the Ministerial proposal, inasmuch as it was not specially aimed against the Irish party.

Mr. Newdegate earnestly warned the House not to assent to a measure the operation of which must lower it in the eyes of the

Sir R. BLENNERHASSETT, on the other hand, regarded it as a return to the ancient law of Parliament, and gave the House some information as to the working of the clôlure in the German and French Chambers.

Mr. Ashmead Bartlett contended that the cloture would be powerless to check obstruc-tion, while it would enable the Government

to stifle debate and pass their partizan Mr. M. HENRY traced the history of Irish obstruction from the time of its origin after Mr. Parnell's entrance into Parliament, to show that it was the deliberate intention of his section of the Irish party to waste time make legislation impossible. To meet this organized obstruction he was willing to support the clôture, and he preferred the form proposed by the Government, because those who would have to put it into operation would feel under a deeper sense of responsi-

bility.
Mr. Sexton said that, notwithstanding the terrorism of police and military, the Irish people had declared emphatically against this attempt to silence their representatives, and would condemn every man who was accessory to it. Turning to what he described as the singular episode of Mr. Bright's speech, he remarked how strange it was that an orator who had never been either mode-rate or brief should endeavour to deprive his fellow subjects of the right of brief and mode rate speech. In a bitter reply to Mr. Bright he characterized him as the most completely 'extinct volcano," and spoke of his speech as displaying not only moral retrogression but intellectual decay, and defied him or any other Minister to mention a word or act of the Irish party which was inconsistent with their oath of allegiance. As to the proposal before the House, he thought it would make little difference to the Irish party, which elibure or no ciblure—could make its activity felt, and, speaking impartially, he believed it would obliterate the three chief features on which the position of the House of Commons rested—the peculiar position of the Speaker, the willingness of the majority to allow the minority to have their say, and the acquiescence of the minority in accomplished facts. It would be an irritant poison in the blood of the House, which would destroy the friendiness between the two great parties and thus far would work for the benefit of Ireland. He regarded it also as an act of revenge on the Irish party and a mobilization of forces for further hostilities, and those who voted for it would be voting for fresh coercion.

Mr. Chaplin stated various practical objections to the working of the Resolution, and Mr. Dillwyn, amid some laughter and cries of "Clôture," explained at length his reasons for changing his opinion and supporting now a proposal which he had forporting now a proposal which he had for-merly condemned when in Opposition.

Sir S. Northcore remarked that though Mr. Dillwyn had turned round very com-pletely, he had taken a longer time to do it in than some of his friends, Mr. Mundella, for instance, who only four days before the Session declared that the Government never would propose the cloture. (Mr. Mundella subsequently corrected this to cloture without qualification.) After some remarks on the form of the amendment Sir Stafford proceeded to state his objections to the manner which the question was placed before the House, and contended that though the Go-vernment was right in giving an impelling force to the discussion they should have allowed the House freely to decide on the question without the threat of a Ministerial catastrophe. The readiness with which this pressure had been accepted was an evil omen for the spirit in which the rules would be worked. Touching on the various forms in which obstruction manifests itself, he asserted that the subsequent resolutions would greatly diminish the opportunities for it. To the spirit of those resolutions he was perfectly ready to subscribe, but no man could tell how the *clôture* would work except that it would produce irritation and animosity, would gravely compromise the position of the Speaker and Chairman of Committees, and it would endanger liberty of speech and weaken the influence and character of the House.

Mr. GLADSTONE maintained that the question raised to the amendment was not whether there should be a cloture by a bare majority, but whether we should introduce into our Parliamentary system in any form a limitation of debate. The Government, in the manner in which they had introduced the question had taken the course best calculated to lead to a settlement, and he protested against this being represented as a threat. He professed himself utterly unable to understand the alarm which had filled the minds of the Opposition, and ridiculed the suggestion that the Speaker would ever conduct himself in a manner to forfeit the confidence of the whole House. Granted that the majority ever were filled with the abominable spirit of tyranny, the minority had ample means of defending itself; and he believed that the closure would be applied only in a few cases, and in clear cases. Replying to Mr. M'Carthy, he denied emphatically that closure was intended to prepare the way for coercion, and declared that t was crime and not closure which would make coercion possible. It would be applied judiciously and cautiously to check amplitude of debate, and in all probability the expectation that it would be applied would have an equal effect. The Government did not ask the House now to decide on their proposal, but they asked it, by rejecting the Amendment, not to shut the door against a principle which would defeat the individual folly and the darker designs of those who would stand between the House and the discharge of its

Mr. Healy made some remarks and the House divided at 2 o'clock precisely, when the numbers were :-

For Mr. Marriott's Amendment .

The announcement of the numbers was received with much cheering from the Ministerial benches.

The debate was then adjourned, and, after some other business had been disposed of the House adjourned at half-past 2 o'clock.

THURSDAY NIGHT'S DIVISION.

Including tellers, 601 members took part in the division on Mr. Marriott's amendment, which was one of the largest that has taken place since 1869. Only five English Liberals voted against the Government, Mr. P. Taylor, Mr. Walter, Sir E. Watkin, Mr. Marriott, and Mr. Joseph Cowen. One Irish Liberal, Sir John Ennis, also voted for the amendment. The Liberals absent, and unpaired were six-teen in number—Mr. Anderson, Mr. Brogden, Lord Colin Campbell, Hon. C. W. Fitz-william, Mr. E. Stafford Howard, Alderman W. Lawrence, Sir J. C. Lawrence, Sir A. Lusk, Sir T. Sinclair, Mr. Middleton, Mr. Muntz, Sir N. Rotschild, the Marquis of Stafford, Mr. Torrens, Sir D. Wedderburn, and Mr. C. Russell. Of these Mr. Middleton and Mr. Muntz are ill, Sir David Wedder-burn is in Africa, Mr. Stafford Howard in Egypt, and Mr. Brogden in New Zealand. These were practically, therefore, eleven Liberals who totally abstained from taking part in the division. Fifteen Home Rulers part in the division. Friedly from Kulers voted with the Government. They were Mr. R. P. Blennerhassett, Mr. Brooks, Mr. E. Colins, Colonel Colthurst, Mr. Errington, Mr. Fay, Mr. Gabbett, Mr. Mitchell Henry, Mr. Michael Williams, Siz D. Olbeits, Mr. Michael Collegions, Siz D. Olbeits, Mr. Meldon, Major O'Beirne, Sir P. O'Brien, Mr. Meldon, Major O Beirne, Sir F. O Brien, Mr. D. O'Conor, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, Mr. Shaw, Mr. P. Smyth, Thirty-eight Home Rule members voted with the Opposition. They were—Mr.

Barry, Mr. Bellingham, Mr. Biggar, Mr. Byrne, Mr. Callan, Mr. Commins, Mr. Corbet, Mr. Daly, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Finnigan, Mr. Gill, Mr. Gray, Mr. Healy, Mr. Lalor, Mr. Leahy, Mr. Leany, Mr. Macfarlane, Mr. McCarthy, M'Coan, Sir J. M'Kenna, Mr. P. Martin, Mr. Marum, Mr. Metge, Mr. Molloy, Mr. A. Moore, Colonel Nolan, Mr. A. O'Connor, Mr. O'Donnell, The O'Gorman Mahon, Mr. O'Shea, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. O'Connor Power, Mr. Richard Power, Mr. Redmond, Mr. Sexton Mr. Smithwick, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, and Mr. Synan. The Home Rulers absent were Mr. Blake, Mr. Nelson, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, The O'Donoghue, and the three suspects.
The following were the pairs:—Sir R. Green
Price and Mr. P. Phipps; Mr. Norwood and
Mr. Cobbold; Sir D. Currie and Sir Henry
Peek; Right Hon. C. P. Villiers and Mr.
Bentinck; Mr. Magniac and Mr. Birley. There was only one Conservative absent un-paired — Lord Randolph Churchill. The House of Commons consists at present of 637 members out of a nominal 658. These 637 members are thus accounted for :- Voted for Mr. Gladstone's resolution, 320; against, 281; pairs, 10; absent Liberals, 16; absent Conservative, 1; absent Home Rulers, 7; which, with Mr. Bradlaugh and the Speaker, makes a total of 637. The Press Association says :- Among the incidents of the division it may be mentioned that Sir John Lubbock who has an important amendment on the paper, voted with the Government. Mr. C. P. Villiers, who has been seriously indisposed for a long period, came down to the House to record his vote because he had been nformed that no "pair" could be found for him, but later in the evening this accommodation was provided, and the right hon. gentleman returned to his bed. Immediately after the division Sir George Elliot left by the early train for Bristol, in order to travel thence by special train to Dartmouth, so as to be in time for the steamer Warwick Castle, in which he sails to Madeira. This morning a large number of members have left town for the Easter holidays, and the House to-night will present

POSTPONEMENT OF THE ROYAL MARRIAGE. The Press Association is informed that it s not probable that Prince Leopold's riage will take place in April. Her Majesty has not finally fixed any date, but it was generally understood that the coremony would take place in the last week in April, and the Lord Chamberlain's department has been busy getting everything ready for that time. These arrangements have now been suspended on account of the illness of Prince Leopold at Mentone, and it is now believed that the marriage will not take place until June.

a comparatively deserted appearance.

On the 28th of March, Mr. Clement L. On the 28th of March, Mr. Clement L. Wragge, F.R.G.S., and Mr. Philip Egerton Warburton, of Australia, ascended Ben Nevis. They took Colin Cameron, the guide, with them, and also Mr. Wragge's huge dog Ranzo. At the height of 1,000 feet they halted for the first time, and found the temperature 45.4 at 7.10 a.m., with heavy drizzling rain. At 1,300 feet above sea level they came to the first plot of snow. At 1,400 feet they saw a live frog, and at this same altitude experienced the first "tails" and fibres of the cloud fog. About 1,740 feet they got the first sight of the great white moontain; its dark ravines could not now be distinguished because of the immense quantity of snow which in them and on th they reached the tarn or lake, and found the temperature of the air 43.0, and of the lake water 40.0. A strong south-westerly gale was blowing, and heavy rain falling, and the cloud fog now enveloped the scene. At about 2,000ft. they came to masses of snow in the waterwork trenches of the mountain. Travelling up to this point was comparatively easy, but now it was slushy and soft, making progress a matter of considerable difficulty. On reaching the Redburn, they found that it was full of vast masses of shelving snow, apparently about 12 feet deep. To cross it under such circumstances was impossible, so they halted for a little, took luncheon, and then began to ascend on the northern side of the burn, ever and anon stumbling into crevices more than knee deep with The ascent to a point opposite Buchan's Well was most trying. Buchan's Well was entirely buried, so they made for the nearest precipices. The slopes of the mountain above Buchan's Well presented a very different appearance, owing to the great depth of snow which lay on them. The prospect here, as they got a glimpse through the fog on the vast expanse of snow, was dreary enough. At 10.40 a.m., having gone round by the precipice, the summit was reached, but no trace of the notice board, seven feet high, was to be seen probably it was carried away by the winter gales. The hut could not be seen: the instruments were also buried. The top of the thermometer cap was nearly level with the main surface of the snow, so that it was impossible to reach the instrument. The barometer cairn was snowed up also, only about two feet of it showing, although it stands 7ft. high. The ordnance cairn was showing about 2ft. Mr. Wragge and his friend and the guide sat down beside the barometer cairn and waited patiently till 11 a.m., when Mr Wragge took observations with his travelling instruments-temperature 35.6, thick cloud fog and continuous rain, and so bitterly cold that their hands were numbed and swollen, a strong north-westerly breeze blowing at the same hour. By previous arrangement, Mr. Colin Livingstone took observations at Fort William, and here the temperature was 48.8 with continuous rain and south-westerly breeze. Whilst waiting on the summit of the Ben, luncheon was discussed, and an attempt to kindle a fire was made, but the matches had got wet in climbing, and the attempt was a failure. The descent was attended with a considerable amount of difficulty owing to the softness of the snow. At one point in the Redburn they had to slide down, an operation of considerable danger. The track of a fox was seen at about 2,900ft., and a few ptarmigan at about 2,000ft. The lake was again reached at 12.51, when temperature was, air, 44.0 : lake, 42.7 ; cloud fog, and a strong south-westerly breeze. At this point they made a détour to obtain some botanical specimens, and so they did not reach Fort William till 3 p.m. At sea level at 3.13 the temperature was 48.1; sea temperature, 44.3; with strong south-westerly

DEATH OF MR. SYDNEY SMITH .- From Nottingham is reported the death, at the age of 79 years, of Mr. Sydney Smith, the inventor of the steam-pressure gauge, and many other important engineering appliances. Mr. Smith was a native of Derby, and was educated at Repton Grammar School. His early business life was spent with his father, a civil engineer at Derby, and he founded the well-known Nottingham firm of Smith, Brothers, and Co., engineers, Hyson-green. By the invention of the steam pressure gauge in 1847 his name became widely known in the engineering world. George Stephenson was so impressed with the importance of this appliance that he gave the utmost publicity to the invention, which has since been of the greatest service in the saving of life and property. Among other inventions due to Mr. Smith's ingenuity may be mentioned the rotary steam-engine, a rotary stocking-frame, a spring safety-valve for regulating the pressure of steam in boilers. a self-acting damper regulator for engine fur-naces, and a portable gas apparatus for use in public and domestic institutions. The principle of the last invention has been successfully applied in the lighting of railway stations. Mr. Smith was also one of the first engineers to construct barges made of forged plates for canal traffic.

INSPECTION OF GUARDS IN HYDE PARK .- The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Princese of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and a large staff, inspected the brigade of Guards, under the command of General Higginson, in Hyde Park, on Friday morning. The ground was kept by a squadron of the Life Guards. At kept by a squadron of the Life Guards. At ten o'clock the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Guards marched on to the ground, in review order, and the three battalions then formed line. At eleven General Higginson, accompanied by Lieut.-Colonel Paul Methven, A.A.G., and staff, rode on to the ground, and having inspected the troops took up his position in front of the line. Half an hour later the Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and suites, rode on the ground and advanced to the saluting post. Their Royal Highnesses were received with a royal salute, the hands playing the National Anthem as the colours were lowered and the troops presented arms. The Prince and Princess of Wales rode along the front and back between the lines, minutely inspecting the troops, and then took up their station at the saluting-post. A march-past in column and quarter-column was executed in splendid style; the brigade then marched past each battalion in close column. The Prince each battalion in close column. The Prince and Princess having complimented General Higginson on the splendid appearance of the brigade, which numbered about 2,500 officers and men, then left the ground.

RECKLESS USE OF HYPODERMIC INJECTIONS. -The Lancet says :- A recent painful case of death caused by a hypodermic injection of morphia directs attention afresh to the dangers of resorting to this most perilous mode of administering drugs designed to relieve pain. The public should be warned against the practice of employing remedies hypodermically. So formidable a "remedy" should on no account be used except under medical advice, and when deemed necessary it ought to be given by practitioners. We have repeatedly urged the profession to discountenance the recourse to injections under the skin, which is becoming general. It is a practice of extreme hazard, and we are of opinion that surgical instrument makers should refuse to sell the requisite apparatus to lay persons, and that medical men should forbid

THE TRIAL OF MACLEAN .- Mr. Baron Huddleston has fixed the following dates for holding the spring assizes on the Oxford Circuit:—Reading, Tuesday, April 18; Worcester, Saturday, April 22; Stafford, Friday, April 28. The trial of Roderick Maclean upon the charge of high treason by attempting to shoot her Majesty the Queen, will, it is expected, be commenced at Reading about the 19th or 20th of April next before the Lord Chief Justice Coleridge and Baron Huddleston. The Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Powell, Q.C. (the leader of the Oxford Circuit), and Mr. Poland will appear on behalf of the Crown; and it is anticipated that a Queen's counsel and Mr. Montagu Williams will be instructed to defend the Williams will be instructed to defend the prisoner.

THE CONVICT LAMSON.—The Solicitor for Lamson visited Wandsworth Gaol on Thursday morning, and had an interview with the convict in the condemned cell. The prisoner has greatly improved in appearance since his incarceration, Mr. Mills says, and is now more collected and able to express himself with greater clearness than heretofore. Dr. Lamson asked eagerly after his relatives, but spoke little about himself, except to say that he felt well. Further telegrams and letters been to-day received by the prisoner's friends from America, relating to the exis-tence of insanity in the family.

MR. DILLON, M.P .- The Freeman's Journal. understands that the subjoined letter has been addressed by Mr. Dillon, M.P., to Dr. Carte, medical officer of Kilmainham Gaol, and that Mr. Dillon has since been informed by Dr. Carte that the letter was submitted to the Lord-Lieutenant, and that Mr. Forster had requested Dr. Carte to inform Mr. Dillon that the Lord-Lieutenant declines to discharge him:—William Carte, Esq., M.D., medical officer, Kilmainham Goal.—Kilmainham Gaol, March 24, 1882.—Dear Sir,—I think it right to inform you that for some time past I have been feeling in much worse health than when I was arrested in October last. Under these circumstances I desire to make a formal protest against being detained in prison. I will ask you to communicates this letter to the Lord Lieutenant under whose warrant I am detained. I shall not make any further allusion to this subject, and shall request my phycician not to make any further report on health.—I am, Sir, yours sincerely, John

THE NEW PEER.-The Hon. William Macnaghten Erskine, barrister-at-law, and formerly an officer in the 9th Lancers, who has succeeded to the barony of Erskine, by the death of his father, John Cadwallader, fourth Baron Erskine, is the only son of the deceased peer by his marriage, in 1829, with Margaret, daughter of Mr. John Martyn, of Tyrone. The new peer is in his 42d year, having been born on January 7, 1841. entered the army as a cornet in the 9th Lancers in 1857, and attained the rank of captain in July 1863, shortly after which he retired from the army by the sale of his commission. In 1870 he entered Lincoln's-inn as a law student, and was called to the bar there in Trinity Term, 1873, after which he practised at the Chancery bar. Lord Erskine married, on July 2, 1864, Caroline Alice Martha, younger daughter of the late William Grimble, of Albany-street, Regent's-park, and has a family of two sons and a daughter.

ACCIDENT TO A HUNTING TRAIN. - An alarming railway accident occurred on Thursday morning at Chartley Station, Staffordshire, to special train containing the members of the Meynell Hunt and about thirty horses. One of the horse-boxes left the metals, dragging the others with it. The coupling chains breaking, the vans were thrown off the line and several smashed to peices One hound and a horse worth 300 guineas, belonging to Mr. R. Chandos Pole, master of the hunt, were killed, and two other animals seriously injured. Harris, the second whip, was also badly hurt, as was also Mr. Keats, a brewer, of Uttoxeter. Both lines wer blocked until late last evening. Both lines were completely

SUPERSTITION IN SOMERSETSHIRE. - From Wells, in Somersetshire, an extraordinary case of superstition is reported. The wife of a working man became mentally affected, and was removed to a lunatic asylum. Immediately before her departure it was stated that he was bewitched, and the following mode of removing the spells was proposed to the husband. First he must stick a large number of pins in an animal's heart, which in the dead of night was to be roasted before a quick fire, the revolutions of the heart to be as regular as possible. After roasting the heart was to be placed in the chimney and left there, the belief being that, as the heart rotted away, so would the heart of the witch rot, and the bewitched would be released from the power of her enemy. It is said that not a few persons in the neighbourhood are believers in witchcraft.

"GENUINE" EAU DE COLOGNE. -In the Court of Common Pleas on Thursday an action for libel was tried, brought by Johann Maria Farina, of 4, Julichs Platz. Cologne, against the publisher of the Daily News, in respect of an article in that paper. The plaintiff in his statement of claim alleged that the meaning of the article was that the Eau de Cologne manufactured by the plaintiff was not genuine, and that he had fraudulently imitated the mark of another manufacturer, and he further complained of an injury to his business. For the defence an apology was made; and it was stated that the article had escaped the "ordinarily vigilant eye of the editor." A verdict for the plaintiff was taken by consent -damages 40s.

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A Great-Britain.

LONDON, APRIL 1-2, 1882.

THE CLOTURE DEBATE.

Mr. Marriott's Amendment, says the Saturday Review, has been rejected by a majority considerable in itself and larger than was expected. For the cloture in some shape, and with a consciousness that to vote for the clôture was almost the same thing as to vote for it in the shape given to it by the Government, there voted 318 members. This was a very strong vote, as strong a vote as any Government is likely to obtain for many a day on any question, unless the subject happens to catch the support of the extreme Irish Party, or appeals to the patriotism of the Opposition. Against the Government legislation would not be desirable. At the question, unless the subject happens to there voted 279 members, composed of almost the whole Conservative force, of all the extreme Irish Party, and of a few Liberals who had the courage of their convictions. That Conservatives and the Extreme Irish should vote in the same lobby seemed to many Liberals something monstrous. Mr. Dillwyn spoke of the alliance as unholy, and even Mr. Gladstone stooped to conquer by the affectation of finding it impossible to distinguish whether a dissent from one of his remarks came from a fine old Tory like Mr. Newdegate or an audacious young Irishman like Mr. Healy. The Conservatives and the Irish voted together because they were equally attacked. Leading Ministers had been good enough to remove all doubts on this head. Lord Hartington had informed the Conservatives that the clôture was designed to knock the last feathers off those foul birds, the traitors of Chicago. Those who had a common foe banded together for self-defence; and the contention that so to band themselves together was wrong strikes a blow at the whole system of Parliamentary Government even more serious than that dealt by the cloture in its worst shape. The rule as proposed by the Government has the inherent defects that must attach to every proposal that combines attempts to reconcile two totally opposite lines of thought. The bare majority part belongs to Lord Hartington's scheme, the interpretation by the Speaker of the evident sense of the House belongs to Mr. Gladstone's scheme. If the rule is carried as it is now shaped, one part of it may come into activity at one time and another part at another time. For the present it is highly probable that Mr. Gladstone's scheme will be in the ascendant, and the elôture may be very sparingly used. But, in the long run, fullblooded combatants generally beat bloodless ones, and Lord Hartington may cheerfully anticipate that it is to him and his

division of Thursday night, urges the Spectator. It was the test division of the whole controversy, and for a very good reason, because it was the only division on which it is at all likely that Sir Stafford Northcote can command the support of the anti-English Party in Ireland. Directly you come to any proposal like Sir John Lubbock's, even if Sir Stafford Northcote himself approved that proposal-which, from his language on Thursday night, appears to be very doubtful-the Irish Party will no longer be found to belong to the happy family of political intrigue. The Conservatives may, indeed, make it a matter of reproach to the Government that their proposal does, in this case, secure the Irish Party against being easily and inevitably silenced by a combination of the front benches; but the genuine Liberals, the Liberals of true grain, will reply that it is just in the case of proposals like Coercion Bills that there ought to be a serious difficulty in silencing even an Irish Party, unless it be in a well-attended House, composed of many sections not at all disposed to follow the guidance of either Liberal or Conservative officialism. Take the result of the great debate as a whole, and we hold that, barring the evidence that it affords of the wholly unsettled state of Ireland, with which it has, indeed, a very important connection, though not certainly the connection of a cause with its effect, the result of the division was most satisfactory. It proves that the discontented Liberals are-if you deduct Aldermanic malcontents—a mere handful; that the Irish Obstructionists dislike the proposal of the clôture, because they know that it will have a serious effect in producing the very result which it is intended to produce; and that the Conservatives dislike it, because they do not wish to promote any kind of legislation, except the sort of legislation on which Conservatives and Liberals are apt to be agreed. These are not considerations which will render the proposal of the Government unwelcome to the country. They are just the considerations which will make it most welcome, and will secure for the Government even wider and heartier popularity.

scheme that the future belongs.

There is this special feature about the

STATE OF SIEGE IN SPAIN. The Madrid correspondent of the Standard telegraphed on Friday night :-Telegrams from the civil authorities at Barcelona last night informed the Sagasta Cabinet that they had considered the condition of the town sufficiently serious to hand over their powers to General Blanco. He fixed on the walls the proclamation ordering the citizens to abstain from all demonstrafoot and horse and mounted gendarmes | quickly occupied strategic points, patrolled the suburbs, and guarded the stations, dispersing every group, arresting all who re-sisted, and watching the approaches to the town and the arrival of the trains, as numerous workmen were expected from other manufacturing districts of Catalonia, where the resistance commenced on March 29. General Blanco sent for the leading manufacturers and shopkeepers, and addressed them so energetically that they offered to open their factories and shops if they were promised protection against the mobs, whom they themselves had excited to make a manifestation against the French Treaty of Com-

merce. The latest telegrams to-night say the carriages on the tramways have begun again to run, the shops are opening, and the panic has ceased with the energetic measures taken under the state of siege. Telegrams from Gerona, Reus, Valencia, and Tarragona report apparent tranquillity, with a strong agitation among the working classes. All

eyes are fixed on Barcelona. The judicial examination of the rioters led o some curious revelations of the complicity of the masters and Conservatives who coaosced against the Free Trade policy of the Cabinet. The number of arrests is two hundred and fifty, and they include many revolutionary agents. The rioters only destroyed the excise huts and some shops, but not a single factory was even attacked.

Senor Sagasta and his colleagues have decided to resist the pretensions of the Catalonians, and not to make any alteration in the French Treaty or in their financial policy. The conduct of the Catalonians is condemned by every political paper in Madrid.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY. In the House of Lords on Friday night, the Duke of Albany (Establishment) Bill was

read a second time. Lord Lansdowne, in calling attention to the report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the operation of the Irish Jury Laws, referred to the great change in respect same time, they found that there was considerable reason for dissatisfaction as to the class of which Irish common juries were composed. They found that property and education were practically excluded from the common jury box, and that there were several reasons why this was so, one of the strongest of them being that in criminal cases the right of challenge was made use of to exclude persons of the superior class. It was shown to the Committee that the number of cases in which a failure of justice resulted was very large. No doubt there was a a great difficulty in getting evidence, but this was in a large degree owing to the fact of persons feeling that evidence against the accused would not be acted on, and also to the ter-rorism which prevailed in some parts of the country. Lord Lansdowne read extracts from the evidence given by some of the witnesses, judges, and others, examined by the Com-mittee, to show that juries had acquitted when the guilt of the prisoners had been made perfectly clear. With the view of infusing better elements into the panel, the Committee recommended the putting on juries persons with special qualifications who are not rated, the diminution of the number of exemptions, and the enforcing of fines for non-attendance. The Committee further recommended that cases of assault should be dealt with by prompt and summary procedure before the magistrates. and for the more grievous cases of assault change of venue was desirable. Up to that point the Committee were unanimous; but, feeling that these measures would not of themselves be effectual, the majority recommended the suspension of trial by jury in some parts of Ireland. He asked whether her Majesty's Government proposed to act upon any of the recommendations of Committee. Lord Carlingford observed that the Government felt fully both the importance of the subject itself and of the recommendations of the Committee; and it was their belief that those recommendations would form most important materials for the improvement of the Irish jury system when time and oppor-tunity could be found for dealing with the subject. He could, of course, speak with no confidence on the question of time and opportunity; but with that qualification he could give the assurance that the Government acknowledged the weakness and imperfection in many respects of the jury system, and hoped to find a time and opportunity when, with the assistance of the report of the Committee, its defects might be removed. The Duke of Argyll said he would infinitely prefer a strengthening of the ordinary law in the direction pointed out by Lord Lansdowne to an indefinite prolongation of the extraordinary law under which 500 or 600 men were imprisoned as suspects. Lord Inchiquin, Lord Dunraven, and Lord Fortescue also spoke all of them recognising the necessity of

strengthening the existing law and putting a stop to the present system of terrorism. Their lordships adjourned shortly after seven clock, till Thursday, the 20th of April. In the House of Commons, on Friday, Mr. Gladstone announced that the Budget would be taken on the 24th of April; and the Procedure Resolutions after. Mr. Forster inti-mated that Mr. Dillon would be liberated if he would promise to go abroad. On the order for Supply, Mr. Arnold called attention to the nanagement of the lands in charge of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the position of the Commission, and their operations in connection with the real property vested in them. Mr. Gladstone said that the Govern-ment would not be justified in assenting to an inquiry on this matter unless they were prepared to take the direction of it, and in the present state of business and until the rules of procedure were made more efficient, the Government could not charge themselves with the additional labour of such a Committee- The motion was withdrawn. Mr. Duff directed attention to the report of the Herring-brand Committee, and moved that effect should be given without delay to its recommendations. Mr. J. B. Balfour was explaining the action of the Government when, at twenty-five minutes to ten o'clock, the House was counted out.

THURSDAY NIGHT'S DIVISION. Including tellers, 601 members took part in the division on Mr. Marriott's amendment which was one of the largest that has taken place since 1869. Only five English Liberals voted against the Government, Mr. P. Taylor, Mr. Walter, Sir E. Walkin, Mr. Marriott, and Mr. Joseph Cowen. One Irish Liberal Sir John Ennis, also voted for the amendment. The Liberals absent, and unpaired were six-teen in number—Mr. Anderson, Mr. Brogden, Lord Colin Campbell, Hon. C. W. Fitzwilliam, Mr. E. Stafford Howard, Alderman W. Lawrence, Sir J. C. Lawrence, Sir A. Lusk, Sir T. Sinclair, Mr. Middleton, Mr. Muntz, Sir N. Rotschild, the Marquis of Stafford, Mr. Torrens, Sir D. Wedderburn, and Mr. C. Russell. Of these Mr. Middleton and Mr. Muntz are ill, Sir David Wedderburn is in Africa, Mr. Stafford Howard in Egypt, and Mr. Brogden in New Zealand. These were practically, therefore, eleven Liberals who totally abstained from taking part in the division. Fifteen Home Rulers voted with the Government. They were Mr. R. P. Blennerhassett, Mr. Brooks, Mr. E. Colins, Colonel Colthurst, Mr. Errington, Mr. Fay, Mr. Gabbett, Mr. Mitchell Henry, Mr. the citizens to abstain from all demonstrations to abstain from all demonstrations in the streets, and intimating that the military authorities would take charge of the city after the signal gun fired at daybreak on March 31 from Fort Morejuich. Troops of Morej Meldon, Major O'Beirne, Sir P. O'Brien, Mr. D. O'Conor, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, Mr. Shaw,

Mr. Richard Power, Mr. Redmond, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Smithwick, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, and Mr. Synan. The Home Rulers absent were Mr. Blake, Mr. Nelson, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, The O'Donoghue, and the three suspects. The following were the pairs:—Sir R. Green Price and Mr. P. Phipps; Mr. Norwood and Mr. Cobbold; Sir D. Currie and Sir Henry Peek; Right Hon. C. P. Villiers and Mr. Bentinck; Mr. Magniac and Mr. Birley. There was only one Conservative absent un paired — Lord Randelph Churchill. Th House of Commons consists at present of 63 members out of a nominal 658. These 63 members are thus accounted for :- Voted for Mr. Gladstone's resolution, 320; against 281; pairs, 10; absent Liberals, 16; absent Conservative, 1; absent Home Rulers, 7 which, with Mr. Bradlaugh and the Speaker makes a total of 637. The Press Association says:—Among the incidents of the division i may be mentioned that Sir John Lubbock who has an important amendment on the paper, voted with the Government. Mr. C. P. Villiers, who has been seriously indisposed for a long period, came down to the House to record his vote because he had been informed that no "pair" could be found for him, but later in the evening this accommo-dation was provided, and the right hon. gentleman returned to his bed. Immediately after the division Sir George Elliot left by the early train for Bristol, in order to travel thence by special train to Dartmouth, so as to be in time for the steamer Warwick Castle, in which he

THE UNIVERSITY BOATRACE.

The University Boatrace this year has been favoured with unusually fine spring weather, and as the start was fixed for a much later hour than for some years past, an immense concourse of spectators assembled to witness the contest on Saturday. The crowds of people flocking into the various stations on the District Railway and to the steamboats at the piers appeared to be in the best of humours at the prospect before them on this the first holiday of the year. At the Waterloo Station, where perhaps the greatest part of the traffic goes, there was a steady influx of passengers from an early hour, but at eleven o'clock the numbers of applicants at the Boat-race Ticket Office increased enormously, and the eleven o'clock trains to Putney were crowded. Later on in the day the scene at the station became still more animated, and the passengers who wished to travel by the ordinary trains found it no easy matter to make their way through the crowd of holiday makers. The river also presented a very description were making their way up the river towards Putney. The traffic in some of the principal thoroughfares was also greatly swelled from an early hour on Saturday morning by waggonettes and vehicles of all descriptions conveying sightseers to points on the banks of the Thames whence a view of the race could be obtained. The rival shades of blue were everywhere to be seen, and if the extent of the display of any one particular colour were a criterion as to the result of the race, there could be little doubt that the Oxford boat would be the winner. With ladies, however, the light blue seemed to find most favour. The wind blew a

breeze from the south-south-west, favourable and up-river as far as Hammersmith, but rather foul of the race after Chiswick and in Horse Reach. The tide flowed with fair strength at 12.30, though not with the force of a spring tide. Cambridge were first affoat, and having won the toss, chose the Fulham station, in the opinion of many people an injudicious selection; for the wind came off the Surrey shore at Chiswick, and then the bend of the river after the Soap Works is in favour of the Surrey side for a mile and a-half.

Mr. Searle was starter, and the race began just before one o'clock. An even start was effected by Mr. Searlo. both crews getting hold of the water at the same time. The Cambridge boat behaved herself better than she had done during practice, and the crew got away with a very slight lead, which they had increased to about a quarter of a length at the Duke's Head. In an instant, however, the Oxford crew changed the aspect of affairs, and almost in as little time as it takes to write it the Oxford crew had drawn level. At the start the Oxford stroke rowed 38 and the Cambridge stroke one stroke less per minute, and at the boathouse he had further slowed down to 36, at which rate the Cambridge crew were unable to hold their opponents. The rowing of the Light Blues had, up to this point, been very fair, but that of the Oxford was better, their sharper beginning being of the utmost service to them. At the boathouses the crews were as nearly level as possible, but at Craven the Oxford crew were something like 30 feet ahead, and at Walden's Wharf they were nearly clear. At the Crabtree Oxford were timed to be rowing 36, and had increased the'r lead to two lengths, Cambridge at this time rowing but 34 to the minute. The coxswain kept an excellent course over to the Surrey shore, and by the Soap Works Oxford were three lengths in front. Hammersmith Bridge was shot by the leaders in 7 min. 40 secs., and by the Cambridge crew in 7 min. 52 sec., or twelve seconds later. Cambridge, feeling the wash of the leading boat, rolled, and the men threw up a great deal of water. At the Oil Mills things were not much better, and the Cambridge crew visibly fell more astern. On reaching Chiswick Eyot, Cambridge had quickened to nearly 36, but went no nearer to the leaders, who without accelerating their stroke kept the same lead. At Chiswick Church, which was passed by Oxford in 11min. 52sec., and by Cambridge in 12min. 52sec. from the start, the rowing in the Oxford boat was very good, the oars being in very fair time; but as the steamers were some way behind in a direct line the bodies of the men could not be seen. In the Horse Reach the wind met the crews, and the Cambridge men fell rather to pieces, while the Dark Blue crew went steadily through the rougher water. The Railway Bridge at Barnes was passed by Oxford in 16 min. 49sec., and by Cambridge in 17min. 16sec., the latter being thus 19sec., or about six or seven lengths to the bad. After the Bridge, the Cambridge crew spurted, and fell better together, but of course the leaders were so far off that nothing but an accident to the Oxford crew could have given the second crew any chance. The leaders passed the winning post in 20min. 12sec. from the start, and when the Oxford crew had won the Cambridge crew were about opposite the ship at Mortlake. The Cambridge time to the winning post was 20min. 32sec., or just 20secs. behind Oxford, who had rowed one of the most runaway races ever seen. It is a curious fact that the time by which Oxford beat Cambridge on Saturday morning was exactly the difference in time between the crews when they rowed over the course on Tuesday, thus showing how true the test was. Unhappily, the day did not pass off without an accident. At the Limes, at Barns, about 30 yards of the stone coping,

Barry, Mr. Bellingham, Mr. Biggar, Mr. Byrne, Mr. Callan, Mr. Commins, Mr. Corbet, Mr. Daly, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Finnigan, Mr. Gill, Mr. Gray, Mr. Healy, Mr. Lalor, Mr. Leahy, Mr. Leany, Mr. Macfarlane, Mr. McCarthy, Mr. McCoan, Sir J. McKenna, Mr. P. Martin, Mr. Marum, Mr. Metge, Mr. Molloy, Mr. A. Moore, Colonel Nolan, Mr. A. O'Connor, Mr. O'Donnell, The O'Gorman Mahon, Mr. O'Donnell, The O'Gorman Mahon, Mr. O'Shea, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. O'Connor Power, Mr. Righard Power Mr. Redmond Mr. Sexton, Mr. Righard Power Mr. Redmond Mr. Sexton, Mr. Bighard Power Mr. Redmond Mr. Sexton, Mr. Bellingham, Mr. O'Connor Power, Mr. Righard Power Mr. Redmond Mr. Sexton, Mr. Bighard Power Mr. Redmond Mr. Sexton, Mr. Bellingham, Mr. O'Connor Power, Mr. Righard Power Mr. Redmond Mr. Sexton, Mr. Bighard Power Mr. Redmond Mr. Sexton, Mr. Bellingham, Mr. Gorbet, Mr. Bighard Power Mr. Bellingham, Mr. Bighard had watched them from day-to-day. No different conditions of wind and weather would have altered the result, as, besides the actual distance by which the Oxford crew won, they had enough in hand to put another dozen lengths between the boats, had they been so minded.

	Price and Mr. P. Phipps; Mr. Norwood and	Deen so minded.	
	Mr. Cobbold; Sir D. Currie and Sir Henry	The following is a table of the results sin	
	Peek; Right Hon. C. P. Villiers and Mr.	the institution of the races:—	Ct
	Bentinck; Mr. Magniac and Mr. Birley.	l v	
	There was only one Conservative absent un-	Year Date Winner Course Time Won by	y
	paired - Lord Randolph Churchill. The	1829 June 10 Oxford . Henley 14m. 30s. easily.	_
	House of Commons consists at present of 637	18 (June 17 Camb W to P 36m. 0s. 1 min.	-
	members out of a nominal 658. These 637	183 April 3 Camb W to P 31m. (8. m. 458.	
	members are thus accounted for :- Voted for	184 April 14 Camb. W to P 23m. 30s. 34 lengtl W to P 32m. 30s. m. 48.	1
1	Mr. Gladstone's resolution, 320; against,	184: June 11 Oxford . W to P 20m. 418. 13 sec.	1
-	281; pairs, 10; absent Liberals, 16; absent	184 Mar. 15 Gamb P to M 23m. 30s. 30 sec	1
-	Conservative, 1; absent Home Rulers, 7;	1846 pril 2 Camb M to P 21m. 5s. 2 lengths	3
1	which, with Mr. Bradlaugh and the Speaker,	1819 Dec. 15 Oxford . P to M foul	
!	makes a total of 637. The Press Association	185 April & Oxford . P to M 21m. 86s. 27 sec.	
1	says :- Among the incidents of the division it	185 April 8 Oxford . ? to M 25m. 29s. 11 stroke 1856 Mar. 15 Camb M to P 25m. 10s. 3 length	S
١	may be mentioned that Sir John Lubbock,	** 1857 April 4 Oxford . P to M 27m. 35s. 35 sec.	'
١	who has an important amendment on the	1858 Mar. 27 Camb P to M 21m. 22s. 12 sec.	
I	paper, voted with the Government. Mr. C.	185 April 15 Oxford . P to M 24m. 40s. Cam sai 1860 Mar. 31 Gamb P to M 26m. 5s. length	nk
1	P. Villiers, who has been seriously indis-	1860 Mar. 31 Camb P to M 26m. 5s. 1 length 186: Mar. 23 Oxford . P to M 23m. 30s. 48 sec.	-
1	posed for a long period, came down to the	186: April12 Oxford . P to M 24m. 41s 30 sec.	1
1	House to record his vote because he had been	1863 Mar. 28 Oxford . M to P 3an. 6s. 43 sec. 1864 Mar 19 Oxford . P to M 21m. 49s. 26 sec.	1
ı	informed that no "pair" could be found for	1861 Mar 19 Oxford . P to M 21m. 49s. 26 sec.	
I	him, but later in the evening this accommo-	186 Mar. 24 Oxford . P t. M 25m. 35s. 15 sec.	
ı	dation was provided, and the right hon. gen-	1867 April 3 Oxford . P to M 22m. 40s. 1/2 length	
ı	tleman returned to his bed. Immediately after	1868 April 4 Oxford . P to M 20m. 56s. 6 lengths 186 Mar. 17 Oxford . P to M 20m. 5s. 3 lengths	
ı	the division Sir George Elliot left by the early	1876 April 6 Camb P to M 22m. 48 11/ lengt	h
ı	train for Bristol, in order to travel thence by	1871 April 1 Camb P to M 23m. 5s lengt1	
ı	special train to Dartmouth, so as to be in time	187 Mar. 28 Camb 9 to M 21m. 15s. 2 lengths +187 Mar. 29 Camb 9 to M 19m. 35s. 34 length	hs
ı	for the steamer Warwick Castle, in which he	1874 Mar. 28 Gamb P to M 22m. 3 s. 3 lengths	
	sails to Madeira. This morning a large num-	1876 April 8 Camb P to M 22m. 98. 6 lengths	
	ber of members have left town for the Easter	1876 April 8 Camb P to M 20m. 20s. 8 lengths	
	holidays, and the House to-night will present	1878 Aprill Oxford P to M 27m. 188 12 length	3
	a comparatively deserted appearance.	1879 April 5 Camb P to M 21m. 18s 4 lengths	
	a surprise of account appearance.	1880 Mar. 22 Oxford . P to M 21m. 23s. 4 lengths 1881 April 8 Oxford . P to M 21m. 52s. 3 lengths	
		1.82 April 1 Oxford . IP to M 20m. 12s. 7 lengths	
	THE UNIVERSITY BOATRACE.	N.B.—In addition to the above, the Universitie	es

Regatta, in the same heat, for the Grand Chal-lenge Cup, and the following table shows the winners on those occasions:-

Year. Date. Winner. Time. Won by 1845. June 7. Camb. 8m. 30s. 2 lengths 1847. June 17. Oxford 8m. 4s. 2 lengths 1851. June 17. Oxford 7m. 45s. 6 lengths 1853 . June 11 . Oxford 8m. 3s. 1½ feet. 1855 . June 25 . Camb. 8m. 32s. 2½ lengh_s Also at the Thames National Regatta on June 22, 1844, Oxford beat Cambridge.

* The first University race rowed in outriggers. ** The first race in which either University rowed in the present style of eights without keels; also the first time either rowed with round oars. Both used the same kind of oars and boats.

† Both crews used sliding seats for the first time. tt Cambridge lost a rowlock soon after starting. At Cambridge the result of the race was awaited by large crowds assembled in front of the newspaper offices. It was hoped, from communications received from Putney, that Cambridge was not quite out of it; but the news that Oxford had won, which was lively spectacle, and hundreds of crafts of all | received at 35 minutes past one, astonished no one, and the crowd quietly dispersed.

> POSTPONEMENT OF THE ROYAL MARRIAGE. The Press Association is informed that it is not probable that Prince Leopold's mar-riage will take place in April. Her Majesty has not finally fixed any date, but it was generally understood that the ceremony would take place in the last week in April, and the Lord Chamberlain's department has been busy getting everything ready for that time. These arrangements have now been suspended on account of the illness of Prince Leopold at Mentone, and it is now believed that the marriage will not take place until June.

> > ASCENT OF BEN NEVIS.

On the 28th of March, Mr. Clement L Wragge, F.R.G.S., and Mr. Philip Egerton Warburton, of Australia, ascended Ben Nevis. They took Colin Cameron, the guide, with them, and also Mr. Wragge's huge dog Ranzo. At the height of 1,000 feet they halted for the first time, and found the temperature 45.4 at 7.10 a.m., with heavy drizzling rain. At 1,300 feet above sea level they came to the first plot of snow. At 1,400 feet they saw a live frog, and at this same altitude experienced the first "tails" and fibres of the cloud fog. About 1,740 feet they got the first sight of the great white mountain; its dark ravines could not now be distinguished because of the immense quantity of snow which lay in them and on the mountain. At 8 a.m. they reached the tarn or lake, and found the temperature of the air 43.0, and of the lake water 40.0. A strong south-westerly gale was blowing, and heavy rain falling, and the cloud fog now enveloped the scene. At about 2,000st. they came to masses of snow in the waterwork trenches of the mountain. Traveiling up to this point was comparatively easy, but now it was slushy and soft, making progress a matter of considerable difficulty. On reaching the Redburn, they found that it was full of vast masses of shelving snow, apparently about 12 feet deep. To cross it under such circumstances was impossible, so they halted for a little, took luncheon, and then began to ascend on the northern side of the burn, ever and anon stumbling into crevices more than knee deep with The ascent to a point opposite Buchan's Well was most trying. Buchan's Well was entirely buried, so they made for the nearest precipices. The slopes of the mountain above Buchan's Well presented a very different appearance, owing to the great depth of snow which lay on them. The prospect here, as they got a glimpse through the fog on the vast expanse of snow, was dreary enough. At 10.40 a.m., having gone round by the precipice, the summit was reached, but no trace of the no-tice board, seven feet high, was to be seen; probably it was carried away by the winter gales. The hut could not be seen: the in-struments were also buried. The top of the thermometer cap was nearly level with the main surface of the snow, so that it was impossible to reach the instrument. The barometer cairn was snowed up also, only about two feet of it showing, although it stands 7ft. high. The ordnance cairn was showing about 2ft. Mr. Wragge and his friend and the guide sat down beside the barometer cairn, and waited patiently till 11 a.m., when Mr. Wragge took observations with his travelling instruments—temperature 35.6, thick cloud fog and continuous rain, and so bitterly cold that their hands were numbed and swollen, a strong north-westerly breeze blowing at the same hour. By previous arrange-ment, Mr. Colin Livingstone took observations at Fort William, and here the temperature was 48.8 with continuous rain and south-westerly breeze. Whilst waiting on the summit of the Ben, luncheon was discussed, and an attempt to kindle a fire was made, but the matches had got wet in climbing, and the attempt was a failure. The descent was attended with a considerable amount of difficulty owing to the softness of the snow. At one point in the Redburn they had to slide down, an operation of considerable danger. The track of a fox was seen at about 2,900ft., and a few ptarmigan at about 2,000ft. The lake was again reached at 12.51, when the temperature was, air, 44.0; lake, 42.7; cloud fog, and a strong south-westerly breeze. At this point they made a détour to obtain some botanical specimens, and so they did not reach Fort William till 3 p.m. At sea level

INSPECTION OF GUARDS IN HY DE PARK .- The ! Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and a large staff, inspected the brigade of Guards, under the command of General Higginson, in Hyde Park, on Friday morning. The ground was kept by a squadron of the Life Guards. At ten o'clock the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Guards marched on to the ground, in review order, and the three battalions then formed line. At eleven General Higginson, accompanied by Lieut.-Colonel Paul Methven, A.A.G., and staff, rode on to the ground, and having inspected the troops took up his position in front of the line. Half an hour later the Princes of Wales, the Princess of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and suites, rode on the ground and advanced to the rode on the ground and advanced to the saluting post. Their Royal Highnesses were received with a royal salute, the bands playing the National Anthem as the colours were lowered and the troops presented arms. The Prince and Princess of Wales rode along the front and back between the lines, minutely inspecting the troops, and then took up their station at the saluting-post. A march-past in column and quarter-column was executed in splendid style; the brigade then marched past each battalion in close column. The Prince and Princess having complimented General Higginson on the splendid appearance of the brigade, which numbered about 2,500 officers and men, then left the ground.

DEATH OF MR. SYDNEY SMITH.—From Not-tingham is reported the death, at the age of 79 years, of Mr. Sydney Smith, the inventor of the steam-pressure gauge, and many other important engineering appliances. Mr Smith was a native of Derby, and was educated at Repton Grammar School. His early business life was spent with his father, a civil engineer at Derby, and he founded the well-known Nottingham firm of Smith Parthers and Co. at Derby, and he founded the well-known Nottingham firm of Smith, Brothers, and Co., engineers, Hyson-green. By the invention of the steam pressure gauge in 1847 his name hecame widely known in the engineering world. George Stephenson was so impressed with the importance of this appliance that he gave the utmost publicity to the invention, which has since been of the greatest service. which has since been of the greatest service in the saving of life and property. Among other inventions due to Mr. Smith's ingenuity may be mentioned the rotary steam-engine, a rotary stocking-frame, a spring safety-valve for regulating the pressure of steam in boilers, a self-acting damper regulator for engine furnaces, and a portable gas apparatus for use in public and domestic institutions. The principle of the last invention has been successfully applied in the lighting of railway stations. Mr. Smith was also one of the first engineers to construct barges made of forged plates for canal traffic.

RECKLESS USE OF HYPODERMIC INJECTIONS. -The Lancet says :- A recent painful case of death caused by a hypodermic injection of morphia directs attention afresh to the dangers of resorting to this most perilous mode of administering drugs designed to relieve pain. The public should be warned against the practice of employing remedies hypodermically. So formidable a "remedy" should on no account be used except under medical advice, and when deemed necessary it ought to be given by practitioners. We we repeatedly urged profession to dis countenance the recourse to injections under the skin, which is becoming general. It is a practice of extreme hazard, and we are of opinion that surgical instrument makers should refuse to sell the requisite apparatus to lay persons, and that medical men should forbid

THE TRIAL OF MAGLEAN .- Mr. Baron Huddleston has fixed the following dates for holding the spring assizes on the Oxford Circuit:—Reading, Tuesday, April 18; Wor-cester, Saturday, April 22; Stafford, Friday, April 28. The trial of Roderick Maclean upon the charge of high treason by attempting to shoot her Majesty the Queen, will, it is expected, be commenced at Reading about the 19th or 20th of April next before the Lord Chief Justice Coleridge and Baron Huddle-ston. The Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Powell, Q.C. (the leader of the Oxford Circuit), and Mr. Poland will appear on behalf of the Crown; and it is anticipated that a Queen's counsel and Mr. Montagu Williams will be instructed to defend theprisoner.

MR. DILLON, M.P .- The Freeman's Journal understands that the subjoined letter has been addressed by Mr. Dillon, M.P., to Dr. Carte, medical officer of Kilmainham Gaol, and that Mr. Dillon has since been informed by Dr. Carte that the letter was submitted to the Lord-Lieutenant, and that Mr. Forster had requested Dr. Carte to inform Mr. Dillon that the Lord-Lieutenant declines to discharge him:—William Carte, Esq., M.D., medical officer, Kilmainham Goal.—Kilmainham Gaol, March 24, 1882.—Dear Sir,—I think it right to inform you that for some time past I have been feeling in much worse health than when I was arrested in October last. Under these circumstances I desire to make a formal protest against being detained in prison. ask you to communicate this letter to the Lord Lieutenant under whose warrant I am detained. I shall not make any further allusion to this subject, and shall request my phycician not to make any further report on my health.—I am, Sir, yours sincerely, Joнn

THE NEW PEER.-The Hon. William Macnaghten Erskine, barrister-at-law, and formerly an officer in the 9th Lancers, who has succeeded to the barony of Erskine, by the death of his father, John Cadwallader, fourth Baron Erskine, is the only son of the deceased peer by his marriage, in 1829, with Margaret, daughter of Mr. John Martyn, of Tyrone. The new peer is in his 42d year, having been born on January 7, 1841. He entered the army as a cornet in the 9th Lancers in 1857, and attained the rank of captain in July 1863, shortly after which he retired from the army by the set of his commission. In 1870 he entered Lincoln's-inn as a law student, and was called to the bar there in Trinity Term, 1873, after which he practised at the Chancery bar. Lord Erskine married, on July 2, 1864, Caroline Alice Martha, younger daughter of the late William Grimble, of Albany-street, Regent's-park, and has a family of two sons and a daughter.

ACCIDENT TO A HUNTING TRAIN .- An alarming railway accident occurred on Thursday morning at Chartley Station, Staffordshire, to a special train containing the members of the Meynell Hunt and about thirty horses. One of the horse-boxes left the metals, dragging the others with it. The coupling chains breaking, the vans were thrown off the line and several smashed to peices One hound and a horse worth 300 guineas, belonging to Mr. R. Chandos Pole, master of the hunt, were killed, and two other animals seriously njured. Harris, the second whip, was also hadly hurt, as was also Mr. Keats, a brewer, of Uttoxeter. Both lines were completely blocked until late last evening.

Superstition in Somersetshire. - From Wells, in Somersetshire, an extraordinary case of superstition is reported. The wife of a working man became mentally affected, and was removed to a lunatic asylum. Immediately before her departure it was stated that she was bewitched, and the following mode of removing the spells was proposed to the husband. First he must stick a large number of pins in an animal's heart, which in the dead of night was to be reasted before a quick fire, the revolutions of the heart to be as regular as possible. After roasting the heart was to be placed in the chimney and left there, the belief being that, as the heart rotted away, so would the heart of the witch rot, and the bewitched would be released from the power of her enemy. It is said that not a few persons in the neighbourhood are believers in witch-

"GENUINE" EAU DE COLOGNE. -In the Court of Common Pleas on Thursday an action for libel was tried, brought by Johann Maria Farina, of 4, Julichs Platz. Cologne, against the publisher of the Daily News, in respect of an article in that paper. The plaintiff in his statement of claim alleged that the meaning of the article was that the Eau de Cologne manufactured by the plaintiff was not genuine, and that he had fraudulently imitated the mark of another manufacturer, and he further complained of an injury to his business. For the defence an apology was made; and it was stated that the article had escaped the "ordinarily vigilant eye of the editor." A verdict for the plaintiff was taken by consent -damages 40s.

A LANDLORD SHOT DEAD IN IRELAND.—Mr. A. E. Herbert, a magistrate, of Killintierna, county Kerry, was shot dead on Thursday evening while walking home from the petty sessions at Castleisland. He left the town at a chant directly and bring head and the sessions at Castleisland. about six o'clock, and was found lying dead about six o'clock, and was found lying dead upon the road by a sub-inspector who shortly followed. He had received two rifle bullets, one through the breast and another through the hand. It appeared that he had been able to struggle on about twenty yards after being shot, and then fell dead. Mr. Herbert was a leadlest of the struggle on the struggle of the struggle on the struggl landlord, and agent for some properties lying between Tralee and Castleisland, and has, it is stated, been unpopular. No arrests have been made.

THE AUSTRALIAN HARVEST.—From South Australia it is reported that owing to the dry weather the harvest has been of an uneven character, and distress prevails among many of the settlers. The fruit crops in Queensland have suffered from the drought. The vines, however, have borne well, though the berries of the grapes are, from want of rain, particularly small this year. In Vic-toria the harvest has been decidedly good, but in the London district the stock have suffered severely from want of water.

BLOOD-POISONING AT BRIGHTON. -Brighton BLOOD-POISONING AT BRIGHTON.—Brighton (the Lancet says) would appear to be undergoing a visitation of blood-poisoning. Health-seekers, and particularly those who are debilitated by recont illness, would do wisely to be on their guard. It has long been known to the careful and curious in matters sanitary that the "queen of watering-places" is a very bothed of postilent saver-was. During the hothed of pestilent sewer-gas. During the day the odours which rise from the streetgratings are not noticeable; but those who have taken the trouble to examine these outlets in the early morning will not need to be reminded of the stench which offends the nostrils and excites nausea. If complaints are lodged at the Office of Health, the applicant, if he happen to be a visitor, and especially if he be a medical man, is treated with exceptional courtesy, and an inspector is sent, who, after a very elaborate investigation, declares that " those fish-sellers will throw the offal down the gratings," and straightway a water-cart is told off to flush the sewers. In this way the anxiety is allayed, and the complainant being appeased the authorities tide over the difficulty. Meanwhile the actual conditions are unaltered. The drainage of the whole place is defective, and a perpetual peril remains. During the last few days deaths from blood-poisoning by sewer-gas have occurred at Hove, and coroners juries have been compelled to bring in verdicts to that effect. There is, unhappily, reason to believe that deaths from the same cause are of frequent occurrence, and that the danger is not confined to any one locality, but extends over the entire area of a watering-place which ought to be especially salubrious.

BLACKBALLING AT CLUBS .- As a rule, the best thing that a man can do when he is blackballed at a club, is to hold his tongue. There are occasions on which a candidate for admission is a person whom the club can but honour itself by electing, and disgrace itself by refusing; but such cases are far from common, and therefore it is never wise to go behind the decision of the ballot-box. In the case of the recent rejection of members of the Chamberlain family at the Reform Club, it has been thought worth while to make the matter a public one. That section of outside Radical opinion which is identified with Mr. Chamberlain and his views, is greatly agitated, and clamours for a reconstruction of the method of election, so as to make it possible to admit members of the family of Chamberlain, although obnoxious to some few scores of members of the club. This outside feeling seems to be so far reflected within the walls of the club itself that a preliminary meeting has been requisitioned to discuss the necessary alterations in the constitution of the club. According to the London correspondent of the Birmingham Daily Post, the meeting thus called "will certainly take place," and Lord Granville will probably preside at it. Of course, the matter is no concern of ours ; but we must confess to some difficulty in under-standing the feelings of men who can care to get into a club, so to speak, by means of pickaxe and crowbar, and who stand by while the way is made easy for them to force themselves on the society of gentlemen who would rather be without it. Of course, if it is wished that what has hitherto been a club in the ordinary sense of the word should become henceforth a sort of licensed houseof-call for Liberals those being the only terms on which the brethren can be brought together-Conservatives have no cause of complaint. But they can hardly fail to be amused at such a curious exhibition of fraternity—one inside brother putting the screw on another inside brother to compel him to admit to his society an outside brother. Is this the "three-fold cord" that is not easily broken ?- Evening Standard.

ELECTRICAL TRANSMISSION OF POWER.-In concluding his lecture on this subject, at the Crystal Palace, on Wednesday, Professor Silvanus Thompson remarked: "When he said that in the near future electricity was to be our servant to do the hard work of the world in the place of our present servants, coal and steam, he meant what he said. Our stores of coal were rapidly diminishing, and the steam-engine was the most wasteful way of using the limited store that remained to us. The first and most important result of an electric power supply would be to render small motor machinery economical. It would, therefore, undoubtedly tend to foster small independent workshops in all the constructive industries. For the last hundred years the use of steam had produced a concentration and centralisation of labour in all industries, which, while advantageous to production, had disturbed the preceding order of things, and had exalted the capitalist, whilst destroying the independence and freedom of labour. The social and economical result of the introduction of electric power would tend to restore the former condition of things, while still enhancing the productive power of the country. If electric power was as cheap on the small scale as on the large, concentration of workmen in a barrack-like factory would be unnecessary. Home work would be fostered, and the profits of labour would be more directly at the disposal of those who earned them. Small capital would have a fairer chance than now, and large capitalists would have a less chance of still further inflating their position at the expense of labour. The workman would be less at the mercy of the capitalist or of a trade combination, being more independent; and industrial crises would become less frequent. Thus the economic result of the electric distribution of power would tend toward the material prosperity of a greater number, in the reorganisation of labour which it would entail.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS. — The Illustrated London News states that the will of Mr. James Macfarlane, formerly of 147, Leadenhall-street, but late of 1, Gresham-buildings, E.C., West India merchant, and of 35, Glouesterroad, Regent's Park, was proved on the 6th ult. by Mrs. Elizabeth Macfarlane, the widow and sole executrix, the value of the personal

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LONDON:—Advertisements and Subscriptions received at the Special Office ("Galignani's Messenger," 168, Strand; also by G. Street, 30, Cornhill; Bates, Hendy and Co., 4, Old Jewry; Smith and Son, 186, Strand; E. C. Cowie and Co., St. Ann's-lane, General Post-office; F. L. May and Co., 160, Piccadilly; Delizy, Davies and Co., 1, Finch-lane. NICE :- 15. QUAI MASSÉNA.

AGreat-Britain. LONDON, APRIL 2-3, 1882. THE RESPITE OF LAMSON. We publish an official announcement to the effect that the Home Secretary has acceded to the request made by the President of the United States, through the American Minister, and has respited the convict Lamson until the 18th inst., in order to give time for certain documents to reach this country which, it is asserted, will put a different complexion on the case. But it is distinctly intimated that, notwithstanding any precedents to the contrary, the respite will be inevitably followed by execution, should the so-called additional evidence fail to be conclusive. The nature and circumstances of this interference are so unusual that, as a mere matter of courtesy, the Home Secretary may have thought it impossible to refuse the President's request; but the course adopted seems, nevertheless, to be a decided mistake. Lamson was tried and convicted for a purely criminal offence, and it is contrary to the practice of International law for any Foreign Government to intervene in such cases. We have, perhaps, no right to criticise the motives which actuated the American President to move in the matter: nor can we, in the absence of official information, say anything respecting the purpost of the documents upon which the request was based. But considering the scandal which must necessarily arise in executing a man who has once been respited, the Home Secretary should certainly have given more cogent reasons for his action than have as yet appeared. It is quite possible, of course, that the Government are in possession of private information which would justify the granting of the respite, but, if so, it ought to have been made public. The mere desire to perform an act of courtesy is no excuse for interfering with the course of justice in a case of the gravest character known to the law. The announcement is couched in such exculpatory terms that it suggests the consciousness of a weak case, if not of a feeling that the step taken is altogether wrong. The Secretary of State, we are assured, has always been willing to "afford adequate time for the due examination of circumstances alleged on responsible authority in favour of a convict wader sence of death;" and, anticipating the difficulties in carrying out the death after a long delay, two instances are quoted in which this has actually been done. All this would imply that Sir William Harcourt has no better information as to the nature of the supposed evidence than the rest of the public have, and if so there can be no possible excuse for complying with President Arthur's desire. We hope that the Government will be sharply questioned in the House to-day on the subject. It is difficult, indeed, to conceive what new evidence can have accumulated since the trial of sufficient weight to justify even the temporary setting aside or mistrust of the verdict of the Jury. The case was postponed from one Session to another with the express purpose of affording the defence time to collect testimony in favour of the accused. During this interval nothing was said or heard about documentary evidence existing in America, and, indeed, the only line which it is suggested that this can take-namely, the plea of insanity-was deliberately abandoned at the trial. Whatever rebutting or extenuating circumstances there may have

been in the case ought undoubtedly to

have been produced at the trial; but it is

only now, after conviction, that the

existence of such circumstances is heard

of. It is intelligible that the friends of

the condemned man should leave no means

untried, even at the last moment, to save him from a felon's death; and it is equally

easy to understand that a certain amount

of pity for an American citizen should be

displayed by Americans, especially by that

section of them who are opponents of ca-

pital punishment. It is, however, at first

by no means easy to see what locus standi

the American Government has in the

matter, or why the Home Secretary has

incurred so grave a responsibility " upon

the request of the President of the United

is a very dangerous and undesirable one,

for it really amounts to a tacit surrender-

ing of one of the most important prin-

ciples of International Law, namely, that

an alien who violates the criminal law

of a civilised State is amenable to that

law alone, without any benefit from his

citizenship. Where there is any suspi-

cion that a criminal charge is being made

The cover for a political prosecution, it is

usual for the Consulate or Embassy of the

prisoner's Government to watch the case;

but where, as in the present instance,

mo question of the kind can arise, official

interference is a serious breach of custom

on the part of the Power making the re-

presentation, and a great blunder on the

part of the Government which permits it.

The cases quoted by Sir William Har-

court in which prisoners were executed after a respite had been granted are

equally inapposite. Thomas Mansell, who was hanged in 1857, had time granted him

to appeal on a technical point connected

with the constitution of the Jury. An im-

pression had got abroad that Maidstone men

objected to capital punishment, and thus,

while the prisoner's counsel tried to secure

the presence of one on the Jury, the

Crown, determined, if possible, to baffle

the attempt, exercised its right of chal-

The precedent thus established

which the prisoner's counsel took exception, and the respite was granted in order to have the point of law settled. Michael Barrett, who was finally executed for the explosion in Clerkenwell, had been respited for further inquiry into the facts of the case which were already before the Court. In neither instance was there any attempt to re-open a case already decided, upon a ground of defence which had been already abandoned; still less was the delay accorded in consequence of representations coming from a foreign State. From whatever point of view the matter is regarded, the conduct of the Home Secretary appears, therefore, to be both inexplicable and unjustifiable.-Standard.

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN. The ebullition of the restless Catalonians may produce results in the Cortes of some consequence to the parties which dispute the reins of office. The Sagasta Cabinet has had to combat almost from its very formation, in obedience to the initiative of the King last year, the opposition, not only of its natural rivals, the Conservative Party, but also the exaggerated pretensions of a portion of its own supporters. Founded upon a compromise between a Moderate Liberal or Liberal-Conservative section, represented by Marshal Martinez Campos and his friends, and an advanced Radical section representing the order of ideas associated with the general policy of the friends of Marshal Serrano, the coalition Cabinet of M. Sagasta is especially pressed by the latter fraction, the socalled Constitutionalists, to grant them a larger and larger share of power and portfolios. In effect, the Sagastist majority in the Cortes consists of some three hundred and ten deputies, of whom two hundred and fifty are Constitutionalists, while only sixty are supporters of the particular views of Marshal Martinez Campos. Nevertheless, there are four of the leading Ministries in the possession of representatives of this group, and all the endeavours of the Radical bulk of the Sagastist party have been unable to wrest from their hands the coveted offices. The reason of this situation is not far to seek. It is, in fact, the Moderate section, headed by Marshal Martinez Campos, which gives the Ministry its real chances of life. Among the Radicals the antecedents of the majority, dating back to revolutionary times, might not be sufficiently reassuring, but the King can thoroughly trust Marshal Martinez Campos as capable of guaranteeing order so long as that devoted champion of the Dynasty holds the keys of the position. Without the favour of the King the Ministry of M. Sagasta would collapse like a house of cards, and the Premier, who loyally fulfils his obligations, resolutely refuses to the majority of his followers authority of the Moderate section. Thus. when the death of Count Valmaseda placed the Captain-General of Castile at the disposal of the Government, it was in vain that the Radicals pressed for the appointment of General Lopez Dominguez to the important post, which includes in its attributions the custody of Madrid and the safety of the dynasty. Lopez Dominguez is the nephew of Marshal Serrano, and a convinced and ardent Radical, and the Government rightly concluded that the King would prefer to see such a trust in the hands of a thorough Conservative and Royalist like General Castillo, who, in consequence, received the Captain-Generalship. While the Radical majority of the Ministry are discontented with the position of comparative inferiority which they are obliged to occupy, the policy of the Cabinet is assailed from outside as well as from inside the ranks. Naturally the great Conservative Party which has been displaced by the Sagastist coalition resents the success of such a patchwork contrivance, while, on the other hand, the section of the Democrats who go beyond the temperate Republicanism of Martos and Castelar carry on active hostilities on different grounds. Not only the Federalists inspired by Pi y Margall, but the influential and untiring Zorrilla group seize every opportunity to denounce the official Liberals as only distinguishable by hypocrisy from genuine Conservatives, and though in reality M. Sagasta has pushed the toleration of Democratic license of speech and demeanour to an excess, he must sometimes adopt a repressive policy. When he does, as in the case of the seditious prose of the "Provenir" and the "Progreso," he is, of course, denounced with tenfold ferocity for his departure from Liberal ideas. The disturbances in Catalonia, Arragon, and Valencia will be probably utilised both by Conservatives and Irreconcileables to endeavour to shake the credit of the Ministry, but at most this will only involve a question of parliamentary rivalry without prejudice to the State. -Morning Post.

AFGHANISTAN. The Times has received the following despatch, dated Sibi, April 2:-The last news from Herat is not quite satisfactory. Much would seem to depend upon the Ameer being able to visit personally Turkestan and Herat. Abdul Kudus, the Governor, though making a sufficient show of subordination, nevertheless is in active and most friendly correspondence with Sirdar Mohamed Ishak Khan, the Governor of Turkestan. Sirdar Ayoob Khan is believed not to have gone towards Teheran, but to be still at or near Meshed with designs on Herat. The army in Herat has just received two months' pay sent from Candahar, but inclines towards Ayoob, who, however, is no favourite with the resident population. Abdul Kudus Khan is endeavouring to draw over the chiefs towards Mohamed Ishak Khan, who constantly writes to them. The Wali of Maimanah is not considered to be an ally of the Ameer, but to aim at the recovery of his independence. He is fortifying and provisioning his citadel. Russian emissaries are supposed to have visited him. Khuda Yar Khan, formerly ruler of Khokand, is living on the Maimanah and Turkestan border, and is in correspondence with Abdul Kudus Khan. The chiefs of the Takkah and Sarakh Turcomans and the chief of Merv are endeavouring to bring about an Afghan alliance for mutual defence. Abdul Kudus Khan, from his central position, appears to be dealing with the Ameer, with the Governor of Turkestan, and with Ayoob Khan. He evidently doubts whether the Ameer will visit Herat as announced by him. There is a rumour that the Ameer, instead of coming himself, may send the Heir-Apparent to Candahar, and perhaps to Herat, while he remains in Cabul to watch Turkestan. The interests in connexion with Herat are so divided that the Ameer will probably establish himself there without difficulty. There is a strong party in his favour, the members of which are not likely to support the other candidates. The agent of the Governor-General is away in the Marri Hills, and after some days at Thall will lenge rather freely. The result was that harri Hills, and after so he Jury was made up in a manner to march towards Quetta.

THE RUSSIAN NIHILISTS. EXECUTION OF AN OFFICER.

Telegraphing on Sunday night the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Standard

The Russian Press and St Petersburg so ciety are now entirely occupied with the two great topics of the hour, the Anti-European Agitation and Political Assassination. latter has been again brought to the front by the murder of Major General Strelnikoff, at Odessa, on the very day on which the Imperial clemency to nine of ten recently condemned Nihilists was proclaimed, and only a few hours after the tenth of the group, Lieut. Soukhanoff, was judicially shot at Cronstadt. Major General Strelnikoff, the victim of revolutionary vengeance at Odessa, was the Chief Procureur of the Court-martial at Kieff, and had been very successful during the recent trials of the anti-Semitic rioters at that town in discovering the traces of revolutionary instigation. One of the assassins appears to have lived in the same hotel as the General at Odessa, and to have kept a watch on his

movements for some time. The execution of the Late Marine Lieutenant Soukhanoff, whose sentence to be hanged was changed at his own solicitation by the Emperor to the less degrading one of death by shooting, was carried out at Cronstadt, just before nine o'clock, on Friday morning. He left the fortress of St. Petersburg at five o'clock in the morning, escorted by three gendarmes, and was conveyed by a special train of two carriages to the Neva, whence he was taken across to Cronstadt in a small steam cutter flying the naval flag, followed by a second steamer carrying various officials The floating ice was just sufficiently broken up to allow of boats crossing with safety. On landing, the prisoner was taken in an ambulance cart to the place of execution between the walls of the fortress and the entrance to the town. Here were drawn up in three sides of a square representatives of all the marine troops and sailors at Cronstadt, and at the open side in front of the walls was a black post, before which the condemned man, dressed in prison clothes, was placed. The sentence was then read, and a priest offered the last consolation of the Church, which was willingly received by the condemned man. The prisoner was then covered with the usual white shroud, and bound to the post. In a few minutes a volley, fired by twelve Marines, at fifteen paces, put an instantaneous end to the man who had broken his oath, and dishonoured the Russian navy Thousands of people surrounded the spot, many being on the walls and trees in the

THE AUSTRIAN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times telegraphed on Sunday:-Yesterday morning his Majesty opened the International Exhibition of Paintings in the Kunstler-haus, the original building, built by subscription, and which is used for monthly exhibitions, being far too small for an international exhibition are not the most modest national exhibition, even on the most modest scale. In March last year a movement was started to complete the building, and again the necessary funds were found, the Emperor leading the subscription. The opening ceremony was somewhat interfered with by the old building, which allowed but a very limited number to be present; still the Imperial family, the Ministers, heads of foreign missions, chiefs of the civil and military services, the members of both Houses, and the municipality were all fully represented. As for the general public, but few could enter, especially of the ladies, who had to make their way in at the back of the building. The honorary President, Count Edmund Zichy, one of the chief promoters, read the address, referring to the part his Majesty had taken as the patron and promoter of the society and of the exhibition. The Emperor expressed his satisfaction at the accomplishment of the task, by which a larger home was given to art, so that all the artists of Europe could be invited to a peaceful competition, in which he hoped native artists would hold a good place. His Majesty afterwards went round the exhibition. The French and German sections occupy the largest space in the new part of the building, most of their chief painters being represented. At the side of them are the Belgian and Spanish contributions. In the old part of the house are accommodated Austria-Hungary, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, and Italy.

THE EAST CORNWALL ELECTION.

After a very obstinately contested fight, the East Cornwall election has resulted in the success of the Liberal candidate, Mr. Charles Acland, by a majority of 201. In ordinary cases this would be thought ample, but it marks a serious decline from the majorities which returned Mr. Robartes and Mr. Borlase two years ago:-In 1880 Mr. Tremayne, the Conservative, was 850 behind the Liberal who stood second

on the poll, and 985 behind the Liberal who was at the head of it, so that he has now been beaten by little more than a fourth of the majority cast against him. He has added almost 500 votes to the total which supported him in 1880, while his opponent has polled 300 fewer than voted at that election for Mr. Agar-Robartes. What are the causes of this remarkable change of feeling which in so short a time has raised the Conservative from a position of almost helpless inferiority to a strength enabling him to run his adversary very close will doubtless form the subject of much local discussion; but that it to some extent represents the reaction in all the constituencies which has been in progress since 1880 may safely be said. The Bradlaugh episode, which seems like to "stretch to the crack of doom "-of this Parliament, at least; the disastrous state of Ireland, which emphasises the failure of the Government's Irish policy; the mismanagement of Parliamentary business, and finally the introduction of the Cloture, have naturally alienated many electors, some to the point of opposition, a greater number to the ground of neutrality. A reaction of sentiment throughout the constituencies is what every Ministry must expect; but it is the fate of Mr. Gladstone's to have brought it on somewhat before the usual time. We fear that the vote in East Cornwall will not lesson the repugnance of most Liberals to a dissolution, but will rather perceptibly increase it, by contributing another indication, only not quite so decisive, of the change in public feeling which North Durham, North Lincolnshire, and the North Riding had previously given. Had the sentiments of East Cornwall been unchanged the Liberal party there should have at any rate held its own. Since it has lost ground to the extent of at least 700 votes, the inference is irresistible that indifference, or disappointment, or pique, is already hard at work in the party of progress, and that the process of disintegration has assailed even the staunchest Liberal constituencies. It remains to be seen whether the Cloture will attract erters back to the colours .- Daily Telegraph.

A CIRCUS DESTROYED BY FIRE. - Gennett's permanent circus in Portsmouth was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. The premise were occupied as a theatre of varieties. Several performing dogs were with difficulty saved, but the loss of theatrical properties alone is estimated at over £500. A number of adjoining houses also caught fire, and considerable damage was done.

THE PARCELS POST.

The Economist declares that the announcement made by Mr. Fawcett, that his proposals for the establishment of a parcels post have received the sanction of the Treasury, has been hailed throughout the country with the liveliest satisfaction :

It is true that one of the greatest difficulties, if not indeed the greatest difficulty, in the way of the institution of the new system has yet to be overcome. The consent of the railway companies to the carriage of parcels at the rates and on the conditions approved of by the Treasury has not yet been obtained; and without that consent the scheme cannot, of course, be carried into operation. In several ways our railway companies have of late been showing a desire to adapt them-selves better to the public requirements. They are realising more clearly that their own in-terests and those of the public are, to a large extent, identical—that what promotes the one furthers the other; and there is certainly no public want which it is in the power of the railways to satisfy more pressing than that of cheap and easy means of transmitting small parcels. Motives of self-interest, therefore, may prompt the railway companies to meet Mr. Fawcett's advances readily and liberally, while, if they should not, the fact that the Government has now taken the matter in hand is an earnest that much more vigorous action than has yet been employed will be used to overcome their opposition. On the whole, therefore, there is now good cause to hope that before long Mr. Fawcett will be able to announce that all difficulties in the way of the institution of the parcels post system have been overcome. He has shown such consphere of usefulness of the Post Office in other directions, that the utmost confidence in the success of this new effort of his will be felt. And much as his reputation has been in-creased by what he has already accomplished, it will undoubtedly be far more enhanced should he succeed in carrying to a favourable issue the work which so many have attempted, but found beyond their powers.

MUSIC. The prospectus of the ensuing season of Italian Opera at Covent Garden presents many features of interest. It is no longer issued in the name of Mr. Ernest Gye, but in that of the name of Mr. Ernest Gye, but in that of the new "Royal Italian Opera (Limited)," the company formed for the purchase of the Royal Italian Opera and Her Majesty's Theatre having already obtained such large support that the directors feel warranted in annuancing the undertaking warranted in announcing the undertaking under its new appellation. It is understood that Italian opera will henceforth be given at Covent Garden alone, Mr. Mapleson taking charge of the interests of the company in America, and Mr. Ernest Gye giving it the benefit of his large experience and honourable reputation as managing director in England. Respecting the possible future of Italian Opera in London, when restricted to one theatre, there is at present no need to enter into any disquisitions, but it may be said at remarkably enterprising spirit, and that the arrangements are calculated to justify full confidence in the management. The list of sopranos is remarkably strong, including Mme. Adelina Patti, Mme. Albani, Mme. Sembrick, Mme. Fursch-Madier, and Mme. Valleria, in addition to Mme. Pauline Lucca. long a favourite with the British public, who will be sure to give her a hearty welcome, especially as there is reason to believe that her beautiful voice retains its pristine charm, while her vocalisation and acting have acquired the final polish which can only be acquired by prolonged stage-practice. In Carmen she is said to be unrivalled, and the announcement that she will appear in her splendid impersonation of Zelika in L'Africaine, will afford general gratification. The list of tenors is also attractive, including MM. Masini, Mierzwinsky, Frappolli, Vergnet, and Lestellier. The last-named artist comes with high credentials, and has recently competed successfully at the Royal Opera, Madrid, with Signor Gayarre, whose place he will take at Covent Garden.

Signor Cotogni, deservedly a favourite with English lovers of music, heads the list of barytones, and is supported by Signori Ughetti and Pandolfini, in addition to three new comers, MM. Bouhy, Devries, and Dufriche. The principal basses are MM. Gail-hard, Dauphin, Gresse, and De Rezké. Besides the artists above named, a large number of excellent vocalists will fill the minor soprano, tenor, and bass parts, and debuts will be made by a soprano (Mile. Olga Berghi), a tenor (M. Massart), and a contralto (Mile. Amélie Stahl), of all of whom report speaks ighly. The list of vocalists is completed by Mme. Trebelli, who has long and deservedly been a general favourite, and whose name adds strength to any operatic undertaking. A new première danseuse, Mlle. Adelina Gedda, will make her first appearance in England, and will be supported by the three clever Miles. Reuters. The conductors will be MM. Bevignani and Dupont, of whose sterling ability and untiring zeal it will be difficult to speak too highly. It will be learned with sincere regret that Signor Tagliafico, owing to ill-health, is forced to resign the post of stage-manager, which for several years he has filled with credit to himself and advantage to the management, and retires finally from the Royal Italian Opera, with which he had been connected for no less than thirty years. His place will be taken by M. Lapissida, the able stage-manager of the opera at Brussels. The band, led by that admirable violinist, Mr. J. T. Carrodus, will be nearly identical with that of last season, and only a few changes have been made in the list of choristers. Mr. Betjemann will continue to lead the ballets, which will be superintended by Mr. Hansen; Mr. Pittman will be organist, all the executive departments will be intrusted to experienced and efficient chiefs, and Mr. Edward Hall will retain the position in the "front of the house" which he is so well qualified to fill. When it is added that the "Director of Private Concerts" will be Sir Julius Benedict, it will be seen that efficiency in every department has been secured.

From the large repertory of sixty-two works belonging to the Royal Italian Opera, the selections will be made by the management, and three additions are promised: Velleda, by Lenepveu—a composer at present unknown in England—Boito's Mesistofile, and Bizet's Carmen. Whatever may be the merits of Velleda, there can be little doubt that the operas by Boito and Bizet will be heartily welcomed, the cast of Mefistofile including Mme. Albani, Mme. Trebelli, M. Bouhy, and Signor Masini. It is also announced that, "if time should permit," M. Massenet's Erodiade, which has been very successful at Brussels and in Italy, and said to be greatly superior to his Re di Lahore, will be produced. In its present shape, with John the Baptist making love to Salomé, it could not be tolerated on the English stage, and it is difficult to see how it can be made presentable. An entirely new version of the absurd libretto hitherto attached to Mozart's It Flauto Magico is also promised, and we be-lieve it is likely that his Nozze di Figaro may be produced with a remarkably strong cast, including Mme. Albani as the Countess, Mme. Sembrich as Susanna, and Mme. Pauline Lucca as Cherubino. The strength of the company is such that we may hope for other equally attractive combinations. The Floral Hall Concerts will be continued as usual, and the season will commence on Tuesday, April 18th. That it may be attended with signal success will be the wish of every lover of music.—Observer.

The School for Scandal has passed the fiftieth night of its present revival at the Vaudeville, and shows as yet but few signs of having exhausted its attractions. Sheridan's comedy, indeed, is one which bears seeing over and over again, and gives fresh pleasures to those familiar with it, even when it is represented by a company far less able and less evenly balanced than that engaged for the production by Mr. Thorne. Moreover, special character has, in accordance with the taste of the day, been given to the revival in the richness and elaboration of its solid stage furniture and in the costly care which has been taken to realise for us in every detail the fashion of a bygone day. Whilst such impersonations as the well known Sir Peter Teazle of Mr. Farren, the Charles Surface of Mr. Henry Neville, and the Crabtree of Mr. Thorne retain all their old merits, practice has now materially helped more tentative efforts like Miss Cavendish's Lady Teazle, and Mr. Archer's Joseph Surface, on the road towards perfection. It is understood that Mr. Thorne has in contemplation, if not in actual preparation, the revival of other stan-dard comedies, and these, if they are pre-sented on anything like the scale of *The* School for Scandal, cannot fail to command

attention. - Observer. There has been no important novelty produced during the week, but several variations of programme have to be noticed. The pro-longed career of the Drury-Lane Christmas Annual of Robinson Crusoe terminated on Saturday evening after a triumphant run extending to one hundred and twenty-five representations. Ours will be played at the Haymarket for the last time this week. A special morning performance of *Hamlet*, with Mr. Lyon as the Danish Prince, took place on Thursday. Romeo and Juliet is attracting a very numerous audience at the Lyceum.

The Lights o' London continue a brilliant career
at the Princess's Theatre. The extravaganza of Aladdin has been removed from the Gaiety programme to make way for a revival of The Forty Thieves, Mr. Reece's popular burlesque being again supported by Miss E. Farren, Miss Kate Vaughan, Miss Connie Gilchrist, Mr. Terry, Mr. Royce, Mr. Squire, and Mr. Dallas. The comic trio by children is retained, and the decorative accessories and gay costumes are restored to more than former brilliancy. The Squire remains the attraction at the St. James's. The comic opera of Manola is growing in popularity at the Strand. The last nights of The Colonel are announced at the Prince of Wales's. Mankind remains at the Globe. Meg's Diversion of the Colonel are announced at the Prince of Wales's. sion and Pluto have been repeated at the Royalty. The Opera Comique has an allur-ring programme composed of Mr. Sims's merry, farcical comedy of Mother-in-Law and mythological burlesque of Vulcan, in which feminine fascinations are so prominently conspicuous. The amusing farcical comedy of Fourteen Days is filling the Criterion. Mr. J. L. Toole is drawing large audiences at Toole's Theatre with Auntie and The Birthplace of Podgers. The Savoy is still running Patience. The Avenue Theatre finds an unbated attraction in Madame Favart. The final representation of The Green Lanes of England are announced at the Surrey. At the Standard Mr. W. S. Gilbert's eccentric comedy of Engaged has been represented by a company specially selected. One Touch of Nature has preceded the comedy. The Britannia has repeated Proof, with The Sea is

England's Glory as an after piece.

Mr. David James will play his original part of Perkyn Middlewick, in Our Boys, with a specially-selected company, under the manage-ment of Mr. William Duck, at the Standard Theatre, for one month, commencing May 1st.

VANITY FAIRINGS. What makes the Duke of Westminster's marriage somewhat remarkable is that, although there is no blood relationship whatever between the bride and the bridegroom, there is already between them a connection by marriage. Miss Cavendish's eldest brother, Captain Cavendish, married the Duke's daughter, Lady Beatrice Grosvenor, upwards of four years ago, and has a son, Charles William Hugh, by her, now three years and a-half old. Captain Cavendish will therefore become the brother-in-law of his father-inlaw; his son, Charles William Hugh, will become the nephew of his own grandfather; and any son born of the Duke's second mar-riage will be at once the brother and the nephew of Lady Beatrice Cavendish. The Duke will become the uncle of his grandson, and the brother-in-law of his own daughter, and thus in a sense he will be his own son.

The real reason why the Garter vacated by the death of Lord Beaconsfield has not yet been bestowed on any other person is that her Majesty the Queen, with a feeling that does her honour, has determined not to dis-pose of it until a full year has elapsed from Lord Beaconsfield's death; and as this took place on the 19th of April last year, no new Knight will be created in his place until the 20th of April of the present year. I have good reason to believe that this Garter will be offered to Lord Derby; and I have some reason to believe that he will decline it. Lord Sefton's claims and desires may possibly

in that event be considered. I am not in the least grateful to Mr. Shaw-Lefevre for his determination to make an earthquake at Hyde Park Corner. The alleged "block" there is all moonshine. It simply does not exist. There is indeed occasionally a momentary crowding of vehicles there, bu it is only for an hour at most in the afternoon during the season, and it is never very great or a serious impediment to traffic. I object much, also, to the scheme of making there a great place which simply confuses traffic and adds to its dangers; I object still more to taking down the Duke of Wellington's statue and most of all I object to putting it up again. What is really wanted, and what would be the greatest possible boon to Londoners, is that Constitution Hill should be opened to cabs and carriages, together with the Mall and the road thence to Storey's Gate. This would save over a mile of distance between Hyde Park Corner and the Houses of Parliament, and there can be no possible objection to it on behalf of the Queen, inasmuch as her Majesty has practically given up all idea of ever living in Buckingham Palace. But this would be a real thing to do—wherefore Mr. Shaw-Lefevre does not even attempt it. That which he proposes is a mere sham thing—and therefore he does it.

It is the custom of a certain number of the undergraduates at Trinity College, Dublin, to share a common sitting-room between two; each of the partners having a bed-room opening out of it. Two young gentlemen who lived together as above described returned to their home after celebrating the anniversary of St. Patrick's Day. Their minds were rather mixed, and the consequence was that they both entered the same bed-room, and subsequently the same bed. The second to enter the bed, finding it was occupied, shouted to his friend, "There's a fellow in my bed." Says number one, "There's a fellow in mine, "Wick him out." "Kick him out," says number two. So they kicked. After some kicking one of them triumphantly called out, "I've kicked my fellow out." A voice answered from the floor, "You're luckier than I am, for my fellow has kicked me out."

The opening of Lansdowne House is an event of some moment to Society. So fine a mansion for receptions, tenanted by such wealthy and noble owners, only requires ju-dicious hospitality to make it the most popular private resort in London, and the hope is entertained and loudly expressed that Lady Rosebery will ferm a regular Saturday salon after the fashion of Lady Palmerston. London is sadly in want of some leaders of Society, and of a salon where politics and pleasure can equally be discussed and enjoyed.

I don't know which makes me more angry,

the vulgar impertinence of the Stanley-street temperance folk of Manchester or the modest gentleness of Alfred Tennyson. He writes a poem in which he mentions the drinking of toasts, and they write him a portentous lecture on temperance. His son Hallam replies in a tone of apologetic explanation. Mr. R. Hunter, Mr. R. D. Shelton, and R. Cottam have been formed into a committee to prepare a memorial to the Queen about something or other that's on their midd and was the standard of the contract of the contr thing or other that's on their minds and won't let them have a wink of sleep of nights. For my part I am ashamed to own that I could go on enjoying life even if this illustrious three confined their illustriousness to the whole-

some obscurity of Stanley-street, Manchester. I do not hear of much enterprise at present in the way of coaching. The only road coach which has been running through the winter is the one between London and Oatlands Park; but that will stop, and the proprietors, Messrs. Selby and Dixon, will, during the spring and summer, run it between Piccadilly and Virginia Water. Lord Aveland and Mr. Sheather have arranged to run their Dorking coach as last year; and Captain Hargreaves will start a coach for Portsmouth. This is a long journey, but it is not the first time that Captain Hargreaves has tried the experiment, and he deserves much credit for his pluck. The Guildford coach, of which Mr. Shoolbred is still the proprietor, will not begin running until the 22nd of the month; and no date has yet been fixed for the Windsor coach, though it is quite certain that there will be one.—Vanity Fair.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART. "It is rumoured," the Athenaum says,

"whether correctly or not we cannot say, that Mr. Cross has abandoned the idea of

writing a biography of George Eliot."

The volume on Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, which has been written for Messrs. Sampson Low & Co.'s series of "English Philosophers," by Prof. Fowler, the recently elected President of Corpus Christi College, will appear shortly. Amongst its distinctive features will be a much more complete life of the third Earl of Shaftesbury and a more decided. the third Earl of Shaftesbury, and a more de-tailed account of the history of his writings than have hitherto been published. The British Quarterly Review for April will contain an article on "Democracy in France in 1882," by Dr. Pressensé.

Mr. Spencer's new work, "Political Insti-tutions" (part V. of the "Principles of Socio-logy"), will be out before Easter. We (Athenxum) are authorised to state that there is no truth in the report that Mr. Spencer is going to lecture during his tour in the United States. He has positively declined proposals

made to him to do so.

It is reported that Mr. Goldwin Smith will write the life of the late Dr. Rolleston. "Faith, Hope, and Charity," is the title of a new novel by Anna Lisle, the author of "Self and Self-Sacrifice," etc., which will be published shortly by Messrs. Groombridge

and Sons.

Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin, and Company have just published Part I. of a re-issue of their "Bible Educator," edited by the

Very Rev. Dean Plumptre.

Readers of Mr. Green's remarkable volume on "The Making of England" will be glad to hear that he is now working at a continuation of it, much of which is already in type. This second volume, which it is hoped may appear during the present year, will be called "England and the Northmen," and will carry

the story down to the period of the Norman Conquest.—Athenaum.
One of the latest additions to the "People's Edition" of sixpenny productions, published by Messrs. Ward, Lock, and Company, is the "Arabian Nights," illustrated by Messrs. Millais, Tenniel, and Watson.

Messrs. Charman and Hall are preparing a

Messrs. Chapman and Hall are preparing a popular edition of the "Letters of Charles Dickens," to be chronologically arranged. It will be carefully revised and corrected, and a

few additional letters will be given.

Mr. E. Walford is going to bring out a revised edition of his "Londoniana," with additional chapters. One of these will treat of the old breweries of Southwark, another of the Cromwellian Museum at Hackney. Mr. James Britten has undertaken to edit the volume of early treatises on Plants and Herbs, which the Early-English Text Society

has long had on its list. A detailed account of the bells in all the old parish churches of Gloucestershire, their founders, inscriptions, etc., with more than one hundred illustrations, will shortly be published by the Rev. H. N. Ellacombe,

Mr. Edward Jenkins's "Jobson's Enemies." the publication of which in parts was sus-pended owing to the author's ill health, is now completed, and will soon appear in several volumes. Mr. Jenkins is engaged upon another work, which will appear simul-taneously in this country, the United States,

Mr. Charles Reade, whose labours during the past three years have been interrupted by bereavement and sickness, is about to contribute a series of stories to Life, the first of which will appear on May 4th. The stories will be illustrated by well-known artists.

Mr. William Smith proposes to publish in

October next a third volume of "Old Yorkshire." It will contain articles on Yorkshire abbeys, antiquities, artists, authors, battles, eccentric characters, generals, heroes, MSS. moors, poets, religious houses, wills, worthies, and an original article on "East Keswick." A work, entitled "Personal Recollections of an Irish National Journalist," is announced to make its appearance shortly. The author is Mr. Richard Pigott, late proprietor and editor of the Irishman and the Flag of Ireland. As Mr. Pigott has had experience in the various revolutionary movements and agitations in Ireland during the past forty years, his "recollections" may be expected to be of more than ordinary interest.

It is proposed to sanction the foundation of a new class of institutions at Cambridge, under the title of Public Hostels, which are to be neither colleges nor simply lodging-houses. They must be under the headship of a member of the Senate, and possess a duly consti-tuted governing body. In most respects students residing in such public hostels will have similar privileges to member of colleges.
Graces of the Senate are to recognise each
public hostel, and the privilege of recognition may be withdrawn on sufficient grounds, such as change of management or inefficiency

Mr. Ranyard, who is going to Egypt to observe the eclipse of May 17th, takes with him the camera of thirteen inches aperture which hetook to the American eclipse in 1878. pesides cameras of eight inches and five and a half inches aperture and eight feet six focal length, with smaller spectroscopic cameras. The party in Egypt will probably consist of Mr. Lewis Swift, of Rochester, U.S., M. Mr. Lewis Swift, of Rochester, U.S., M. Thollon, of Nice, Mr. Lockyer, Captain Abney, and Mr. Black. Mr. Lockyer and Capt. Abney have applied for a grant from the Royal Society fund. M. Thollon goes out at the expense of M. Bischoffsheim, Paris, who has chartered a special steamer from Cairo up the Nile. He also sends out a French photographer to assist M. Thollon, and has invited Mr. Ranyard, when in Egypt, to join their party as a guest.—Athenzum. to join their party as a guest.—Athenæum.
The Academy hears that Dr. J. R. M.
Robertson, who has already been engaged in scientific exploration in Queensland, will leave England almost immediately for the Gulf of Carpentaria, with the view of making an extended exploration in that region and

Northern Australia generally.

Mr. Clement L. Wragge was presented at the general meeting of the Scottish Meteorological Society with their gold medal in recognition of his services in connexion with Ben Nevis observations. Mr. Buchan also read a paper on these observations, with more special reference to the weather forecasts.

Northern Australia generally.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1882.

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A Great-Britain.

LONDON, APRIL 3-4, 1882.

PARLIAMENT AND ELECTRICITY. A Bill to facilitate and regulate the supply of Electricity, for lighting and other purposes, is rendered a necessity by the great practical development of Electrical science within the last three or four years. Such is the scope of the measure brought forward at an early hour this morning by the President of the Board of Trade, which we may expect will speedily find its way before a Select Committee, where it will be associated with a number of private Bills having reference to Electric Light and power. It would have been a very undesirable thing had these several Blils, promoted by Companies and Corporations, been dealt with apart from the regulating influence of a general Act. Sooner or later a controlling measure must be created, and the sooner this can be done the better. It is universally desired that a new monopoly should not be allowed to grow up in addition to the others with which we are already harassed; but there is imminent danger that the "new Light" which has lately dawned on the world will go the way of all other brilliant discoveries, and become a contrivance for extracting dividends out of revenues enforced by Act of Parliament. This manœuvre has to be defeated but, at the same time, it is necessary that the progress of discovery and invention should be encouraged, and especially that every fair and reasonable opportunity should be given for making the resources of Science conducive to the general prosperity. Electricity is a promising young giant, and the State should do nothing to check its growth, though we have to take care that its power shall not be abused. London has felt the rod of the Gas Companies in past years, it is now groaning afresh under the régime of the Water Companies, and we shrink from contemplating all that Electricity might do to make the community uncomfortable. Parliament must look to it that this latest candidate for popular favour does not become a tyrant exacting his own terms, now that the conditions under which he is to work are about to be laid down. Mr. Chamberlain's Bill gives the Board of Trade power, on application, to grant licences for the supply of the Electric Light, for either public or private purposes, in all cases where the Local Authority are consenting parties, such licences to last for five years. Where application is made by any Company or private individual without the consent of the local authority, or where the period proposed is more than five years, a Provisional Order will be requisite. In the latter case, the Local Authority is to have the power of purchase at certain periods, without being mulcted for prospective profits, or made to pay extra because of the compulsory nature of the sale. The field is thus thrown freely open, subject to such conditions as may prevent wrong being done to the community. There are at present three groups of persons who are struggling for the command of the Electric Light. First of all, there are the Gas Companies. This statement may appear somewhat strange; but there can be no doubt that the Gas Companies are very anxious to prove a species of right to be specially considered, as being practically on the ground, and as having invested enormous sums of money for the purpose of supplying artificial light "laid on" from central works to the places where the "illumination is required." Mr. Chamberlain's Bill leaves it open to them to espouse the Electric Light if they please; in fact it will be open to anybody, whether a Company, a Town Council, or a private individual, to obtain authority to supply the Electric Light to a particular district. The public have not much confidence in Gas Companies, and would probably prefer that the new method of illumination shall be in the hands of those who are not identified with the old one; and it is clear to us that the Local Authorities, where they are not themselves in the position of Gas Companies, are, or ought to be, the best friends of the Electric Light. There is reason to regret at this moment that so large a proportion of the gas supply of the Kingdom has passed into the hands of the municipal authorities. Would the City now exhibit such a display of the Electric Light, had the Corporation been successful some years back in their application to Parliament for power to manufacture and supply gas? Or would the Metropolitan Board have given such steady patronage to the electric light on the Victoria Embankment, had the gas supply been previously handed over to their keeping? Happily, London is free in this matter, and the Electric Light is having a fair chance in the Metropolis; but as much cannot be said for its chance elsewhere. After the Gas Companies and the local authorities come the Electricians-

the actual inventors of the electric lighting

a, paratus, together with the various Com-

parties who are endeavouring to "push" the

Electric Light in this country. These gentle-

men raturally say, and feel, that they ought

to receive the first consideration. At

great p ains and cost they have elaborated

a variet y of methods for turning Electric

currents into rays of light, and for this

achievement the world is largely their

debtor. They look for dividends, for

golden harvests, for the transformation of

the Electric force into the solid coin of the

realm. We are afraid that many of them

will not altogether like Mr. Chamberlain's

Bille Within certain limits, it may be

to be regulated and restricted; but Electric Lighting Companies are no more to be trusted than the people who supply us with water or gas, or who undertake the railway service of the country. Electrical inventors have been mapping out the country among themselves, taking here a town, and there a county, as if they were a new tribe of Normans coming to establish a second Conquest. But the Board of Trade is too familiar with jointstock enterprise to overlook the crisis. and Mr. Chamberlain comes forward with his Bill to protect the public, whilst, at the mate help to inventive enterprise .-

THE UNITED STATES AND THE IRISH "SUSPECTS."

It is known that for some time past the Government of the United States, under strong political pressure, has been urged to make representations to the Government of this country in the interests of certain among the "suspects" now detained in Ireland in accordance with the provisions of the Protection Act. Some of those persons are, or are alleged to be, American citizens, and the Government at Washington could not refuse to entertain the demands of their friends that notice should be taken officially of their peculiar position and that efforts should be made to redress their supposed wrongs. The President and his Cabinet are in an embarrassing position. Probably they have no wish to stir up any international controversies, but, with the best will in the world, they can hardly maintain an attitude of reserve in this matter. The turbulent voters of Irish origin are attached by many ties of association to the Democratic party, who would be well pleased to foster their grievances against the Republican Administration. On the other hand, Mr. Blaine, the most conspicuous personage in the Republican ranks, has, since his resignation of office, poured contempt on the moderate non-intervention policy of his successor, Mr. Frelinghuysen, and of the President. It might appear natural for the Administration to oppose Mr. Blaine's principles directly and unflinchingly, but the tide of popular feeling seems to be running too decidedly the other way. General Grant's name is a tower of strength to Mr. Arthur and his Cabinet, but the ex-President has apparently entered into competition with Mr. Blaine as the representative of a high-flying foreign policy for the United States. Environed by all these manifestations of the Chauvinist spirit, the Government at Washington has been compelled to make the question to which Sir Henry Wolff has drawn attention the subject of diplomatic communications. It is obvious that the Government of England, while giving no sanction, direct or indirect, to the exaggerated pretensions of irresponsible American politicians, can fairly meet the wishes of the Government of the United States without impairing the securities of the Protection Act. We have no doubt that the reply to the representations of Mr. Frelinghuysen will rest upon this firm foundation. The American Government will be informed that favourable consideration will be given by the Irish Executive to the case of any citizen of the United States at present in custody under the Protection Act who will undertake, if released, to leave the country, and thus to remove the apprehension that he may renew the illegal practices of which he has been "reasonably suspected." It would be no slight boon, indeed, if the United Kingdom could be well rid of all the suspects, great and small, now detained in Irish gaols, on the same terms. It is a matter of indifference to the English Government what the enemies of law and order in Ireland may say or do on the other side of the Atlantic. But it must be clearly understood that within the dominions of the Crown it is the paramount duty of her Majesty's Ministers to keep down lawlessness and to accord no licence to those, whether natives or foreigners. who engage in treasonable and criminal designs. The Irish-Americans who have fallen under the "reasonable suspicion" of Mr. Forster have their fate in their own hands, as we imagine they have had it all along. It is tolerably certain that, long before the intervention of the American Government was seriously contemplated, the suspects on whose behalf diplomacy is now set to work might have obtained their liberty by entering into an undertaking to return to their own country, and not again to trouble Ireland with their presence. But if no such engagement is given, and if the Irish-American suspects claim the right to be set free to work their will in Ireland, they must be told that the Executive is bound to secure for the country the benefits of the Protection Act, and that if they remain on Irish soil they must submit to the risk of becoming the objects of "reasonable suspicion." The present is not a well-chosen moment for demanding the relaxation of any securities against incitement to outrage in Ireland. The House of Commons was painfully affected on Monday when the Solicitor-General for Ireland announced, with evident emotion, that a lady had been assassinated in Westmeath. This atrocious act, closely following other outrages in different parts of the country and directed against different classes in society, can hardly strengthen the hands of those who would deprive the Irish Executive of its extraordinary powers and would appeal to the generosity of the Land League, released from bondage and revived in spirit, for support against the attacks of desperate and determined crimi-

THE SUPPRESSION OF DISORDER. The manner in which the authorities in Barcelona have met the outbreak of disorder in their city affords a very striking

contrast to that in which the British Go-

vernment palter with half-veiled rebellion

in Ireland :-

So soon as the civil authorities in Barcelona discovered that the disturbances were beyond their means of suppression, they resigned their power into the hands of the officer in command of the troops stationed in the town, and General Blanco lost not a moment in taking prompt measures. A proclamation was issued warning the citizens to abstain from all demonstration in the streets; troops of foot and horse and mounted gendarmes occupied strategic positions, promenaded the streets, dispersed every crowd that formed, and arrested all who disobeyed their orders. The manufacturers and shopkeepers, who had incited the workmen to protest against the law, were summoned to the General's quarters, and ordered at once to open their factories and shops. The result of these ener-getic steps was that in a few hours order was restored, the shops were opened, the tram-

well that they should not. Nobody cares | cars began to run, and the city resumed its wonted aspect. A few isolated outbreaks of turbulence may be anticipated, but the troubles are virtually over. What a melancholy contrast does the energy of the Spanish authorities present to the hesitation, internal discord and faint-heartedness which have allowed mob law to be rampant for two years in Ireland. Spanish rioters have upon occasions proved themselves to be to the full as much in earnest, and to be far more courageous than mobs in Ireland have ever been; and yet they are cowed in a single day, because they see that the men who govern them are in earnest, and that disorder will be sternly repressed; while the Irish go on for months at their lawless work, because they know that same time, he hopes to afford all legiti- there is neither unity, resolution, nor energy amongst their rulers. General Blanco would put an end to the Land League and to its out rages in the course of a week if he had the supreme authority in Ireland.—Evening Stan-dard.

THE PREROGATIVE OF MERCY.

Independently of the particular case of the convict Lamson, there is plenty of evidence to show that the mode in which the prerogative of mercy is at present exercised under the direction of the Home Office is very far from satisfactory, and is productive of extremely undesirable re-

sults :-Since the reforms which were commenced by Romilly and practically completed by Peel in the character and administration of the criminal law, the prerogative of mercy has been employed for purposes quite foreign to its original meaning and intent. In the old time death was practically the only punish-ment awarded for all crimes of any magnitude, and the severity of the law was tempted by the selection only of the worst cases for the infliction of its extreme penalties. After every gaol delivery all capital cases were reported to the Ministers, and were considered by them usually with the assistance of the Lord Chief Justice of England and in the presence of the King. When the Queen succeeded to the Crown it was thought objectionable that some of the crimes then punishable with death should be brought under the attention of her Majesty; and it was then that the exercise of the prerogative of mercy was specially assigned to the Home Secretary as the Minister on whose advice it was to be set in motion. Now no crimes except treason and murder are punishable with death; and there is no question of selecting examples from among murderers at any rate. The consequence is that the Home Office has been converted into a Court of Criminal Appeal in which the Home Secretary reviews the proceedings of the court below, takes fresh evidence into consideration, and overrides the decision which has been arrived at in the ordinary course of law at his own discretion. It is true that the judge by whom the convict has been tried is generally consulted before any commutation of the sentence passed by him is made. But even this need not be done: the whole matter rests with the Home Secretary, who is thus placed in a position which is no doubt as disagreeable to him as it is certainly dangerous to the public. If we are to have a Court of Criminal Appeal at all other than the existing Court for Crown Cases Reserved it should at least be one whose action proceeds on definite grounds and in the judicial character of whose decisions confidence may be reasonably reposed.—St. James's Gazette.

FASHIONABLE NEWS.

The Prince of Wales was present at some experiments, showing Messrs. Clark and Stanfield's ship raising-apparatus, at the Westminster Aquarium on Monday morning. His Royal Highness afterwards visited the French Gallery in Pall-mall.

The Duke of Devonshire left Devonshire House at the end of the past week for Chatsworth, and was to leave there in a few days for Holker Hall till after Easter.

The Duke of Westminster is staying at

Eaton Hall, surrounded by a family circle. His Grace comes to town for the season immediately after the Easter holidays.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury

and family, who left town on Saturday for Hatfield House, for the Easter recess. are expected in a few days to visit Cranbourne, his lordship's seat in Wiltshire.
The Earl and Countess of Derby and Lady

Margaret Cecil have left St. James's-square for Fairhill, near Tunbridge-wells, for the Easter recess. The Earl of Redesdale, Chairman of Com-

mittees in the House of Lords, has left Ver-non House, Park-place, St. James's, for Batsford Park, for the parliamentary recess. Lord and Lady Wimborne have left Hamilton House for the Continent.

The body of the Hon. Henry Sydney Pierrepont, youngest son of the Earl Man-vers, who died at Rome on the 4th ult. of typhoid fever, was interred in the family burial ground at Perlethorpe, in Thoresbypark, Notts, on Monday. The chief mourners were Earl Manvers, Lord Newark, and the Hon. Evelyn Pierrepont.

> POLITICAL ITEMS. (FROM THE " STANDARD.")

We hear that the Government have reselved to appoint three new Sub-Commissions

At a meeting of Liberal members, held at the Reform Club on Monday, it was decided to make very strong representations to Mr. Gladstone in regard to the present condition of Ireland. We believe that several of the gentlemen who spoke expressed an opinion that a new Chief Secretary was required to cope with the difficulties which have arisen.

Mr. Forster and Lord Carlingford will spend a large part of the Easter Recess in Ireland. We believe that they intend to make special inquiries into the condition of the country, and also to examine into the working

of the Land Act.

At a meeting of the members of the Irish
Party on Monday it was decided that a Committee should be appointed for the purpose of attending to the organising of the Irish vote in the borough constituencies of England. We believe it is intended so to organise the Irish vote in the English towns that it may be given solidly against the Liberal Party at the

next election. (FROM THE "DAILY NEWS.") Mr. Gorst's intention to found a debate on the administration of justice in Ireland on the motion to adjourn for the Easter recess does not find any serious support among the Con-servative section of the Opposition. It is, however, expected that the Land Leaguers will make the most of the opportunity, and that some delay will arise in the progress of

public business. The bill dealing with the Corrupt Borough having been printed, and conjecture being at an end as to the proposed enactments, the second reading will not be taken till after

Mr. Errington, M.P., returned to Rome on Sunday night. He expects to be absent from England for some time. A statement has been widely circulated alleging some difference of opinion between the Governor of Madras and Mr. Baxter

during the visit of the right hon. gentleman to India. We understand that there is not the slightest foundation for the rumour. We learn that if Lord Randolph Churchill is well enough he will sail for the United States on the 26th inst. He intends to make

the restoration of his health. Mr. T. P. O'Connor will return immediately from the United States, and is expected to be in his place in Parliament shortly after

a short American tour in order to complete

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- MONDAY. The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

THE RESPITE OF LAMSON. Sir R. Cross asked the Home Secretary whether it was true that the convict Lamson had been respited, and whether he would state the reasons. Sir W. HARCOURT : I am obliged to the right

hon, gentleman for giving me the opportunity of making a statement on this subject. I received from the Foreign Office a letter from the Minister of the United States, dated the 31st of March, stating that it was the personal request of the President of the United States that the execution in the case of Lamson should be suspended until certain evidence which had been collected and submitted to the Attorney-General of the United States should be forwarded from America. In my opinion it is the duty of the Secretary of State in capital cases carefully to consider every-thing that may be adduced by any trustworthy authority from whatever quarter it may come, not with the view of revising the sentence or verdict, the responsibility of which rests solely with the judge and the jury but in order to determine whether there is any ground on which to recommend the exercise of the prerogative of mercy by the Crown. If there is a reliable assurance that important evidence to that effect is capable of being produced it has been the practice of the Secretary of State to order a respite till that evidence has been brought forward and examined. In the case of Mansell in 1857 four successive respites, extending over six months, were granted by Sir G. Grey, at the end of which time the prisoner was executed. In the case of Michael Barrett there were successive respites, extending over a fort-night, by Mr. Hardy, in order that further inquiry might be made as to facts. It is therefore upon the precedent and principle established in these grave matters which appear to me to apply to all evidence, whether proceeding from abroad of from this country, that I have acceeded to the request of the President of the United States, and directed the respite of the execution of Lamson for a fortnight from the date originally fixed. This case has been and will be dealt with exactly as if a similar representation had been made on reliable authority in England. In my judgment it is a sound principle, which ought not to be departed from, that before a capital sentence is carried into execution all pleas for mercy substantially advanced should be duly heard, and an opportunity given for considering them. The prisoner has been explicitly warned that the respite in these circumstances carries with it no replied presumption of a reprieve or commutation of sentence. (Hear, hear.) I may answer now the question of which I have received notice for to-morrow. have not received the document to which the notice refers; but in no circumstances could I lay it on the table of this House, because to lay on the table papers with respect to the exercise of the prerogative of mercy would, in my opinion, make it absolutely impossible that the prerogative should exercised. (Hear, hear.)

THE MURDER NEAR MULLINGAR. Sir E. WILMOT asked whether it was true that Mr. W. B. Smyth had been shot at near Mullingar, and that a lady, who was in a conveyance with him, was wounded.
The Solicitor-General for Ireland: I re-

gret very much, Sir, to say that the state of the case is worse than the hon. member has put it in his question. Mr. Smyth was fired at, and the lady who was stated in the newspapers to have been injured was unfortunately shot dead on the spot. (Sensation.) EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS BILL FOR SCOTLAND.

In answer to Mr. Buchanan, Mr. MUNDELLA said that it was intended to bring in an Educational Endowments Bill for Scotland soon after Easter, and ample time would be given for its consideration.

OTHER OUESTIONS. Mr. Gorst gave notice of his intention to ask the Government whether they intended to propose any measures in consequence of the increase of agrarian crime in Ireland; and Sir H. Wolff also gave notice of a question as to alleged representations from the United States Government on behalf of some of the " suspects."

In answer to a question from Mr. Healy as to the nationality of Maclean, Sir W. HAR-COURT said he knew nothing further on the matter beyond what he had stated at the time, that his name was Roderick Maclean, and that he was born in London, and he had no reason to believe that he was of Irish birth.

ALLEGED "FRACAS" IN THE LOBBY. Mr. Callan proposed to put a question to the Home Secretary as to the accuracy of a story related in one of the Dublin papers of alleged fracas in the lobby between him and Mr. Anderson, after the latter's speech against the clôture; but on Sir W. Lawson appealing to the Chair, Mr. Speaker held that it would not be in order to found a question on something which occurred not in the House, but in the lobby. Mr. Callan, however, supported by Mr. Healy, persevered on the ground that the Home Secretary's threatening language involved an interference with the freedom of speech and the privilege of members; and Mr. Anderson, interfering, protested that the question was not put on his behalf, as he believed he was quite able to take care of his independence against the Home Secretary or anybody else. He was quite unaware, he said, until a few minutes ago that that the matter had got into the papers, and he had begged that it might not be brought forward, because after all the Home Secretary was only giving him good advice. Mr. M. Henry remarked that if this kind of "eaves-dropping" went on he should move to exclude strangers from the lobby; and Sir W. Harcourt said that as far as he was concerned his conversation with Mr. Anderson was quite friendly, and he had used no language which by any perversion could be described as threatening.

THE CHESTER AND OXFORD ELECTIONS Mr. Lewis gave notice that on the second reading of the Attorney-General's Disfranchisement Bill he would move a resolution declaring that, considering the part played in the elections of Chester and Oxford by Mr. Dodson and Sir W. Harcourt, the House would not impose any disabilities on the constituencies named at the instance of her Majesty's Ministers.

PROVINCIAL ART GALLERIES.

On going into Supply, Mr. Collings submitted a motion in favour of supplying the provincial art gal-leries and museums with original examples and reproductions of industrial art adapted to their special local wants, and asserting also that the whole of the National Art and other collections should be placed under one Department of the Government.

Mr. GLADSTONE said that, as far as the first portion of the subject was concerned, the Government did not differ from its principle, and much had been done to carry it As to original examples, however, it would be unwise for the House to pledge itself until it had considered how a system of purchasing them for provincial museums would work. But as to placing all the National art collections under one management, he pointed out great practical difficulties about it, as well as disadvantages which no mere gain of administrative symmetry could

compensate for. Mr. Beresford-Hope vindicated the administration of the British Museum, and Mr. G. Howard spoke for the National Gallery. Mr. SLAGG urged that the Government

should do more to promote artistic culture among the industrial classes; but Mr. MUNDELLA contended that the British Government did more than any foreign Go-

referred in detail to the Estimates in proof of the increasing energy and activity of his Department in this direction. Mr. DAVENPORT, Mr. ILLINGWORTH, and Mr.

O'Donnell spoke, and the motion was negatived without a division. THE NEW EDUCATION CODE.

Sir J. Lubbock then made some observa-tions on the new Education Code, and, seconded by Mr. Story Maskelyne, moved that it is desirable to allow School Boards and committees to present children for examination in any of the recognized class subjects. Lord Sandon was in favour of allowing managers a greater option to take up elementary science. Commenting on the new Code, he expressed a general wish for its success, but expressed a doubt as to certain details, especially the dropping of the honour certificates, and the alterations as to small rural schools, and of the requirements as to the moral condition of the schools.

After some observations from Mr. STANLEY, criticizing the working of the Training Col-

Lord G. HAMILTON also canvassed the new Code, especially the new Standard VII., contending that the ultimate operation of it would be to set up a system of secondary education in the elementary schools, the benefits of which would be monopolized by the children of the middle classes. This would not only kill the secondary education which was being provided by the Endowed Schools Commission, but would be detrimental to the primary education for the poorer class. He insisted that there ought at least to be a limitation of age, and was willing to concur in a liberal system of exhibitions to provide for the clever

children of the working classes. Mr. Mundella, replying to Sir J. Lubbock. said the universal testimony of the Inspectors was against overloading the younger children with scientific teaching, but he would give the subject further consideration, and, if possible, give additional freedom to the managers. Replying to Lord Sandon, he said there was no intention to decrease the grant to the small rural schools, and the object of the honour certificate would be obtained in a different way. The fear raised by Lord G. Hamilton that middle-class instruction was to be trenched on by the New Code was a mere shadow. The only object was to provide that the clever boy of the working classes should not be driven out of the elementary schools; but he admitted that there should be a limitation of age to prevent the results which the noble lord apprehended.

After some remarks from Mr. J. G. Talbot,

Sir H. Fletcher, and Sir M. Lopes, Sir H. Wolff, who was supported by Sir M. Hicks-Beach and Mr. A. J. Balfour, complained of the unpardonable delay in the proluction of the papers relating to recent affairs at Gibraltar, and Mr. Courtney said that the papers would be laid on the table after Easter. To this there followed a conversation be-tween Lord Emlyn and Mr. Dodson as to the management of the roads in South Wales, and, the House went into committee of supply at five minutes to two o'clock.

THE EDUCATIONAL ESTIMATES. Mr. MUNDELLA made the annual statement on the Education Vote. The amount of this is £2,749,863, and in explanation of the increase he said that in no previous year had the progress leen more solid. There leave schools weekly to go to labour 7,000 children, but 10,000 new children enter also weekly. The quality of the education also improves, as shown by the increase in the number of passes in each class; and there is also a large increase in the accommodation, in the number of children on the register, in the average attendance, and in the number presented for examination. At the same time, taking into consideration the increase in the population, there was a large margin for improvement. He gave, also, numerous statistics as to expenditure, and touched briefly on the state of education in Scotland.

The Education Votes for England and

Scotland were then agreed to, on the understanding that there will be a further discussion on the report after Easter. The House adjourned at twenty minutes to

THE DISASTROUS COLLISION AT

three o'clock.

SEA. The subjoined information has been issued from Lloyd's :-

The captain of the steamer Hidalgo, from Alexandria for Hull, arrived at Corunna on Sunday morning with 120 persons on board, saved from the Douro Royal Mail steamer, bound to Southampton, and 36 saved from the Yrurac Bat, bound to Havannah. The steamers were in collision off Finisterre at 11.30 on Saturday night, and both sank immediately. The captain of the *Douro* was drowned; Consul and family from Pernambuco The captain of the Yrurac Bat was saved. Thirty-two persons of the Douro, and 29 belonging to the Yrurac Bat are missing. The Royal Mail Company do not anticipate there was a large number of passengers on board the Douro. The telegram received by the company on Saturday from Lisbon reported 18 passengers in transit from Brazil for England and Havre, to which must be added those who may have embarked at Lisbon. The ports at which the Douro had called for passengers or cargo were Santos, Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Cape Verds, and Lisbon. A full list of the names of the passengers who were on board is not yet obtainable. The following particuis not yet obtainable. The following particulars of the names of the passengers saved from the *Douro* are furnished by telegraph from Lloyd's agent at Corunna:—Sir Henry Becher and Lady Becher, of Cork; Miss Walker, of Bath; Major W. Walker, Highgate; Henry Bucknall, of London; William Warre Smith, wife, and two boys, of Godstone: Thomas Holder of Bechester: Hugh

stone; Thomas Holder, of Rochester; Hugh Davies, of London; Wm. Harding and child, of Castle Cary; R. Goldsmith, of Manchester; Wm. Cross, of Mureltey; Marianna Thomas and child, of Oxford; Charles Johnson, third engineer; George Taylor, fourth engineer; J. Cross, boilermaker; Consul Bonham and vife, Octavio Kausit, E. Stoehr, Edward Fereira Santos and wife, W. Wheeler, H. Sillar, Baron Spiafaba, Manuel Jesus Silva, wife, and child, T. Hassilmann, Mr. Well, B. Hatt, Schafer, S. Herforth, M. Montevio, W. Thompson and daughter, Mrs. Owen, Ernestina Camara Fortes, child, and nurse, Grumbrecht Hareman, Skvino Pinto, Amelio Figueiredo. The following, who comprize the crew, have been saved:—G. Starancke, surgeon; Butler, carpenter; Buckingham, Ambros, Skerrington, Tezaro, Dolmann, quartermasters; Grey, Edwards, Dumper, Hatcher, Linter, Ritchie, Jarvis, Augustus Brown, Himery, Walter Andrews, able seamen; Rampley, Hunt, Harris, Wilton, or-dinary seamon; Hackness, Gilley, assistants; Macrae, Barlet, Skien, Grace, Osman, Stark Humphreys, Williams, Clothier, Powell, Jones, firemen; Kneller, Osman, Gilbert, Skeen, Biddlecomb, Robinson, Gardneer, coal trimmers; Romers, Trood, Herbants, stewards's department; H. Darcy, Godwin, Brown, Jeffrey, March, Daish, Parisson, Monra, Bartlett, Earley, Hollands, Blaker, Lewis, M. Yates. The following persons were embarked at

Rio Janeiro. Their destinations are not stated. and they may possibly have landed at some port prior to the disaster:—Douro, Captain Kemp; passengers — Souza Coulon, Luiz Conzaga Jayme, Pedro Teixeira, Soares, Jose Luiz Bulhoes Pedeira, Alfredo de Barros, Madureira Joaquin, Sonto Maior, Manoel Paes, Dr. Joao Raymundo, Pereira da Silva-Assis Brazil, Raul d'Avila, Pompea Joaquin Xaxier da Silveira, Barros Sianco Joaquin de Toledo, Joaco Bello, Lniz Monteiro de Barros, Joaquin dos Santos, Jose Brunetti, Demetrio Brunelli, and 36 passengers in transit.

A later telegram from Corunna, dated April vernment for the provincial museums, and 3, 555 p.m., says:—"The Douro collided

with Yrurac Bat at 11 on Saturday night. Weather clear. Large hole made in star-board side amidships; Louts carried away. Douro sank in 30 minutes. Forty-nine passengers and 63 of the crew escaped in boats, and were picked up by the steamer Hidalgo. Specie, baggage, and mails all lost. Survivors entirely destitute. Mrs. Well, Schwind, Commendator, Camara, Lady Becher's maid, captain, four officers, purser, and chief engineers missing. Numbers uncertain. The bows of Yrurac Bat were stove in, and she sank in 15 minutes; 36 persons saved and about 30 lost."

The Manchester Examiner and Times states that there were several Manchester gentlemen on board the *Douro*. This, too, is the time when the buyers from the Braz ls come over to the Manchester market, and it is probable that some merchants on this errand were passengers by the *Douro*. Private telegrams were received in Manchester during Sunday and Monday from three rescued passengers, two of whom are omitted from Lloyd's tele-gram received on Monday. The one included in Lloyd's intelligence was described as B.

THE MURDER OF A LADY IN IRELAND. The Dublin correspondent of the Daily News wrote on Monday :- As already briefly reported, a desperate outrage was committed in the county Westmeath on Sunday. Mrs. Henry J. Smythe was shot dead near Barbavilla House, the residence of Mr. W. Barlow Smythe, D.L., for whom the assassin's bullet was manifestly intended. It appears that Mr. Barlow Smythe, Mrs. Henry J. Smythe, his sister-in-law, and Lady Henrietta Monck, were driving home in a carriage from Divine service, about half-past two o'clock, and had entered Barbavilla demesne, when some shots were fired. Whether or not the first volley took effort is not certain, but so determined were the assassins to carry out their design of murdering Mr. Smythe that several shots were fired, and one of them with fatal effect in the case of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Henry J. Smythe, who was killed on the spot. Both Lady Henrietta Monck and Mr. W. Barlow Smythe escaped. Barbavilla demesne is beautifully timbered and the shrubs afford favourable ambuscades for assassins. The residence is near Collinstown, Killucan being the post town. There is no doubt that the motive of the murder is agrarian, Mr. Barlow Smythe having received several threatening letters. Sub-Inspector Walters, of Castlepollard, arrived at the scene yesterday, and made a careful investigation of the circumstances of the affair. Capt. A. S. Butler, R. M., of Mullingar, arrived to-day, and has taken charge of the investigation. The murdered lady resided at 33, Fitzwilliam-place, Dublin, and had been merely on a few days' visit with Mr. Smythe. It is stated that she left town on Friday or Saturday last, and she had an engagement to dine next Saturday with Mr. Justice Harrison. Three arrests have been made. The parties arrested are Richard Riggs, farmer, his wife, and son. Riggs was formerly a tenant of Mr. Smythe's, but was recently evicted for nonpayment of rent. Further arrests are expected. The inquest on the remains of Mrs. Smythe will be held to-morrow afternoon.

Another account says:-The murderers were three men armed with double-barre guns. They made hardly any attempt to conceal themselves, but they had their faces blackened, and the coachman states that as the carriage was passing they boldly stepped out, and before he had time to realize the situation the guns were discharged pointblank into the carriage. Mrs. Smythe was the wife of Mr. Henry Smythe, of Fitzwilliamplace, Dublin, and leaves a young family. Lady Harriet Monck is prostrated with the shock. Mr. Barlow Smythe, against whom the attack was directed, cannot answer for the ill-feeling towards him, as he was not aware that he had incurred anyone's displeasure; but his agent, Mr. John Talbot, resigned a few days ago, having been threatened with immediate death if he did not do so. The murdered lady sat in the part of the carriage usually occupied by Mr. against whom the attack was undoubtedly directed. The carriage was literally riddled with bullets, one shot passing through the coachman's sleeve. A man with whom Mr. Smythe had law proceedings has been

The three men, arrested at Queenstown, on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Mr. Herbert, near Castleisland, have been discharged, the inquiries respecting them having proved satisfactory.

The Standard says:—The details of the latest outrage in Westmeath are peculiarly and painfully shocking, and we are not surprised that when the Solicitor General for Ireland announced the fact in the House of Commons on Monday, his statement produced a profound sensation. It is true that Mr. Barw Smythe, the intended victim, escaped. But his sister-in-law, who, with another lady, accompanied him, was shot dead at his side as they were driving home from church. That the assassins were determined and desperate scoundrels is proved by the fact that, finding their first volley did not take effect, they find another, utterly regardless, it would appear, as to whether they murdered the ladies or the gentleman. There can be no doubt that the era of outrage is not by any means drawing to a close in Ireland. In fact, these agrarian crimes are becoming more and more savage and brutal in their character, and at last even women enjoy no immunity from attack. The time was when the most unpopular landlord was safe if he went about accompanied by a lady, and when the most ruffianly Irishman would not run the smallest risk of inadvertently shooting a woman. But all this is fast changing. The bands of "Moonlighters" are brutalising themselves to a greater extent every day, and it is really hard to see at what point they will set limits to their savagery. Mr. Healy, no doubt, does his best to soften the ferocity of his patriotic countrymen by mildly denouncing their barbarous practices in an English pro-vincial journal; but the gang who shot Mrs. Barlow Smythe evidently do not read that paper, or if they do, they disregard Mr. Healy's humane precepts. What it is well to point out, however, is this. No follower of Mr. Parnell in Ireland, speaking face to face with the assassins, ever says a word to dissuade them from committing the most abominable atrocities; in fact, what is said to them on such occasions rather stimulates their bloodthirstiness than otherwise. If it were possible to mete out justice perfectly in this world, "Captain Moonlight's" bands would not be the only persons arraigned and punished for these cruelties and crimes. As it is impossible to get at the men who, metaphorically speaking, load the guns, it is to be earnestly hoped the authorities will, at least, strive all the more eagerly to lay hold of those who pull the triggers. Meantime, those who pull the triggers. Meantime, outrages such as this of which Mrs. Barlow Smythe has been the victim form a grim commentary on the policy of those who propose to throw open Irish gaols, and rule the island without Coercion. If we have these crimes committed under Coercion, to what extent will the criminals go when unchecked by Coercion?

THE CHARGES AGAINST LORD HUNTLY. Lord Huntly surrendered to his bail at Bowstreet on Monday morning, before Sir James Ingham, to answer the allegations contained in a warrant charging him with having obtained the sum of £2,000 from Mr. William Gardner by means of false pretences. Mr. Montagu Williams appeared to prosecute. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, with whom was Mr. Mead, appeared for the defence.
Mr. Montagu Williams said that some time

since he had applied for a summons against

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Great-Britain. A

LONDON, APRIL 3-4, 1882. PARLIAMENT AND ELECTRICITY. A Bill to facilitate and regulate the supply of Electricity, for lighting and other pur-poses, is rendered a necessity by the great practical development of Electrical science within the last three or four years. Such is the scope of the measure brought forward at an early hour this morning by the President of the Board of Trade, which we may expect will speedily find its way before a Select Committee, where it will be associated with a number of private Bills having reference to Electric Light and power. It would have been a very undesirable thing had these several Bilis, promoted by Companies and Corporations, been dealt with apart from the regulating influence of a general Act. Sooner or later a controlling measure must be created, and the sooner this can be done the better. It is universally desired that a new monopoly should not be allowed to grow up in addition to the others with which we are already harassed; but there is imminent danger that the "new Light" which has lately dawned on the world will go the of all other brilliant discoveries, and become a contrivance for ex-tracting dividends out of revenues enforced by Act of Parliament. manœuvre has to be defeated but, at the same time, it is necessary that the progress of discovery and invention should be encouraged, and especially that fair and reasonable opportunity should be given for making the resources of Science conducive to the general prosperity. Electricity is a promising young giant, and the State should do nothing to check its growth, though we have to take care that its power shall not be abused. London has felt the rod of the Gas Companies in past years, it is now groaning afresh under the régime of the Water Companies, and we shrink from contemplating all that Electricity might do to make the community uncomfortable. Parliament must look to it that this latest candidate for popular favour does not become a tyrant exacting his own terms, now that the conditions under which he is to work are about to be laid down. Mr. Chamberlain's Bill gives the Board of Trade power, on application, to grant licences for the supply of the Electric Light, for either public or private purposes, in all cases where the Local Authority are consenting parties, such licences to last for five years. Where application is made by any Company or private individual without the consent of the local authority, or where the period proposed is more than five years, a Provisional Order will be requisite. In the latter case, the Local Authority is to have the power of purchase at certain periods, without being mulcted for prospective profits, or made to pay extra because of the compulsory nature of the sale. The field is thus thrown freely open, subject to such conditions as may prevent wrong being done to the community. There are at present three groups of persons who are struggling for the command of the Electric Light. First of all, there are the Gas Companies. This statement may appear somewhat strange; but there can be no doubt that the Gas Companies are very anxious to prove a species of right to be specially considered, as being practically on the ground, and as having invested enormous sums of money for the purpose of supplying artificial light "laid on" from central works to the places where the "illumination is required." Mr. Chamberlain's Bill leaves it open to them to espouse the Electric Light if they please; in fact it will be open to anybody, whether a Company, a Town Council, or a private individual, to obtain authority to supply the Electric Light to a particular district. The public have not much confidence in Gas Companies, and would probably prefer that the new method of illumination shall be in the hands of those who are not identified with the old one; and it is clear to us that the Local Authorities, where they are not themselves in the position of Gas Companies, are, or ought to be, the best friends of the Electric Light. There is reason to regret at this moment that so large a proportion of the gas supply of the Kingdom has passed into the hands of the municipal authorities. Would the City now exhibit such a display of the Electric Light, had the Corporation been successful some years back in their application to Parliament for power to manufacture and supply gas? Or would the Metropolitan Board have given such steady patronage to the electric light on the Victoria Embankment, had the gas supply been previously handed over to their keeping? Happily, London is free in this matter, and the Electric Light is having a fair chance in the Metropolis; but as much cannot be said for its chance else-

where. After the Gas Companies and the

local authorities come the Electricians-

the actual inventors of the electric lighting

apparatus, together with the various Com-

panies who are endeavouring to "push" the Electric Light in this country. These gentle-

men naturally say, and feel, that they ought

to receive the first consideration. At

great pains and cost they have elaborated

a variety of methods for turning Electric

currents into rays of light, and for this achievement the world is largely their

debtor. They look for dividends, for

golden harvests, for the transformation of

the Electric force into the solid coin of the

realm. We are afraid that many of them

will not altogether like Mr. Chamberlain's

Bill. Within certain limits, it may be

well that they should not. Nobody cares to be regulated and restricted; but Electric Lighting Companies are no more to be trusted than the people who supply us with water or gas, or who undertake the railway service of the country. Electrical inventors have been mapping out the country among themselves, taking here a town, and there a county, as if they were a new tribe of Normans coming to establish a second Conquest. But the Board of Trade is too familiar with jointstock enterprise to overlook the crisis, and Mr. Chamberlain comes forward with his Bill to protect the public, whilst, at the same time, he hopes to afford all legitimate help to inventive enterprise .-

THE UNITED STATES AND THE IRISH SUSPECTS.

It is known that for some time past the Government of the United States, under strong political pressure, has been urged to make representations to the Government of this country in the interests of certain among the "suspects" now detained in Ireland in accordance with the provisions of the Protection Act. Some of those persons are, or are alleged to be, American citizens, and the Government at Washington could not refuse to entertain the demands of their friends that notice should be taken officially of their peculiar position and that efforts should be made to redress their supposed wrongs. The President and his Cabinet are in an embarrassing position. Probably they have no wish to stir up any international controversies, but, with the best will in the world, they can hardly maintain an attitude of reserve in this matter. The turbulent voters of Irish origin are attached by many ties of association to the Democratic party, who would be well pleased to foster their grievances against the Republican Administration. On the other hand, Mr. Blaine, the most conspicuous personage in the Republican ranks, has, since his resignation of office, poured contempt on the moderate non-intervention policy of his successor, Mr. Frelinghuysen, and of the President. It might appear natural for the Administration to oppose Mr. Blaine's principles directly and unflinchingly, but the tide of popular feeling seems to be running too decidedly the other way. General Grant's name is a tower of strength to Mr. Arthur and his Cabinet, but the ex-President has apparently entered into competition with Mr. Blaine as the representative of a high-flying foreign policy for the United States. Environed by all these manifestations of the Chauvinist spirit, the Government at Washington has been compelled to make the question to which Sir Henry Wolff has drawn attention the subject of diplomatic communications. It is obvious that the Government of England, while giving no sanction, direct or indirect, to the exaggerated pretensions of responsible American politicians, can fairly meet the wishes of the Government of the United States without impairing the securities of the Protection Act. We have no doubt that the reply to the representations of Mr. Frelinghuysen will rest upon this firm foundation. The American Government will be informed that favourable consideration will be given by the Irish Executive to the case of any citizen of the United States at present in custody under the Protection Act who will undertake, if released, to leave the country, and thus to remove the apprehension that he may renew the illegal practices of which he has been "reasonably suspected." It would be no slight boon, indeed, if the United Kingdom could be well rid of all the suspects, great and small, now detained in Irish gaols, on the same terms. It is a matter of indifference to the English Government what the enemies of law and order in Ireland may say or do on the other side of the Atlantic. But it must be clearly understood that within the dominions of the Crown it is the paramount duty of her Majesty's Ministers to keep down lawlessness and to accord no licence to those, whether natives or foreigners, who engage in treasonable and criminal designs. The Irish-Americans who have fallen under the "reasonable suspicion" of Mr. Forster have their fate in their own hands, as we imagine they have had it all along. It is tolerably certain that, long before the intervention of the American Government was seriously contemplated, the suspects on whose behalf diplomacy is now set to work might have obtained their liberty by entering into an undertaking to return to their own country, and not again to trouble Ireland with their presence. But if no such engagement is given, and if the Irish-American suspects claim the right to be set free to work their will in Ireland, they must be told that the Executive is bound to secure for the country the benefits of the Protection Act, and that if they remain on Irish soil they must submit to the risk of becoming the objects of "reasonable suspicion." The present is not a well-chosen moment for demanding the relaxation of any securities against incitement to outrage in Ireland. The House

THE SUPPRESSION OF DISORDER. The manner in which the authorities in

of Commons was painfully affected on

Monday when the Solicitor-General for

Ireland announced, with evident emotion,

that a lady had been assassinated in West-

meath. This atrocious act, closely follow-

ing other outrages in different parts of the

country and directed against different

classes in society, can hardly strengthen

the hands of those who would deprive the

Irish Executive of its extraordinary powers

and would appeal to the generosity of the

Land League, released from bondage and

revived in spirit, for support against the

attacks of desperate and determined crimi-

nals .- Times.

Barcelona have met the outbreak of disorder in their city affords a very striking contrast to that in which the British Government palter with half-veiled rebellion

in Ireland :-So soon as the civil authorities in Barcelona discovered that the disturbances were beyond their means of suppression, they resigned their power into the hands of the officer in command of the troops stationed in the town, and General Blanco lost not a moment in taking prompt measures. A proclamation was issued warning the citizens to abstain from all demonstration in the streets; troops of foot and horse and mounted gendarme occupied strategic positions, promenaded the streets, dispersed every crowd that formed, and arrested all who disobeyed their orders. and arrested all who disobeyed their orders. The manufacturers and shopkeepers, who had incited the workmen to protest against the law, were summoned to the General's quarters, and ordered at once to open their factories and shops. The result of these energetic steps was that in a few hours order was restored, the shops were opened, the tram-

cars began to run, and the city resumed its wonted aspect. A few isolated outbreaks of turbulence may be anticipated, but the troubles are virtually over. What a melancholy contrast does the energy of the Spanish authorities present to the hesitation, internal discord faint-heartedness which have allowed mob law to be rampant for two years in Ireland. Spanish rioters have upon occasions proved themselves to be to the full as much in earnest, and to be far more courageouthan mobs in Ireland have ever been; and yet they are cowed in a single day, because they see that the men who govern them are in earnest, and that disorder will be sternly repressed; while the Irish go on for months at their lawless work, because they know that there is neither unity, resolution, nor energy amongst their rulers. General Blanco would put an end to the Land League and to its out rages in the course of a week if he had the supreme authority in Ireland.—Evening Standard. pressed; while the Irish go on for month

THE PREROGATIVE OF MERCY. Independently of the particular case of

the convict Lamson, there is plenty of evidence to show that the mode in which the prerogative of mercy is at present exercised under the direction of the Home Office is very far from satisfactory, and is productive of extremely undesirable re-

Since the reforms which were commence by Romilly and practically completed by Peel in the character and administration of the criminal law, the prerogative of mercy has been employed for purposes quite foreign to its original meaning and intent. In the old time death was practically the only punishment awarded for all crimes of any magni-tude, and the severity of the law was temptemagniby the selection only of the worst cases for the infliction of its extreme penalties. After the infliction of its extreme penalties. After every gaol delivery all capital cases were reported to the Ministers, and were considered by them usually with the assistance of the Lord Chief Justice of England and in the presence of the King. When the Queen succeeded to the Crown it was thought objectionable that some of the crimes then punishable with death should be brought under the attention of her Majesty; and i was then that the exercise of the prerogative o mercy was specially assigned to the Home Secretary as the Minister on whose advice it was to be set in motion. Now no crimes except treason and murder are punishable with death; and there is no question of selecting examples, from among murderers at any rate. The consequence is that the Home Office has been converted into a Court of Criminal Appeal in which the Home Secretary reviews the proceedings of the court below, takes fresh evidence into consideration, and overrides the decision which has been arrived at in the ordinary course of law at his own discretion. It is true that the judge by whom the convict has been tried is generally consulted before any commutation of the sentence passed by him is made. But even this need not be done: the whole matter rests with the Home Secretary, who is thus placed in a position which is no doubt as disagreeable to him as it is certainly dan-gerous to the public. If we are to have a Court of Criminal Appeal at all other than the existing Court for Crown Cases Reserved it should at least be one whose action pro-ceeds on definite grounds and in the judicial character of be reasonably reposed.—St. James's Gazette.

FASHIONABLE NEWS.

The Prince of Wales was present at some experiments, showing Messrs. Clark and Stanfield's ship raising-apparatus, at the Westminster Aquarium on Monday morning. His Royal Highness afterwards visited the French Callengia Dell'articles. French Gallery in Pall-mall.

The Duke of Devonshire left Devonshire House at the end of the past week for Chatsworth, and was to leave there in a few days for Holker Hall till after Easter.

The Duke of Westminster is staying at

Eaton Hall, surrounded by a family circle. His Grace comes to town for the season immediately after the Easter holidays.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury and family, who left town on Saturday for Hatfield House, for the Easter recess, are ex-

pected in a few days to visit Cranbourne, his lordship's seat in Wiltshire.
The Earl and Countess of Derby and Lady Margaret Cecil have left St. James's-square

for Fairhill, near Tunbridge-wells, for the Easter recess.

The Earl of Redesdale, Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords, has left Vernon House, Park-place, St. James's, for Bats-

ford Park, for the parliamentary recess.

Lord and Lady Wimborne have left
Hamilton House for the Continent. The body of the Hon. Henry Sydney Pierrepont, youngest son of the Earl Man-vers, who died at Rome on the 4th ult. of typhoid fever, was interred in the family burial ground at Perlethorpe, in Thoresby-

park, Notts, on Monday. The chief mourners were Earl Manvers, Lord Newark, and the

Hon. Evelyn Pierrepont.

POLITICAL ITEMS. (FROM THE "STANDARD.")

We hear that the Government have reselved to appoint three new Sub-Commissions under the Irish Land Act.

At a meeting of Liberal members, held at the Reform Club on Monday, it was decided to make very strong representations to Mr. Gladstone in regard to the present condition of Ireland. We believe that several of the gentlemen who spoke expressed an opinion that a new Chief Secretary was required to cope with the difficulties which have arisen. Mr. Forster and Lord Carlingford will spend a large part of the Easter Recess in Ireland. We believe that they intend to make special inquiries into the condition of the ountry, and also to examine into the working

of the Land Act.

At a meeting of the members of the Irish
Party on Monday it was decided that a Committee should be appointed for the purpose of attending to the organising of the Irish vote borough constituencies of England. We believe it is intended so to organise the Irish vote in the English towns that it may be given solidly against the Liberal Party at the next election.

(FROM THE "DAILY NEWS.") Mr. Gorst's intention to found a debate on the administration of justice in Ireland on the motion to adjourn for the Easter recess does not find any serious support among the Conservative section of the Opposition. It is however, expected that the Land Leaguers will make the most of the opportunity, and that some delay will arise in the progress of

public business.

The bill dealing with the Corrupt Boroughs having been printed, and conjecture being a an end as to the proposed enactments, the second reading will not be taken till after

Mr. Errington, M.P., returned to Rome on Sunday night. He expects to be absent from England for some time. A statement has been widely circulated

alleging some difference of opinion between Governor of Madras and Mr. Baxter during the visit of the right hon. gentleman to India. We understand that there is not the slightest foundation for the rumour. learn that if Lord Randolph Churchill is well enough he will sail for the United States on the 26th inst. He intends to make

short American tour in order to complet Mr. T. P. O'Connor will return immediately from the United States, and is expected to be in his place in Parliament shortly after IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF COMMONS .- MONDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock. THE RESPITE OF LAMSON.
Sir R. Cross asked the Home Secretary

whether it was true that the convict Lamson had been respited, and whether he would tate the reasons.

Sir W. HARGOURT: I am obliged to the right hon, gentleman for giving me the opportunity of making a statement on this subject. I received from the Foreign Office a letter from the Minister of the United States, dated the 31st of March, stating that it was the personal request of the President of the United States

that the execution in the case of Lamson should be suspended until certain evidence which had been collected and submitted to the Attorney-General of the United States should be forwarded from America. In my opinion it is the duty of the Secretary of State in capital cases carefully to consider every-thing that may be adduced by any trustworthy authority from whatever quarter it may come not with the view of revising the sentence or verdict, the responsibility of which rests solely with the judge and the jury but in order to determine whether there is any ground on which to recommend the exercise of the prerogative of mercy by the Crown. If there is a reliable assurance that important evidence to that effect is capable of being produced it has been the practice of the Secretary of State to order a respite till that evidence has been brought forward and examined. In the case of Mansell in 1857 four successive respites, extending over six months, were granted by Sir G. Grey, at the end of which time the prisoner was executed. In the case of Michael Barrett there were successive respites, extending over a fort-night, by Mr. Hardy, in order that further inquiry might be made as to facts. It is there-fore upon the precedent and principle established in these grave matters which appear to me to apply to all evidence, whether proceeding from abroad of from this country, that I have acceeded to the request of the President of the United States, and directed the respite of the execution of Lamson for a fort-night from the date originally fixed. This case has been and will be dealt with exactly as if a similar representation had been made on reliable authority in England. In my judgment it is a sound principle, which ought not to be departed from, that before a capital sentence is carried into execution all pleas for mercy substantially advanced should be duly heard, and an opportunity given for consider-ing them. The prisoner has been explicitly warned that the respite in these circumstances carries with it no replied presumption of a reprieve or commutation of sentence. (Hear, I may answer now the question of which I have received notice for to-morrow. I have not received the document to which the notice refers; but in no circumstances could I lay it on the table of this House, because to lay on the table papers with respect to the exercise of the prerogative of mercy would, in my opinion, make it absolutely impossible that the prerogative should be

THE MURDER NEAR MULLINGAR.
Sir E. WILMOT asked whether it was true that Mr. W. B. Smythe had been shot at near Mullingar, and that a lady, who was in a conveyance with him, was wounded.

exercised. (Hear, hear.)

The Soligitor-General for IRELAND : I regret very much. Sir. to say that the state of the case is worse than the hon. member has put it in his question. Mr. Smythe was fired at, and the lady who was stated in the newspapers to have been injured was unfortunately shot dead on the spot. (Sensation.)

EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS BILL FOR SCOTLAND. In answer to Mr. Buchanan, Mr. MUNDELLA said that it was intended to bring in an E luca-tional Endowments Bill for Scotland soon after Easter, and ample time would be given for its consideration.

OTHER QUESTIONS. Mr. Gorst gave notice of his intention to ask the Government whether they intended to propose any measures in consequence of increase of agrarian crime in Ireland and Sir H. Wolff also gave notice of a question as to alleged representations from the United States Government on behalf of some

of the "suspects."

In answer to a question from Mr. Healy as to the nationality of Maclean, Sir W. Har-COURT said he knew nothing further on the matter beyond what he had stated at the time, that his name was Roderick Maclean, and that he was born in London, and he had no reason to believe that he was of Irish birth.

ALLEGED "FRACAS" IN THE LOBBY. Mr. Callan proposed to put a question to the Home Secretary as to the accuracy of a story related in one of the Dublin papers of an alleged fracas in the lobby between him and Mr. Anderson, after the latter's speech against the clôture; but on Sir W. Lawson appealing to the Chair, Mr. Speaker held that would not be in order to found a question on something which occurred not in the House, but in the lobby. Mr. Callan, however, supported by Mr. Healy, persevered on the ground that the Home Secretary's threatening language involved an interference with the freedom of speech and the privilege of members; and Mr. Anderson, interfering, protested that the question was not put on his behalf, as he believed he was quite able to take care of his independence against the Home Secretary or anybody else. He was quite unaware, he said, until a few minutes ago that that the matter had got into the papers, and he had begged that it might not be brought forward, because after all the Home Secretary was only giving him good advice. Mr. M. Henry remarked that if this kind of "eaves-dropping" went on he should move to exclude strangers from the lobby and Sir W. Harcourt said that as far as h was concerned his conversation with Mr. Anderson was quite friendly, and he had used no language which by any perversion could be described as threatening.

THE CHESTER AND OXFORD ELECTIONS. Mr. Lewis gave notice that on the second reading of the Attorney-General's Disfranchisement Bill he would move a resolution declaring that, considering the part played in the elections of Chester and Oxford by Mr. Dodson and Sir W. Harcourt, the House would not impose any disabilities on the constituencies named at the instance of her Majesty's Ministers.

PROVINCIAL ART GALLERIES.

On going into Supply,
Mr. Collinos submitted a motion in favour
of supplying the provincial art galleries and museums with original examples and reproductions of industrial art adapted to their special local wants, and asserting also that the whole of the National Art and other collections should be placed under one Department of the Government.

Mr. GLADSTONE said that, as far as the first portion of the subject was concerned, the Government did not differ from its principle, and much had been done to carry it out. As to original examples, however, it would be unwise for the House to pledge itself until it had considered how a system of purchasing them for provincial museums work. But as to placing all the National art collections under one management, he pointed out great practical difficulties about it, as well as disadvantages which no mere gain of administrative symmetry could

compensate for.

Mr. Beresford-Hope vindicated the administration of the British Museum, and Mr. G. Howard spoke for the National Gallery. Mr. SLAGG urged that the Government

should do more to promote artistic culture among the industrial classes; but Mr. Mundella contended that the British Government did more than any foreign Go-

referred in detail to the Estimates in proof of the increasing energy and activity of his Department in this direction.

Mr. DAVENPORT, Mr. ILLINGWORTH, and Mr. O'Donnell spoke, and the motion was negatived without a division.

THE NEW EDUCATION CODE. Sir J. Lubbock then made some observa-tions on the new Education Code, and seconded by Mr. Story Maskelyne, moved that it is desirable to allow School Boards and committees to present children for examination in any of the recognized class subjects Lord Sandon was in favour of allowing managers a greater option to take up elementary science. Commenting on the new Code he expressed a general wish for its success but expressed a doubt as to certain details especially the dropping of the honour certifi-cates, and the alterations as to small rural schools, and of the requirements as to the moral condition of the schools. After some observations from Mr. STANLEY,

criticizing the working of the Training Col-

Lord G. Hamilton also canvassed the new Code, especially the new Standard VII., contending that the ultimate operation of it would be to set up a system of secondary education in the elementary schools, the benefits of which would be monopolized by the children of the middle classes. This would not only kill the secondary education which was being provided by the Endowed Schools Commission, but would be detrimental to the primary education for the poorer class. He insisted that there ought at least to be a limitation of age, and was willing to concur in a liberal system of exhibitions to provide for the clever

system of exhibitions to provide for the clever children of the working classes.

Mr. Mundella, replying to Sir J. Lubbock, said the universal testimony of the Inspectors was against overloading the younger children with scientific teaching, but he would give the subject further consideration, and, if possible, give additional freedom to the managers.

Replying to Lord Sandon, he said there was Replying to Lord Sandon, he said there was no intention to decrease the grant to the small rural schools, and the object of the honour certificate would be obtained in a different way. The fear raised by Lord G. Hamilton that middle-class instruction was to be trenched on by the New Code was a mere shadow. The only object was to provide that the clever boy of the working classes should not be driven out of the elementary schools; but he admitted that there should be a limitation of age to prevent the results which the noble lord apprehended.

After some remarks from Mr. J. G. Talbot, Sir H. Fletcher, and Sir M. Lopes, Sir H. Wolff, who was supported by Sir M. Hicks-Beach and Mr. A. J. Balfour, com-

plained of the unpardonable delay in the production of the papers relating to recent affairs at Gibraltar, and Mr. Courtney said that the papers would be laid on the table after Easter. To this there followed a conversation be-tween Lord Emlyn and Mr. Dodson as to the management of the roads in South Wales, and, the House went into committee of supply at five minutes to two o'clock. THE EDUCATIONAL ESTIMATES.

Mr. Mundella made the annual statement on the Education Vote. The amount of this is £2,749,863, and in explanation of the increase he said that in no previous year had the progress been more solid. There leave schools weekly to go to labour 7,000 children, but 10,000 new children enter also weekly. The quality of the education also own by the increase in the as s number of passes in each class; and there is also a large increase in the accommodation, in the number of children on the register, in the average attendance, and in the number presented for examination. At the same time, taking into consideration the increase in the population, there was a large margin for improvement. He gave, also, numerous statistics as to expenditure, and touched briefly

on the state of education in Scotland.

The Education Votes for England and Scotland were then agreed to, on the under-standing that there will be a further discussion on the report after Easter.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes to

THE DISASTROUS COLLISION AT

three o'clock.

SEA. The subjoined information has been

issued from Lloyd's :-The captain of the steamer Hidalgo, from Alexandria for Hull, arrived at Corunna on Sunday morning with 120 persons on board, saved from the Douro Royal Mail steamer, bound to Southampton, and 36 saved from th Yrurac Bat, bound to Havannah. The steamers were in collision off Finisterre at 11.30 on Saturday night, and both sank immediately. The captain of the Douro was drowned; Consul and family from Pernambuco The captain of the Yrurac Bat was saved. Thirty-two persons of the Douro, and 29 belonging to the Yrurac Bat are missing. The Royal Mail Company do not anticipate there was a large number of passengers on board the Douro. The telegram received by the company on Saturday from Lisbon reported 18 passengers in transit from Brazil or England and Havre, to which must be added those who may have embarked at Lisbon. The ports at which the Douro had called for passengers or cargo were Santos, Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Cape Verds, and Lisbon. A full list of the names of the passengers who were on board is not yet obtainable. The following particulars of the names of the passengers saved from the Douro are furnished by telegraph from Lloyd's agent at Corunna:—Sir Henry Becher and Lady Becher, of Cork; Miss Walker, of Bath; Major W. Walker, Highgate; Henry Bucknall, of London; William Warre Smith, wife, and two boys, of Godstone; Thomas Holder, of Rochester; Hugh Stone; I nomas Holder, of Rochester; Hugh Davies, of London; Wm. Harding and child, of Castle Cary; R. Goldsmith, of Manchester; Wm. Cross, of Mureltey; Marianna Thomas and child, of Oxford; Charles Johnson, third engineer; George Taylor, fourth engineer engineer; Goorge Laylor, John Hammand Wife, Octavio Kaufit, E. Stoehr, Edward Fereira Santos and wife, W. Wheeler, H. Sillar, Baron Spiafaba, Manuel Jesus Silva, wife, and child, T. Hassilmann, Mr. Well, B. Hatt, Schafer, S. Herforth, M. Montevio, W. They are and develter, Mrs. Owen, Ernessen and develter, Mrs. Owen, Ernessen, Mrs. Owen, Mrs. Owen, Ernessen, Mrs. Owen, Mrs. Owen, Ernessen, Mrs. Owen, Mrs. Thompson and daughter, Mrs. Owen, Ernestina Camara Fortes, child, and nurse, Grum-brecht Hareman, Skvino Pinto, Amelio Figueiredo. The following, who comprize the crew, have been saved:—G. Starancke, surgeon; Butler, carpenter; Buckingham, Ambros, Skerrington, Tezaro, Dolmann, quartermasters; Grey, Edwards, Dumper, Hatcher, Linter, Ritchie, Jarvis, Augustus Brown, Himery, Walter Andrews, able seamon, Bampley, Hunt, Harris Wilton, ormen; Rampley, Hunt, Harris, Wilton, ordinary seamen; Hackness, Gilley, assistants; Macrae, Barlet, Skien, Grace, Osman, Stark, Humphreys, Williams, Clothier, Powell, Jones, firemen; Kneller, Osman, Gilbert, Skeen, Biddlecomb, Robinson, Gardneer, coal trimmers; Romers, Trood, Herbants, stewards's department; H. Darcy, Godwin, Brown, Jeffrey, March, Daish, Parisson, Monra, Bartlett, Earley, Hollands, Blaker, Lowis M. Vates Lewis, M. Yates.

Lewis, M. Yates.

The following persons were embarked at Rio Janeiro. Their destinations are not stated, and they may possibly have landed at some port prior to the disaster:—Douro, Captain Kemp; passengers—Souza Coulon, Luiz Conzaga Jayme, Pedro Teixeira, Soares, Jose Luiz Bulhoes Pedeira, Alfredo de Barros, Madureira Joaquin, Sonto Maior, Manoel Raymundo, Pereira da Silva-Assis Brazil, Raul d'Avila, Pompea Joaquin Xaxier da Silveira, Barros Sianco Joaquin le Toledo, Joaco Bello, Lniz Monteiro de Barros Joaquin dos Santos, Jose Brunetti, Demetrio Brunelli, and 36 passengers in

transit. Government did more than any foreign Go-vernment for the provincial museums, and 3, 555 p.m., says:— The Douro collided

with Yrurac Bat at 11 on Saturday night. with Yrurac Bat at 11 on Saturday night. Weather clear. Large hole made in stare board side amidships; boats carried away. Douro sank in 30 minutes. Forty-nine passengers and 63 of the crew escaped in boats, and were picked up by the steamer Hidalgo. Specie, baggage, and mails all lost. Survivors entirely destitute. Mrs. Well, Schwind, Commendator, Camara, Lady Becher's maid, captain, four officers, purser, and chief engineers missing. Numbers uncertain. The bows of Yrurac Bat were stove in, and she sank in 15 minutes; 36 persons saved and sank in 15 minutes; 36 persons saved and

The Manchester Examiner and Times states that there were several Manchester gentlemen on board the Douro. This, too, is the time when the buyers from the Brazils come over to the Manchester market, and it is probable to the Manchester market, and it is probable that some merchants on this errand were passengers by the *Douro*. Private telegrams were received in Manchester during Sunday and Monday from three rescued passengers, two of whom are omitted from Lloyd's telegram received on Monday. The one included in Lloyd's intelligence, was described as R. n Lloyd's intelligence was described as B.

THE MURDER OF A LADY IN IRELAND.

The Dublin correspondent of the Daily Vews wrote on Monday :- As already briefly reported, a desperate outrage was committed in the county Westmeath on Sunday. Mrs. Henry J. Smythe was shot dead near Barba-villa House, the residence of Mr. W. Barlow silla House, the residence of Mr. W. Darlow Smythe, D.L., for whom the assassin's bullet was manifestly intended. It appears that Mr. Barlow Smythe, Mrs. Henry J. Smythe, his sister-in-law, and Lady Henrietta Monck, were driving home in a carriage from Divine service, about half-past two o'clock, and had entered Barbavilla demesne, when some shots and Whether or not the first valley. were fired. Whether or not the first volley took effort is not certain, but so determined were the assassins to carry out their design of murdering Mr. Smythe that several shots were fired, and one of them with fatal effect in the case of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Henry J. Smythe, who was killed on the spot. Both Lady Henrietta Monck and Mr. W. Barlow Smythe escaped. Barbavilla demesne is beau-tifully timbered and the shrubs afford favourable ambuscades for assassins. The residence is near Collinstown, Killucan being the post is near Collinstown, Killucan being the post town. There is no doubt that the motive of the murder is agrarian, Mr. Barlow Smythe having received several threatening letters. Sub-Inspector Walters, of Castlepollard, arrived at the scene yesterday, and made a careful investigation of the circumstances of the affair. Capt. A. S. Butler, R. M., of Mullingar, arrived to only, and has taken charge of the investigation. The murdered lady resided at 33, Fitzwillian, clace, Dublin, and had been merely on a few day, visit with Mr. Smythe. It is stated that she less town on Friday or Saturday last, and she had an ... Friday or Saturday last, and she had an che gagement to dine next Saturday with Mr. Justice Harrison. Three arrests have been made. The parties arrested are Richard Riggs, farmer, his wife, and son. Riggs was formerly a tenant of Mr Smythe's, but was recently evicted for nonpayment of rent. Further arrests are expected. The inquest on the remains of Mrs. Smythe will be held to-morrow afternoon.

Another account says:-The murderers were three men armed with double-barrelled guns. They made hardly any attempt to conceal themselves, but they had their faces blackened, and the coact the carriage was passing they boldly stepped out, and before he had time to realize the situation the guns were discharged pointblank into the carriage. Mrs. Smythe the wife of Mr. Henry Smythe, of Fitzwilliamplace, Dublin, and leaves a young family. Lady Harriet Monck is prostrated with the shock. Mr. Barlow Smythe, against whom the attack was directed, cannot answer for the ill-feeling towards him, as he was not aware that he had incurred anyone's displeasure; but his agent, Mr. John Talbot, resigned a few days ago, having been threatened with immediate death if he did not do so. The murdered lady sat in the part of the carriage usually occupied by Mr. Smythe, against whom the attack was undoubtedly directed. The carriage was literally riddled with bullets, one shot passing through the coachman's sleeve. A man with whom Mr. Smythe had law proceedings has been

The three men, arrested at Queenstown on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Mr. Herbert, near Castleisland, have been discharged, the inquiries respecting them having proved satisfactory.

The Standard says:—The details of the latest outrage in Westmeath are peculiarly and painfully shocking, and we are not surprised that when the Solicitor General for Ireland announced the fact in the House of Commons on Monday, his statement produced a profound sensation. It is true that Mr. Barlow Smythe, the intended victim, escaped. But his sister-in-law, who, with another lady, accompanied him, was shot dead at his side as they were driving home from church. That the assassins were determined and desperate scoundrels is proved by the fact that, finding their first volley did not take effect, they find another, utterly regardless, it would appear, as to whether they murdered the ladies or the gentleman. There can be no doubt that the era of outrage is not by any means drawing to a close in Ireland. In fact, these agrarian crimes are becoming more and more savage and brutal in their character, and at last even women enjoy no immunity from attack. The time was when the most unpopular landlord was safe if he went about accompanied by a lady, and when the most ruffianly Irishman would not run the smallest risk of inadverwould not run the smallest risk of inaovertently shooting a woman. But all this is fast
changing. The bands of "Moonlighters"
are brutalising themselves to a greater
extent every day, and it is really hard
to see at what point they will set
limits to their savagery. Mr. Healy, no doubt,
does his best to soften the ferocity of his
patriotic countrymen by mildly denouncing
their barbarous practices in an English propatrious countrymen by mildy denouncing their barbarous practices in an English provincial journal; but the gang who shot Mrs. Barlow Smythe evidently do not read that paper, or if they do, they disregard Mr. Healy's humane precepts. What it is well to point out, however, is this. No follower of Mr. Paperall in Lealand analysis foot to of Mr. Parnell in Ireland, speaking face to face with the assassins, ever says a word to dissuade them from committing the most abominable atrocities; in fact, what is said to them on such occasions rather stimulates their bloodthirstiness than otherwise. If it were possible to mete out justice perfectly in this world, "Captain Moonlight's" bands would not be the only persons arraigned and punished for these cruelties and crimes. As it is impossible to get at the men who, metaphorically speaking, load the guns, it is to be earnestly hoped the authorities will, at least, strive all the more eagerly to lay hold of those who pull the triggers. Meantime, those who pull the triggers. Meantime, outrages such as this of which Mrs. Barlow Smythe has been the victim form a grim com-mentary on the policy of those who propose to throw open Irish gaols, and rule the island without Coercion. If we have these crimes committed under Coercion, to what extent will the criminals go when unchecked by

MRS. BESANT AND HER DOG .- At the Middle. sex Sessions on Monday James Kelly was indicted for corruptly taking the sum of fifteen guineas from Mrs. Besant for the restoration of a dog. The jury found him guilty, and previous conviction was adduced against him by an officer, who said he had known the prioner for many years, and that the whole of his family were professional dog-stealers. The Assistant Judge sentenced him to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for eighteen MORNING EDITION.

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NOTICE.

ur-page Supplement is published with y's number of the MESSENGER, and delivered gratis with each copy of the It contains our American news and an ing variety of literary extracts.

Great-Britain.

LONDON, APRIL 5-6, 1882.

THE CRISIS IN SPAIN.

agitation which is now disturbing is of more consequence and of interest than the ordinary vicissif her domestic condition. For some ast we have been publishing acof the critical state of affairs in ma; and, though Barcelona is leadvan of the agitation, the trouble is nately not confined to that corner peninsula. From many quarters an outcry is being raised against the al policy of the Government; against v taxes, and more especially against imercial treaty with France, which in planned by the Ministry and s about to be submitted to the for their approval. Like every in which political union is more than real, Spain is accustomed to irrassed interests" noisily and ctoriously asserting themselves r a comprehensive plan is proclearing away the embarrass-

been departed from in the present case, for the various sections of the Opposition to turn this local discontent to a political use, and to work it as a lever against the Government. Accordingly, Catalonia is witnessing the curious spectacle of Conservative, Carlist, and Ultramontane committees working together with the artisans of Barcelona-and the artisans of Barcelona are the " reddest of the red "to upset the free-trade scheme of Senor Camacho, and with it to destroy the Cabinet itself. It must be admitted that if the Minister of Finance retains his position it will show him to be a strong man, supported by strong colleagues. Seidom even in Spain has such an outcry been raised from so many quarters against a Minister. It is not only the professed Opposition that are crying out for his retirement, but all those who have any fault to find with any point in his wide and varied schemes are attacking the whole, and asking the Ministry to sacrifice him. When Senor Camacho took office with Sagasta fifteen months ago, he found Spanish finance thoroughly disorganised, and he set to work to reform it from top to bottom. He proposed a plan for the conversion of the external debt; and this plan, as we have already recorded, has been rejected by the English bondholders. He endeavoured to balance his Budget by economies and by increased taxation, and he finds the threatened officials and the taxpayers in general up in arms. He wished in the interests of Spanish trade, and consequently of revenue, to reform the foreign tariffs, especially by concluding a commercial treaty with France. the great wine-buying country. Catalonia, the Lancashire of Spain, protests against an arrangement which would rob her of the monopoly of the home markets and expose her cotton goods to French competition. Meanwhile the keen and unscrupulous Press of the capital organises a campaign against the Minister and declares that his "exit" has "become absolutely inevitable." The Government is at present standing firm, and very properly refusing to make a scape-goat of the man whose policy makes up nine-tenths of the whole programme of the Cabinet. Nothing else has been heard of in Spain for the past year than financial reform ; for every Ministerialist admitted that it was the essential condition of progress that the national accounts should be put in order and the incessant annual deficits brought to an end. But Barcelona, the second city of Spain, will have none of this reform. Barcelona is intensely Democratic, and might, therefore, be supposed to have some affection for a Liberal Ministry, such as the present Government undoubtedly is. But Barcelona is before all things Catalan, and to her the prosperity of Catalonia and of herself is of infinitely more importance than the prosperity of the whole Peninsula. Nor is she quick to see that the general welfare of the country would infallibly react upon herself and develop the demand for her goods, with or without French competition. Spain has been getting deeper and deeper into financial difficulties for the past fifteen years. Since the revolution which displaced Queen Isabella the debt has more than doubled. She has had to put down three formidable insurrections -that of the Federalists, in Cartagena: that of the Carlists; and that of the Cubans. According to the excellent little book on Spain which Mr. Wentworth Webster has just published, these wars and the experiments of contemporary Chancellors of the Exchequer have cost her some £260,000,000. It is eminently desirable that a serious and well-directed attempt should be made to grapple with the difficulty thus created, and to bring home to the Spanish people the fact that the luxury of being in debt is one that must be paid for. Till the present time the debt has been allowed to go on without any vigorous attempt either to diminish it or to levy taxes for the payment of interest upon it. At last a Finance Minister is found who really tries to balance his Budget and to set on foot a commercial policy which, in a very short time, would greatly develop Spanish trade. Instantly all the aggrieved interests join against him and make his position almost, if not quite, unendurable. On every ground it is to be hoped that the Cabinet will see some way out of the difficulty; for though Senor Camacho may have made mistakes. he has done much to show Spain where her weak spot lies, and in non-financial matters the policy of the Sagasta Cabinet. which could hardly survive the fall of its Finance Minister, has been patriotic and enlightened. The latest news would seem to show that the Cortes are still adhering

to the Ministry. An amendment to the

Conversion Bill has been rejected. If the

majority thus supports the weakest of

Senor Camacho's measures, it will hardly

A CONFIRMATION AT THE PRUSSIAN

The Berlin correspondent of the Stan-

dard telegraphed on Wednesday night:-An interesting event, at which the Emperor was unfortunately unable from indis-position to attend, took place at noon to-day in the Palace of the Crown Prince, Unter den Linden. I refer to the confirmation of the Crown Prince's daughter, the Princess Victoria, born 12th April, 1866, and of Prince Frederick Leopold, only son of Prince Fre-derick Charles. The chapel at the Crown Prince's Palace proving far too small to accommodate the guests invited, one of the splendid State apartments was temporarily converted into a chapel. The altar was beautifully decorated with flowers and surrounded by palms. The blinds of the windows had been drawn down, and the spacious hall was ablaze with wax candles. In front of the altar stood the Court Chaplain, Dr. Kogel, and the two other clergymen who had prepared the candidates for confirma-On the stroke of twelve the Imperial cortége entered the hall, headed by the Crown Prince, who conducted the Empress. They were followed by the Crown Princess, leading her daughter, the Princess Victoria. The latter was attired in a robe of white silk, and wore her hair perfectly plain and entirely devoid of ornaments. Next followed the beautiful Princess Frederick Charles, with her son, Prince Frederick Leopold, who has just attained his seventeenth year. He appeared in his uniform as Lieutenan of the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, and wore the decoration of the Order of the Black Eagle. After these principal participants in to-day's ceremony came Prince Charles, the Emperor's brother, and grandfather of the young Prince Leopold. He was followed by Prince Frederick Charles, Prince William, the Horeditary Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, Prince Alexander, the Grand Duke of Hesse, with his daughters, the Brisace William, with his daughters, the Princesses Victoria and Elisabeth, the Duke and Duchess of Anhalt, ments which beset Spanish finance. It together with several other Princely personages. The rear of this small but brilliant is the custom, and the custom has not cession was opened by the Crown Princess's Court Marshal, Count Eulenburg, and was brought up by several of the Ministers, in-cluding Herr von Gossler, Minister of Public Worship; and Dr. Friedberg, the Minister of Justice; the Count and Countess Schleinitz, Counts Puckler and Perponcher, Lord and Lady Ampthill, and all the tutors and youth-ful friends of the two Royal candidates. The service commenced by the recital of Martin Luther's famous old choral "Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott." Hereupon Dr. Kogel delivered the Charge, and in impressive words explained to the candidates the significance of the solemn occasion. After the conclusion of the address the Prince and Princess read aloud their confession of faith, a document which, according to an old tradition of the House of Hohenzollern, had been drawn up by the candidates for confirmation themselves. The ceremony, which was throughout of an exceedingly simple yet dignified character, ter-minated with the singing of a hymn.

THE MISSION TO MOROCCO.

The correspondent of the Standard at Tangier, telegraphing on Tuesday, says:-The European Ministers who form the ssion to the Court of Morocco will not. is expected, return here till the middle of May. The Empire of Morocco has nominally two capitals, the cities of Fez and Morocco, the former of which has, in times past, been the seat of Government in the Northern section of the country, and the latter in the Southern. As separate Governments the distinction has long ceased to exist; but Muley Hassan, the present Emperor, continues the custom of his more immediate predecessors, of residing alternately at one or the other of these cities. At present he holds his Court at Morocco, and it is there that the European Ministers are repairing, for the sole purpose, as they allege, of assuring his Shereefian Majesty of the respect in which he is held by the Governments of the several Powers which they respectively represent. The French Envoy, M. Ordega, is already en route with rich presents amongst his baggage train, he having left Tangier on board the despatch vessel Desaix, formerly an Imperial yacht, for Mazagan, where he landed on the 25th March, not, without difficulty on account of the surf, and whence he is proceeding by march to the Southern capital. On the 29th ult.. Sir John Drummond-Hay, K.C.B., the British Envoy, embarked on board the despatch vessel Salamis, which arrived the previous day from Gibraltar, for Casa Blanca, a port on the coast some distance north of Mazagan, where he was to be met by an escort and baggage train sent by the Emperor to accompany to the capital. The next to go will probably be the Italian representative, the Commendatore Socvasso, who may probably start about the middle of April. A visit by these three Ministers has been arranged for some time past; but, a few days ago, the Spanish Envoy, Senor Diosdado y Castilio, quite un-expectedly received orders from Madrid to proceed also to the city of Morocco without elay. What may be the upshot of the visit of all these dignitaries to the Moorish Court I am not prepared to foretell; but it proves, at least, the increased importance of the future of this country to the Mediterranean Powers, since the appropriation by France of Tunis is not being disregarded. The interests of all will, no doubt, be best secured by the maintenance, for the present at least, of the status quo, and I have no doubt that this fact is fully realised by the distinguished diplomatists who are engaged on this delicate

CIVILIZING CETEWAYO.

It appears that we are to be favoured with a visit from Cetewayo. This rumour has been in circulation for some months past, but by those best acquainted with the straitened condition of his Majesty's finances the gossip was discredited, for the all-sufficient reason that though he might like to travel, he had not the means to indulge in that luxury :-

From the statement, however, made by Mr. Courtney on Tuesday it would appear that her Majesty's Government have solved that difficulty by engaging to pay his ex-penses. To most people this visit will seem to be a needless piece of liberality. Sir Henry Holland has given notice of his intention to oppose it, on the plea that it is absurd to indulge in a pleasure jaunt a barbarian whom it cost us, so recently, much treasure and many valuable lives to subdue. From a point of view even higher than that of the taxpaver. it is quite uncalled for. Cetewayo is at best an untutored savage, fairly intelligent, as most of his people are, but utterly incapable of appreciating the sights he will see, or the society to which Mrs. Leo Hunter will introduce him. Rum and tobacco, plenty to eat, and a plurality of spouses limit the sable Monarch's horizon; and of all these he has a sufficiency on the farm to which his victors have exiled him. It is, of course, supposed that the King will return impressed with might of Britain, and anxious to devote the rest of his life to cultivate the friendship of such powerful neighbours. If so, it is more than doubtful whether the theory will be borne out by the result. Again and again has this experiment been tried, and again and again has it failed. Savages are hard to impress. Their brains are not sensitive, and their powers of ratiocination lamentably feeble. They look at all we have to show, and take all we offer them, and return neither better nor wiser than when they set out. Indeed, the most ruthless of the native wars in North America and in New Zealand

faces and their might. Pepple, King of Bonny, used to be a lion at English tea parties, and made teetotal speeches of much animation. But Pepple fell from the faith, and died as he had lived—much addicted to rum and homicide. And so it will be with rum and homicide. And so it will be with Cetewayo, whose curiosity it is unnecessary to gratify with any vague hope of his future reform. Still less is his visit desirable for the sake of affording a fresh sensation for the sympathetic people inconsolable since the departure of Jumbo. There is, however, just a suspicion that Lord Kimberley intends reinstating the Zulu King in the country from which it took us such pains to remove him. It is impossible, on any other reasonable ground, to explain why we should undertake Cetewayo's education by a personally conducted tour at the expense of the British taxpayers.—Standard.

FASHIONABLE NEWS.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud left Marlborough House for Sandringham on

Wednesday morning.
The Duke of Edinburgh honoured the Empire Club, Grafton-street, Piccadilly, with his presence on Wednesday evening at the occasion of the dinner given to Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, K.C.B., V.C., who shortly leaves England to assume command of the Indian Squadron. Amongst the members present were, Lord Elphinstone, Lord Brabourne, Viscount Bury, Lord Ashley, Admiral Sir Reginald Macdonald, General Warre, C.B., General Hodgson, Commander Bruce, Sir Samuel Wilson, Captain Mills, C.M.G., Dr. M'Cartney, C.M.G., Mr. Consul Hewett, Mr. J. Ellis, Consul-General for Persia, Mr. Edmund J. Davis, of St. Peters, and Mr. Daniel Grant. M.P. Covers were laid for 44

The Duke of Portland and Lady Bolsover have left town for Welbeck.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bath and family have left their residence in Berkeley-

square, for Longleat, Wilts.

Earl and Countess Sydney left town on Wednesday for Frognall, Foot's Cray, Kent.

Earl Fortescue, accompanied by Lady Susan Fortescue, has left town for Castle Hill. Devon. Hill, Devon. The Earl of Wilton has this week paid a

brief visit to Egerton Lodge, Melton Mow-bray, Leicestershire, and has since left for Heaton Park, near Manchester, where he proposes to spend some time.

The Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach,

M.P., and Lady Lucy Hicks-Beach, have left town for Williamstrip Park, Gloucestershire. Sir David and Lady Baird have left Parish's Hotel, George-street, Hanover-square, for the

Italian lakes. Sir James M'Garel-Hogg, M.P., left town on Wednesday evening for Magheramorn Larne, Ireland.

The Solicitor-General, Sir F. Herschell, Q.C., M.P., left town on Wednesday afternoon for the seat of Mr. Kindersley, Clyffe, Dorchester, where he intends spending a portion of the Easter vacation. Monsigneur Capel has returned to town from Rome.

LONDON GOSSIP.

(FROM "TRUTH.") I believe there is no truth in the report that

the Prince of Wales has taken a house and training-stables at Epsom. Lady Rolle has left Bicton for Bath, where she is going through a course of the waters. Lord Portsmouth, who has suffered severely from gout this winter, is also going to give trial to the renovating waters of "the Bath."

People seem to be tardily discovering that, with Bath and Buxton, there is no necessity whatever to undertake the troublesome journey to Wiesbaden or Wildbad. Lady Winterton would certainly have been robbed of her valuable jewellery if the Chief Constable of Sussex, remembering the attempt to break into Petworth House, when Lord moon there, had not caused an extra police-

and Lady Rosebery were passing their honeyman to be sent to Harting, with special orders to keep a strict watch about Up Park. It is much to the credit of the constables that the burglars were captured, as the woods and avenues and wild ferny coverts, for which the park is famous, gave them every chance of escape, and they evidently knew the ground Up Park formerly belonged to Sir Henry

Featherstonhaugh, a member of the Carlton House coterie. It was several times visited by George IV. early in the present century. The house contains some fine pictures and a splendid collection of old china. The place which Mr. Anthony Trollope has rented for the last two years lies just outside the park railings.

Directly after the Closure division, Sin George Elliot and Mr. H. Edwards left Paddington by special train for Dartmouth, where they embarked for Madeira in the mail steamer which sailed on Friday morning. They are to be absent three weeks. Sir Thomas Acland left for Cornwall three hours after the division, and after nearly twelve hours of hard travelling by rail and road, he reached Stratton just in time to record his vote for his son.

The members of the Royal Yacht Squadron are greatly excited because it is rumoured that, should the Prince of Wales be elected Commodore in place of the late Lord Wilton, the White Ensign will no longer be the Burgee of the Club. This White Ensign seto the yachts of the members of the Club, when in any of our harbours, similar advantages to those enjoyed by a man-ofwar, and gives them privileges as to coaling, taking in water, etc. That the Royal Yacht Squadron should possess these special advantages has long been a cause of legitimate jealousy to other yacht clubs, and it is full time that the privileges—which ought never to have been granted—should either be withdrawn, or accorded to all other yacht clubs. There is nothing in the Royal Yacht Squadron that entitles it to exceptional benefits from the Government.

Considerable changes are about to be made in the internal arrangements of the Garrick Club. The hall is to be converted into a divan, and a large room is to be built, where there is to be supper after the theatres, etc. The tribute of respect to Professor Green shown by the number of brother Professors and others who attended his funeral at Oxford, and who comprised all the leading members of the University who are now in residence, is a sufficient proof of the esteem in which he was universally held. Although but forty-five years of age, the Professor is a loss at once to the University and to the City of Oxford. In his University capacity, a tutor of extraordinary merit, he was a teacher of

accustomed to educate others were glad to attend his lectures on philosophy. Deep, however, as was his study of Kant and Hegel, as a citizen he showed himself to be The cause of Professor Green's death was blood-poisoning, which he is said to have contracted from Oxford milk. As, however, it is said that the milk has been traced to a particular source, it is to be hoped that precautions will be taken for the future to prevent similar catastrophes. We hear a great deal about the badness of London milk, but I

teachers, for many who had themselves been

fancy London is very much superior to many country towns in the matter of all kinds of farm produce. The murder of Mrs. Smythe seems to have been exceedingly atrocious. Even supposing that the murderers had a grievance against Mr. Smythe, it was an especially vile act to fire a volley into a carriage in which he was seated with two ladies. I was talking to an Irishman about agrarian murders; he said he did not believe that any sort of Vehm-Senor Camacho's measures, to ware the following the first and the have been instigated and led by pet chiefs, who were perfectly familiar with the pale—

Gericht existed, or that, except in very rare

seeks an opportunity to slay his victim.

It is understood that Colonel Burnaby was sent for last week to the Horse Guarde, and informed that he had incurred the serious displeasure of the authorities by his balloon trip, but that no answer was vouchsafed to the in-

quiry, whether officers were forbidden to go up in balloons. As officers are perpetually ballooning at Chatham, it is clear that the prohibition cannot be general, and it is to be assumed, therefore, that it only applies to trips through the air to the Continent. But should not an officer be permitted to cross the Channel as he pleases? If it be forbidden on the score of danger,

we shall next have an order prohibiting officers from hunting and riding in steeple-chases, or if the reason of the prohibition is that it may encourage French officers to come over here in balloons with that army which Sir Garnet Wolseley fancies would secretly issue from the mouth of a Channel Tunnel, English officers will, I suppose, incur the serious displeasure of the Horse Guards if they take a through ticket to the French capital when the Tunnel is made.

The route of the Bacchante, which has been

altered and re-altered, has now been changed again. After visiting Greece, the vessel, with the young Princes on board, is to cruise with a portion of the Mediterranean fleet, under command of Sir Beauchamp Seymour, and, meeting her former companions of the detached squadron at Gibraltar, she will return home to Portsmouth about the middle of August, when the Prince and Princess of Wales will be yachting on board the Osborne off the Isle of Wight. The statement that the Prince will go out to the Mediterranean in the Osborne to meet his sons is quite inaccurate, no such project being in contempla-

Mr. Lefevre's plan to improve Hyde Park Corner is an excellent one. I understand that the arch on Constitution-hill will be magad, if possible, en bloc. But I do hope that the opportunity will be seized to get rid of the statue at the top of it. As a work of art it is hideous, and in its present position it is ridiculous. When it was placed on the arch, there was, I remember, a universal protest. It was only allowed to remain because it was said—with what truth I do not know that the Duke of Wellington objected to its removal. But the hero is now dead, and he cannot derive any pleasure from this outrage upon taste and proportion being perpetuated. It might be well to place it on a pedestal in the centre of the new place that is to be formed.

An artistic friend of minc, who has been visiting the studios, writes as follows respect-ing the forthcoming Exhibition at the Royal

The pictures of the year will be, first and foremost, the portraits of Frank Holt. In my opinion, they rival in technique the works of the best Dutch painters, unite the perfections of Velasquez, Rembrandt, and Reynolds, and greatly surpass all that Millais has ever done. He exhibits a portrait of Sir F. Roberts, painted for the Queen, one of Serjeant Pempainted for the Queen, one of Serjeant rember, one of Sir Arthur Hobhouse, an "Old Sea Captain," and an "Old Lady." Millais sends "Dorothy Thorpe," a child in a Charles II. costume, feeding two spaniels from a silver bowl. The child is a portrait of a granddaughter of the President of the Council, and is the best picture of a child that Millais has ever painted. He also sends a portrait, which he has painted for the Queen. of Princess Marie of Edinburgh knitting a stocking. Long sends "Why tarry his Chariot-wheels?" The daughter of Sisera is wreathing a crown of leaves in a Syrian apartment; a companion, who has just put down a musical instrument on which she has been playing, is placing her ear to the lattice, and her mother is looking calmly on. The contrast between the coy, but eager, expectation of the girl, and the calm indifference of the mother, is finely portrayed. He also sends a portrait of Sir Stafford Northcote; it is a somewhat weak composition, but this, perhaps, is more the fault of the statesman than of the painter. Rivière sends "Una and the The gentle-hearted painter has done more justice to a lamb that frolics before the lion than to the king of beasts. Pettie sends three pictures: "A Palmer reading a story lo a Saxon Thane and his Children" (which has been bought by a wealthy contractor) "Hood's Dream of Eugène Aram;" and "Monmouth Pleading for his Life to James II." The last is by far the best. The piteous grovelling of the Duke is well contrasted with the stern, revengeful air of the King. The landscape painters are unusually strong. Graham exhibits a herd of West Highland cattle, and a seascape; McWhirter, the "Grave of Ossian," though which of Ossian's numerous graves it is he does not say. Halswelle sends three or four landscapes of great strength and originality. Boughton has, I am glad to say, dropped his eternal illustrations of the works of Longfellow and other American poets, and has come back from Holland with several excellent daylight pictures. Lander sends a picture which he calls "Evening shall give her Light," and it is to be hoped that its merits will not be ignored by the critics because he is a foreigner. We have had a good deal too much of this national jealousy of late. Frith has not finished his "Private View of the Royal

which I have mentioned will be the pictures of the year.

Academy," and therefore will be unable to

He is a painstaking photographer on canvas, and the picture is neither better nor worse

than those by which he has already acquired

notoriety. Mr. Gladstone has given him a

sitting, and he has been overwhelmed by grandees kindly offering to allow him to limn

their features. I have seen a countless rum-

ber of other pictures, but I think that those

For this I am by no means sorry.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL. It is stated that formal notice has been served by the Board of Trade upon the Submarine Continental Railway Company, of which Sir Edward Watkin, Bart., M.P., is chairman, not to proceed further than the foreshore with their works on the British side for a Channel Tunnel. It is understood that there may be a question as to the Government's right to interfere whilst the work does not extend beyond the limits of low-water mark on the fore-shore, although the authorities have no doubt as to the exclusive character of their jurisdiction when the operations are conducted beyond that point. The marine eague from the shore outwards is claimed here, as elsewhere, as absolutely subject to Governmental control. At present, according o the plans before Parliament, the tunnel on this side has not yet been carried from the foreshore to any point below low-water mark. The heading, in fact, follows the shore line. The company are, however, said now to be near the point from which they were intending to diverge beneath the sea, and the notification of the Board of Trade is to prevent any operations in that direction.

A CLIMB UP SHAKSPEARE'S CLIFF. - Two young men, strangers to the town of Dover, undertook the daring exploit of climbing up Shakspeare's Cliff. One of the men after toiling for a long time succeeded in reaching the summit; but his companion, after he had managed to get a little over half-way up, got his leg jammed between the clefts of the rock, and stuck fast. The man at the top saw the critical position of his companion, and ran off to the coast-guard station for assistance. The coastguardsmen obtained a coil of rope and lowered it over the cliff, and by this means hauled him up to the surface in safety. He was then in a very exhausted condition, having scarcely strength enough to walk.

COLONEL FRED. BURNABY'S NARRATIVE.

Colonel Burnaby has lost no time in pre-

paring an authoritative narrative of his ourney in mid-air across the Channel, which s now given to the world in the shape of a shilling book, wherein not merely his recent exploit, but certain other balloon adventures of his, for he is no mere novice in aeronautics, are also described in full detail for the entertainment of his admirers. The little book, we need hardly say, is written in a light, amusing style, and is altogether very pleasant reading. If it proves little-and its author is not by any means boastful on this score—it shows at least that his journey was not undershows at least that his journey was not undertaken without something approaching to a definite aim. It is a favourite notion of Col. Burnaby that although the balloon voyager must, of necessity, be the sport of the winds, he may, nevertheless, by choosing his own wind current, do a good deal towards regulating his arms accurage in the air while he lating his own course in the air, while he believes that practical aerostation may be made ultimately to turn greatly to the advantage both of the science of meteorology and the art of war. That different, and sometimes opposite winds, are often moving over our heads at the same moment is known to every one who has been accustomed to watch the movement of clouds; and, though it may be difficult to know beforehand what winds are blowing at certain altitudes, it is obvious enough that, given the power to ascend and descend again and again, it must be possible for the aeronaut to go about in search of a wind with a reasonable prospect of finding one that suits him. It was this idea that led to his now famous journey, which appears to have been suggested by Colonel Brine and Mr. Simmonds' abortive project. Unluckily, owing to the dangerous proximits of the owing to the dangerous proximity of a tall chimney shaft at the gasworks of Buckland, near Dover, where the ascent was made on Thursday, March 23, at 10 a.m., he was compelled to rise so high and so rapidly at starting that much of his ascending power was expended at the outset; hence a change in the conditions of the approximate which in the conditions of the experiment which, as we have all learned, threatened more than once to bring his adventures to an abrupt and an unpleasant termination. As however, after approaching Cape Grisnez, and then driving in a south-westerly direction, with a disagreeable tendency to get out to sea, he was finally enabled to turn his course almost at right angles and make straight for Dieppe and the country behind it, his triumph may be said to have been complete. How he rose and fell again and again, in the eight long hours of his journey, more than once descending to within 500 feet of the sea, and experiencing both strong currents and dead calms, and how his thermometer fell and rose in like fashion, sometimes marking several degrees of frost, and sometimes compelling him to seek protection from the oppressive warmth, the reader will here find fully set forth. Meanwhile the gallant Colonel, though once tempted to drop into the calm sea among some fishing boats and bring the whole business to an abrupt but comparatively safe termination, held on his way, taking the ups and downs which he had voluntarily determined to encounter with an equal mind, munching a sandwich now and then, and now and then sketching a view of objects of interest on the French coast. It is a gratifying and a pleasing trait that even when sailing high over the English Channel he is sufficiently himself to remember that the chairman of one of the companies for promoting that nefarious scheme, the Channel Tunnel, is "the Whip of the Liberal Party," and to express a hope that "this fact will not hias our Government in its decision, and that champagne lunches given by Sir E. W. Watkin, in order to gain over influential persons, will not produce the effect that the wily railway manager desires "-in brief, that Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues will rise superior to the allurements of champagne and sandwiches when their country's liberties are at stake, in which pious wish we trust that no true Liberal will refuse to join. Indeed, we may remark in passing that, although the intrepid author reduced his material viaticum to its lowest possible minimum, he was very far from leaving his politics behind him, as will be seen in the narrative of his conversation with the Norman farmer who, having hospitably entertained him after his descent, incautiously mentioned over a cigar that evening the

the recent Land Bill. Readers of this book, however, will probably be more attracted by its numerous picturesque bits of description. The start is thus graphically described :-The start is thus graphically described:—

I cleared the chimney by some twenty feet. It was a lovely morning. With the quantity of rising power in the balloon, owing to the loss of ballast, I rose rapidly. My aneroid barometer, which had been tested a few days previous by Negretti and Zambra, marked 2,500 feet. The view was superb. The fields and country became gradually dwarfed in the distance. A magnificent stratum of white clouds limited the view in a northern direction. Flossy, wavy clouds, rising one behind the other, extended in a horseshoe form, and united, as it were, Folkestone to Dover. Ascending above this aërial debris. I looked down Ascending above this aërial débris, I looked down Ascending above this aërial dėbris, I looked down upon a pile of grey nebulous matter. The sum shining on it from time to time detached portions of the floating substance. They sailed away to various points of the compass—now like turreted castles, ten times larger than the old keep below me, they seemed to float towards the Channel, then like icebergs of the Polar Seas they took a different direction, thus showing that the wind different direction, thus showing that the wind that day was by no means uniform, and that it was not at all certain that the same breeze would continue blowing which was rapidly carrying me between the castle and the pier.

hated name of Gladstone in association with

Soon after this the balloon began a process of turning or circling, common in certain states of the wind, but not particularly conducive to progress. Then it was moving rapidly at about 4,000 feet elevation towards the French coast; then it slackened. At 11.15 Boulogne was near. The Balloon had then risen to 5,500 feet, when suddenly while continuing in the direction of France the voyager felt "a cracking sensation" in the

From the experience gained in previous ascents, I well knew what this signified. The balloon was falling rapidly. I looked at my aneroid, it only marked 4,000 feet. I had fallen 1,500 feet omy marked 4,000 leet. I had fallen 1,500 feet in a very few minutes, and on tearing some pieces of paper from off a bundle of newspaper sheets that Mr. Wright had thoughtfully placed in the car, and throwing them overboard, instead of their disappearing below the balloon, they flew over it, and fluttered in the air above. This was a clear proof of the extreme rapidity of the descent over it, and fluttered in the air above. This was a clear proof of the extreme rapidity of the descent. The balloon had now what sailors would term way on her. It would be necessary to expend a considerable amount of ballast to check the fall, or I should be unpleasantly close to the water. The fact was that the balloon had entered a cold and have been a contained as the research of the research descent contained. damp layer of air—the gas had become condensed.
The aerostat, instead of being quite full, as it had been a few minutes previous, was now seemingly one-tenth, or all the lower portion of her, empty. On looking again at my barometer, I found I was within 900 feet of the Channel. Over went one bag of ballast. There was no effect whatever; and paper thrown out appeared to ascend rapidly into higher regions. Another bag, and then another. The downward velocity of the balloon was now distinctly diminished; and after scattering about 20lb. more sand out of a fourth sack into the sea the aerostat began to take an unward true. sea, the aerostat began to take an upward turn. It was time. I was then only 500 feet from the

These extracts must serve as samples of the numerous graphic touches by which the writer brings before the reader's eye the many vicissitudes of his aerial voyage until we come to the turning-point in the narrative—the final finding of the current which carried him towards Dieppe. Again he had descended to within 500 feet of the sea, and

I began seriously to reflect on my position. An hour had been wasted at an elevation of 500 feet, and a large quantity of ballast had been expended. There was no wind whatever. Would it not be better to ascend to a great altitude, and see if by doing as I could improve my situation? doing so I could improve my situation?

The result proved the sagacity of the deter-

Now (he continues) I was 10,000 feet above the level of the sea. Not far from the summit of the balloon was a small grey cloud, much resembling a gigantic mackerel in shape. As I gazed upward it seemed to me that this fishy monster was moving in a southerly direction. I took out my compass. It had been carefully tested a few days before by an eminent firm of instrument makers. I was fairly right in my conjecture; but the wind was bearing more to the west than I had at first imagined. In a few seconds the car was enveloped in the cloud. The pieces of paper that fell from my hand streamed away from me in their descent. It threw over the parachute. From the pace the silk ran out it was clear that the balloon was moving at a considerable velocity, and, to my great satisfaction, in the direction of France. Now the harbour of Dieppe came in view, and so clearly was it defined that, taking out my pocket-book, I rapidly sketched the port. The weather was much colder; I had to stamp my feet from time to time to keep up the circulation of the blood.

Of the circumstances of the descent near

Of the circumstances of the descent near Chateau de Montigny the reader is already in some degree apprised, but he will here find a spirited and picturesque sketch of the proceedings, including a pleasing account of the obliging ways and the simple kindly hospitality of the Norman folk. The later chapters, devoted to the earlier balloon exploits of the author, though necessarily less fresh in their interest, comprise some more exciting incidents. Chief among these is Col. Burnaby's first aerial ascent, which happened to be from Cremorne Gardens in 1864, in M. Godard's great linen balloon—a vast fabric sustained like the early attempts at ballooning of the brothers Montgolfier, simply by inflation with rarefied air. This terrible machine, with its roaring fiery furnace continually devouring bundles of compressed straw, was actually permitted to traverse London at a great height, though its furnace and chimney, weighing, we believe above and chimney, weighing, we believe, about five hundredweight, would have more than sufficed, had it fallen, to smash the dome of sufficed, had it iainen, to small state of the ground. With the entire edifice to the ground. With characteristic courage the author confesses that he was daunted at the sight of the fearful furnace and chimney, though he "didn't like to be told so." His final determination to go seems to have been the result of a sudden impulse, much to the chagrin of poor M. Godard, who had not exactly counted on this sudden, and by no means inconsiderable, addition to the immovable ballast in the car, and whose position, as a fact, was for a moment put in some peril by an act which cannot at least be commended for its prudence. It will be seen from these slight samples of Colonel Burnaby's little volume that it possesses the elements of popularity, and, though the matter of its principal narrative is already known in outline, is likely to be widely read. -Daily News.

MARRIAGE OF MLLE. SARAH BERNHARDT. Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt was married, as already stated, in London, on Tuesday morning. The ceremony took place in the Church of St. Andrew's, Well-street, Oxford-street, in the parish of St. Marylebone, the bridegroom being M. Damala, a Greek gentleman. The Times gives the following account of the ceremony:—The bride and bridegroom presented themselves to the officiating clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Greenwood, assistant curate, at the attended by only one gentleman and one lady, and these, with the verger of the church, were the sole witnesses of the marriage. Mlle. Bernhardt, the bridegroom, and friends in attendance, arrived in two hansom cabs from 55, Berner's-street, the address given as the residence of the contracting parties. The marriage was by special licence, which, when the party arrived at the church, it was found been forgotten, and had to be sent for. The ceremony had subsequently to be hurried over in consequence of eleven o'clock matins. The service was that of the Church of England, the responses being made in English by both bride and bridegroom, though M. Damala is said to be very little acquainted with the language. After the ceremony the party entered the vestry and signed the register, the signatories being the contracting couple, their two attendants, and Mr. Henderson, verger. Then the party returned in cabs to 55, Berners-street. Madame Damala soon afterwards sent for a copy of the register, which she had neglected to obtain before leaving the church. The strictest secrecy has been observed in connection with the marriage. The Rev. Mr. Gibbs, in answer to a remark on the state of the marriage law, said that "in its present scandalous condition" a clergyman was bound to celebrate the marriage service on a licence being presented to him by any couple who would reply pro forma to the few questions required to be put. Mile. Bernhardt is understood to have arrived in London from Naples on the previous day for the ceremony. After the marriage, at four o'clock in the afternoon, she visited the Gaiety Theatre with M. Meyer, her manager, in order to have an interview with Mr. Hollingshead, who, however, is out of town. It is stated that the marriage will not affect the engagements entered into by Mlle. Bernhardt to appear at the Gaiety Theatre in May and June next. M. Damala is stated in one quarter to be a gentleman of wealth, and on the other hand to be likely to appear at the Gaiety with his wife as her lover in La Dame aux Camélias. He appears to be of middle age and full height, and is said to be a fine-looking man.

Mlle. Bernhardt was married in ordinary walking costume, the most noticeable feature of which was a very long and handsome seal-skin cloak, close-fitting and trimmed with fur. She left with M. Damala on Tuesday night by the mail train from Charing-cross for the Continent en route for Barcelona. She is The eccentricities of Miss Sarah Bernhardt, observes the Pall Mall Gazette, have long been

announced to play in Madrid on Sunday next. the talk of two continents, but she has hardly ever appeared more eccentric than in the marriage in which she took the leading part in London on Tuesday. Never can a more curious couple have stood before the altar in St. Andrew's, Wells-street. The bride, a Dutch Jewess by birth, a French actress by profession, in religion—according to the Morning Post—"a quasi-Catholic," whatever that may mean, had travelled sixty hours at a stretch from Naples to marry, in an Anglican church, a Greek of the Orthodox rite, who had forsaken the army for the stage. To keep up the sensational character of the marriage to the last, the newly married couple left on the evening of the wedding-day for Spain. It is almost as complicated an international affair as the Eastern Question or the neu-

tralization of Luxemburg. With reference to the marriage of Mile. Sarah Bernhardt and M. Damala, a correspondent writes to the Daily Telegraph :- The marriage took place in England to avoid the formalities of French law, which insists imperatively on the permission of parents being giving. M. Damala had resided in English for a period of sufficient length to qualify himself to make the declaration required by law before obtaining the licence, and he him-self obtained the special licence at Doctor's-commons, giving the correct names of the contracting parties. Mlle. Bernhardt had ar-rived in London the previous evening, ac-cepting the hospitality of Mr. Mayer, at 55, Berners-street. After the marriage M. and Mme. Damala went to the Gaiety Theatre, where they had an appointment to meet Mr.

Hollingshead.
The Law Journal remarks:—The marriage of the lady known to the world as Sarah Bernhardt, at the church of St. Andrew, Wells-street, although it appears to have scandalised the clergyman in charge, different but little from the most orthodox ceremony at St. George's, Hanover-square. M. Damals, before he could have obtained the licence, must have made an affidavit that there was no lawful impediment, and that he had re-sided within the parish for fifteen days, in

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

NOTICE.

A four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

Great-Britain. LONDON, APRIL 5-6, 1882.

THE CRISIS IN SPAIN.

The agitation which is now disturbing Spain is of more consequence and of greater interest than the ordinary vicissitudes of her domestic condition. For some days past we have been publishing accounts of the critical state of affairs in Barcelona; and, though Barcelona is leading the van of the agitation, the trouble is unfortunately not confined to that corner of the peninsula. From many quarters an angry outcry is being raised against the financial policy of the Government; against the new taxes, and more especially against the commercial treaty with France, which has been planned by the Ministry and which is about to be submitted to the Cortes for their approval. Like every country in which political union is more nominal than real, Spain is accustomed to see "harrassed interests" noisily and often victoriously asserting themselves whenever a comprehensive plan is proposed for clearing away the embarrassments which beset Spanish finance. It is the custom, and the custom has not been departed from in the present case, for the various sections of the Opposition to turn this local discontent to a political use, and to work it as a lever against the Government. Accordingly, Catalonia is witnessing the curious spectacle of Conservative, Carlist, and Ultramontane committees working together with the arbisans of Barcelona-and the artisans of Barcelona are the " reddest of the red "to upset the free-trade scheme of Senor Camacho, and with it to destroy the Cabinet itself. It must be admitted that if the Minister of Finance retains his position it will show him to be a strong man, supported by strong colleagues. Seidom even in Spain has such an outcry been raised from so many quarters against a Minister. It is not only the professed Opposition that are crying out for his retirement, but all those who have any fault to find with any point in his wide and varied schemes are attacking the whole, and asking the Ministry to sacrifice him. When Senor Camacho took office with Sagasta fifteen months ago, he found Spanish finance thoroughly at and he set to work to reform it from top to bottom. He proposed a plan for the conversion of the external debt; and this plan, as we have already recorded, has been rejected by the English bondholders. He endeavoured to balance his Budget by economies and by increased taxation, and he finds the threatened officials and the taxpayers in general up in arms. He wished in the interests of Spanish trade, and consequently of revenue, to reform the foreign tariffs, especially by concluding a commercial treaty with France, the great wine-buying country. Catalonia, the Lancashire of Spain, protests against an arrangement which would rob her of the monopoly of the home markets and expose her cotton goods to French competition. Meanwhile the keen and unscrupulous Press of the capital organises a campaign against the Minister and declares that his "exit" has "become absolutely inevitable." The Government is at present standing firm, and very properly refusing to make a scape-goat of the man whose policy makes up nine-tenths of the whole programme of the Cabinet. Nothing else has been heard of in Spain for the past year than financial reform; for every Ministerialist admitted that it was the essential condition of progress that the national accounts should be put in order and the incessant annual deficits brought to an end But Barcelona, the second city of Spain, will have none of this reform. Barcelona is intensely Democratic, and might, therefore, be supposed to have some affection for a Liberal Ministry, such as the present Covernment undoubtedly is. But Barcelona is before all things Catalan, and her the prosperity of Catalonia and of herself is of infinitely more importance than the prosperity of the whole Peninsula. Nor is she quick to see that the general welfare of the country would infallibly react upon herself and develop the demand for her goods, with or without French competition. Spain has been getting deeper and deeper into financial difficulties for the past fifteen years. Since the revolution which displaced Queen Isabella the debt has more than doubled. She has had to put down three formidable insurrections -that of the Federalists, in Cartagena; that of the Carlists; and that of the Cubans. According to the excellent little book on Spain which Mr. Wentworth Webster has just published, these wars and the experiments of contemporary Chancellors of the Exchequer have cost her some £260,000,000. It is eminently desirable that a serious and well-directed attempt should be made to grapple with the difficulty thus created, and to bring home to the Spanish people the fact that the luxury of being in debt is one that must be paid for. Till the present time the debt has been allowed to go on without any vigorous attempt either to diminish it or to levy taxes for the payment of interest upon it. At last a Finance Minister is found who really tries to balance his Budget and to set on foot a commercial policy which, in a very short time, would greatly develop Spanish trade. Instantly all the aggrieved interests join against him and make his position almost, if not quite, unendurable. On every ground it is to be hoped that the Cabinet will see some way out of the difficulty; for though Senor Camacho may have made mistakes, he has done much to show Spain where her weak spot lies, and in non-financial matters the policy of the Sagasta Cabinet, which could hardly survive the fall of its Finance Minister, has been patriotic and enlightened. The latest news would seem to show that the Cortes are still adhering to the Ministry. An amendment to the Conversion Bill has been rejected. If the

majority thus supports the weakest of

Senor Camacho's measures, it will hardly

refuse to support the new taxes and the

French Treaty .- Times.

A CONFIRMATION AT THE PRUSSIAN COURT.

The Berlin correspondent of the Stan dard telegraphed on Wednesday night:-An interesting event, at which the Emperor was unfortunately unable from indis-position to attend, took place at noon to-day n the Palace of the Crown Prince, Unter den inden. I refer to the confirmation of the Crown Prince's daughter, the Princess Vic-toria, born 12th April, 1866, and of Prince Frederick Leopold, only son of Prince Fre-derick Charles. The chapel at the Crown Prince's Palace proving far too small to ac-commodate the guests invited, one of the splendid State apartments was temporarily converted into a chapel. The altar was beautifully decorated with flowers and sur-rounded by palms. The blinds of the win-dows had been drawn down, and the spacious hall was ablaze with wax candles. In front of the altar stood the Court Chaplain, Dr. Kogel, and the two other clergymen who had prepared the candidates for confirmation. On the stroke of twelve the Imperial cortége entered the hall, headed by the Crown Prince, who conducted the Empress. They were followed by the Crown Princess, leading her daughter, the Princess Victoria. The latter was attired in a robe of white silk, and wore her hair perfectly plain and entirely devoid of ornaments. Next fol-lowed the beautiful Princess Frederick Charles, with her son, Prince Frederick Leopold, who has just attained his seventeenth year. He appeared in his uniform as Lieutenant of the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, and wore the decoration of the Order of the Black Eagle. After these principal participants in to-day's ceremony came Prince Charles, the Emperor's brother, and grandfather of the young Prince Leopold. He was followed by Prince Frederick Charles, Prince William, the Hereditary Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, Prince Alexander, the Grand Duke of Hesse, with his daughters, the Princesses Victoria and Elisabeth, the Duke and Duchess of Anhalt together with several other Princely person-ages. The rear of this small but brilliant procession was opened by the Crown Princess's Court Marshal, Count Eulenburg, and was brought up by several of the Ministers, including Herr von Gossler, Minister of Public Worship; and Dr. Friedberg, the Minister of Justice; the Count and Countess Schleinitz, Counts Puckler and Perponcher, Lord and Lady Ampthill, and all the tutors and youth-Lady Ampthul, and all the lutors and youthful friends of the two Royal candidates. The service commenced by the recital of Martin Luther's famous old choral "Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott." Hereupon Dr. Kogel delivered the Charge, and in impressive words explained to the candidates the significance of the solemn occasion. After the conclusion of the address the Prince and Princess read aloud their confession of faith, a document which, according to an old tradition of the House of Hohenzollern, had been drawn up by the candidates for confirmation themselves. The ceremony, which was throughout of an ex-ceedingly simple yet dignified character, ter-minated with the singing of a hymn.

THE MISSION TO MOROCCO.

The correspondent of the Standard at Tangier, telegraphing on Tuesday, says:-The European Ministers who form the Mission to the Court of Mor is expected, return here till the middle of May. The Empire of Morocco has nominally two capitals, the cities of Fez and Morocco, the former of which has, in times past, been the seat of Government in the Northern section of the country, and the latter in the As separate Governments the Southern. distinction has long ceased to exist; but Muley Hassan, the present Emperor, continues the custom of his more immediate predecessors, of residing alternately at one the other of these cities. At present he holds his Court at Morocco, and it is there that the European Ministers are repairing, for the sole purpose, as they allege, of assuring his Shereefian Majesty of the respect in which he is held by the Governments of the several Powers which they respectively represent. The French Envoy, M. Ordega, is already en route with rich presents amongst his baggage train, he having left Tangier on board the despatch vessel *Desaix*, formerly an Imperial yacht, for Mazagan, where he landed on the 25th March, not, with-out difficulty on account of the surf, and whence he is proceeding by march to the Southern capital. On the 29th ult.. Sir John Drummond-Hay, K.C.B., the British Envoy, embarked on board the despatch vessel Salamis, which arrived the previous day from Gibraltar, for Casa Blanca, a port on the coast some distance north of Mazagan, where he was to be met by an escort and baggage train sent by the Emperor to accompany him to the capital. The next to go will probably be the Italian representative, the Commendatore Socyasso, who may probably start about the middle of April. A visit by these three Ministers has been arranged for some time past; but, a few days ago, the Spanish Envoy, Senor Diosdado y Castilio, quite unexpectedly received orders from Madrid to proceed also to the city of Morocco without delay. What may be the upshot of the visit of all these dignitaries to the Moorish Court I am not prepared to foretell; but it proves, at least, the increased importance of the future of this country to the Mediterranean Powers, since the appropriation by France of Tunis is not being disregarded. The interests of all will, no doubt, be best secured by the maintenance, for the present at least, of the status quo, and I have no doubt that this fact is fully realised by the distinguished diplomatists who are engaged on this delicate

CIVILIZING CETEWAYO.

It appears that we are to be favoured with a visit from Cetewayo. This rumour has been in circulation for some months past, but by those best acquainted with the straitened condition of his Majestv's finances the gossip was discredited, for the all-sufficient reason that though he might like to travel, he had not the means to

indulge in that luxury:

From the statement, however, made by
Mr. Courtney on Tuesday it would appear that her Majesty's Government have solved that ner majesty's Government have solved that difficulty by engaging to pay his expenses. To most people this visit will seem to be a needless piece of liberality. Sir Henry Holland has given notice of his intention to oppose it, on the plea that it is absurd to indulge in a pleasure jaunt a barbarian whom the stress of the secondary much treasure and it cost us, so recently, much treasure and many valuable lives to subdue. From a point of view even higher than that of the taxpayer, it is quite uncalled for. Cetewayo is at best an untutored savage, fairly intelligent, as most of his people are, but utterly incapable of appreciating the sights he will see, or the society to which Mrs. Leo Hunter will intro-duce him. Rum and tobacco, plenty to eat, and a plurality of spouses limit the sable Monarch's horizon; and of all these he has a sufficiency on the farm to which his victors have exiled him. It is, of course, supposed that the King will return impressed with the might of Britain, and anxious to devote the rest of his life to cultivate the friendship of such powerful neighbours. If so, it is more than doubtful whether the theory will be borne out by the result. Again and again has this experiment been tried, and again and again has it failed. Savages are hard to impress. Their brains are not sensitive, and their powers of ratiocination lamentably feeble. They look at all we have to show, and take all we offer them, and return neither better nor wiser than when they set out. Indeed, the most ruthless of the native wars in North America and in New Zealand

have been instigated and led by pet chiefs,

who were perfectly familiar with the pale-faces and their might. Pepple, King of Bonny, used to be a lion at English tea parties, and made teetotal speeches of much animation. But Pepple fell from the faith, and died as he had lived—much addicted to rum and homicide. And so it will be with Cetewayo, whose curiosity it is unnecessary to gratify with any vague hope of his future reform. Still less is his visit desirable for reform. Still less is his visit desirable for the sake of affording a fresh sensation for the sympathetic people inconsolable since the departure of Jumbo. There is, however, just a suspicion that Lord Kimberley intends reinstating the Zulu King in the country from which it took us such pains to remove him. It is impossible, on any other reasonable ground, to explain why we should undertake Cetewayo's education by a personally conducted tour at the expense of the British taxpayers.—Standard.

FASHIONABLE NEWS.

taxpayers. -Standard.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud left Marlborough House for Sandringham on

Wednesday morning.

The Duke of Edinburgh honoured the Em pire Club. Grafton-street, Piccadilly, with his presence on Wednesday evening at the occasion of the dinner given to Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, K.C.B., V.C., who shortly leaves England to assume command of the Indian Squadron. Amongst the mem-bers present were, Lord Elphinstone, Lord Brabourne, Viscount Bury, Lord Ashley, Admiral Sir Reginald Macdonald, General Warre, C.B., General Hodgson, Commander Sir Samuel Wilson, Captain Mills. C.M.G., Dr. M'Cartney, C.M.G., Mr. Consul Hewett, Mr. J. Ellis, Consul-General for Persia, Mr. Edmund J. Davis, of St. Peters, and Mr. Daniel Grant. M.P. Covers were laid for 44.

The Duke of Portland and Lady Bolsover have left town for Welbeck. The Marquis and Marchioness of Bath and family have left their residence in Berkeley-

square, for Longleat, Wilts.
Earl and Countess Sydney left town on
Wednesday for Frognall, Foot's Cray, Kent. Earl Fortescue, accompanied by Lady Susan Fortescue, has left town for Castle

The Earl of Wilton has this week paid a orief visit to Egerton Lodge, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, and has since left for Heaton Park, near Manchester, where he proposes to spend some time.

The Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach

M P., and Lady Lucy Hicks-Beach, have left town for Williamstrip Park, Gloucester-

Sir David and Lady Baird have left Parish's Hotel, George-street, Hanover-square, for the Italian lakes. Sir James M'Garel-Hogg, M.P., left town on Wednesday evening for Magheramorn

Larne, Ireland. The Solicitor-General, Sir F. Herschell, Q.C., M.P., left town on Wednesday after-noon for the seat of Mr. Kindersley, Clyffe, Dorchester, where he intends spending a portion of the Easter vacation. Monsigneur Capel has returned to town

LONDON GOSSIP. (FROM "TRUTH.")

I believe there is no truth in the report t ha the Prince of Wales has taken a house and training-stables at Epsom. Lady Rolle has left Bicton for Bath, where

she is going through a course of the waters. Lord Portsmouth, who has suffered severely from gout this winter, is also going to give a trial to the renovating waters of " the Bath. People seem to be tardily discovering that, with Bath and Buxton, there is no necessity whatever to undertake the troublesome ourney to Wiesbaden or Wildbad.

Lady Winterton would certainly have been robbed of her valuable jewellery if the Chief Constable of Sussex, remembering the attempt to break into Petworth House, when Lord and Lady Rosebery were passing their honeymoon there, had not caused an extra policeman to be sent to Harting, with special orders to keep a strict watch about Up Park. It is much to the credit of the constables that the burglars were captured, as the woods and avenues and wild ferny coverts, for which the park is famous, gave them every chance of escape, and they evidently knew the ground

Up Park formerly belonged to Sir Henry Featherstonhaugh, a member of the Carlton House coterie. It was several times visited by George IV. early in the present century. It was several times visited The house contains some fine pictures and a splendid collection of old china. The place which Mr. Anthony Trollope has rented for the last two years lies just outside the park

railings. Directly after the Closure division, Sir George Elliot and Mr. H. Edwards left Paddington by special train for Dartmouth, where they embarked for Madeira in the mail steamer which sailed on Friday morning. They are to be absent three weeks. Sir Thomas Acland left for Cornwall three hours after the division, and after nearly twelve hours of hard travelling by rail and road, he reached Stratton just in time to record his vote for his son.

The members of the Royal Yacht Squadron are greatly excited because it is rumoured that, should the Prince of Wales be elected Commodore in place of the late Lord Wilton, the White Ensign will no longer be the Burgee of the Club. This White Ensign secures to the yachts of the members of the Club, when in any of our harbours, similar advantages to those enjoyed by a man-of-war, and gives them privileges as to coaling, taking in water, etc. That the Royal Yacht Squadron should possess these special advantages has long been a cause of legitimate jealousy to other yacht clubs, and it is full time that the privileges—which ought never to have been granted—should either be with-drawn, or accorded to all other yacht clubs. There is nothing in the Royal Yacht Squadron that entitles it to exceptional benefits from

the Government.

Considerable changes are about to be made in the internal arrangements of the Garrick Club. The hall is to be converted into a divan, and a large room is to be built, where there is to be supper after the theatres, etc.

The tribute of respect to Professor Green shown by the number of brother Professors and others who attended his funeral at Oxford, and who comprised all the leading members of the University who are now in residence, is a sufficient proof of the esteem in which he was universally held. Although but forty-five years of age, the Professor is a loss at once to the University and to the City of Oxford. In his University capacity, a tutor of extraordinary merit, he was a teacher of teachers, for many who had themselves been accustomed to educate others were glad to attend his lectures on philosophy. Deep however, as was his study of Kant ar Hegel, as a citizen he showed himself to be

no dreamer.

The cause of Professor Green's death was blood-poisoning, which he is said to have contracted from Oxford milk. As, however, it is said that the milk has been traced to particular source, it is to be hoped that precautions will be taken for the future to prevent similar catastrophes. We hear a great deal about the badness of London milk, but I fancy London is very much superior to many country towns in the matter of all kinds of

farm produce. The murder of Mrs. Smythe seems to have been exceedingly atrocious. Even supposing that the murderers had a grievance against Mr. Smythe, it was an especially vile act to fire a volley into a carriage in which he was seated with two ladies. I was talking to an Irishman about agrarian murders; he said

he did not believe that any sort of Vehm-Gericht existed, or that, except in very rare nstances, the intention of murder was known to anyone beyond the persons concerned in effecting it. A man is evicted; he determines to revenge himself, gets a gun, hires one or two scoundrels to aid him, and then

seeks an opportunity to slay his victim.

It is understood that Colonel Burnaby was ent for last week to the Horse Guards, and informed that he had incurred the serious disleasure of the authorities by his balloon trip but that no answer was vouchsafed to the in quiry, whether officers were forbidden to go up in balloons. As officers are perpetually ballooning at Chatham, it is clear that the prohibition cannot be general, and it is to be assumed, therefore, that it only applies to trips through the air to the Continent. But hould not an officer be permitted to cross the Channel as he pleases?

If it be forbidden on the score of danger,

we shall next have an order prohibiting officers from hunting and riding in steepleonicers from nunting and riding in steeple-chases, or if the reason of the prohibition is that it may encourage French officers to come over here in balloons with that army which Sir Garnet Wolseley fancies would secretly issue from the mouth of a Channel Tunnel, English officers will, I suppose, incur the serious displeasure of the Horse Guards if they take a through ticket to the French capital when the Tunnel is made.

The route of the Bacchante, which has been altered and re-altered, has now been changed again. After visiting Greece, the vessel, with the young Princes on board, is to cruise with a portion of the Mediterranean fleet, under command of Sir Beauchamp Seymour, and, meeting her former companions of the de-tached squadron at Gibraltar, she will return home to Portsmouth about the middle of August, when the Prince and Princess of Wales will be yachting on board the Osborne off the Isle of Wight. The statement that the Prince will go out to the Mediterranean in the Osborne to meet his sons is quite inaccurate, no such project being in contempla-

Mr. Lefevre's plan to improve Hyde Park Corner is an excellent one. I understand that the arch on Constitution-hill will be moved, if possible, en bloc. But I do hope that the opportunity will be seized to get rid of the statue at the top of it. As a work of art it is hideous, and in its present position it When it was placed on the arch, there was, I remember, a universal protest. It was only allowed to remain because it was said—with what truth I do not know that the Duke of Wellington objected to its removal. But the hero is now dead, and he cannot derive any pleasure from this outrage upon taste and proportion being perpetuated. It might be well to place it on a pedestal in the centre of the new place that is to be

An artistic friend of mine, who has been visiting the studios, writes as follows respect-ing the forthcoming Exhibition at the Royal

The pictures of the year will be, first and foremost, the portraits of Frank Holt. In my opinion, they rival in technique the works of the best Dutch painters, unite the perfections of Velasquez, Rembrandt, and Reynolds, and greatly surpass all that Millais has ever done. He exhibits a portrait of Sir F. Roberts, He exhibits a portrait of Sir F. Roberts, painted for the Queen, one of Serjeant Pember, one of Sir Arthur Hobbouse, an "Old Sea Captain," and an "Old Lady." Millais sends "Dorothy Thorpe," a child in a Charles II. costume, feeding two spaniels from a silver bowl. The child is a portrait of a granddaughter of the President of the Council and is the best nighter of a child that Council, and is the best picture of a child that Millais has ever painted. He also sends a portrait, which he has painted for the Queen, of Princess Marie of Edinburgh knitting a stocking. Long sends "Why tarry his Chariot-wheels?" The daughter of Sisera is wreathing a crown of leaves in a Syrian apartment; a companion, who has just put down a musical instrument on which she has been playing, is placing her ear to the lattice, and her mother is looking calmly on. The contrast between the coy, but eager, expectation of the girl, and the calm indifference of the mother, is finely portrayed. He also sends a portrait of Sir Stafford Northcote; it is a somewhat weak composition, but this, perhaps, is more the fault of the statesman than of the painter. Rivière sends "Una and the The gentle-hearted painter has done more justice to a lamb that frolics before the lion than to the king of beasts. Pettie sends three pictures: "A Palmer reading a story to a Saxon Thane and his Children" (which has been bought by a wealthy contractor); "Hood's Dream of Eugène Aram;" and 'Monmouth Pleading for his Life to James II.' The last is by far the best. The piteous gro-velling of the Duke is well contrasted with the stern, revengeful air of the King. The landscape painters are unusually strong. Peter Graham exhibits a herd of West Highland cattle, and a seascape; McWhirter, the 'Grave of Ossian," though which of Ossian's numerous graves it is he does not say.

Halswelle sends three or four landscapes of great strength and originality. Boughton has, I am glad to say, dropped his eternal illustrations of the works of Longfellow and other American poets, and has come back from Holland with several excellent daylight pictures Lander sends a picture which he calls " Evening shall give her Light," and it is to be hoped that its merits will not be is to be hoped that its merits will not be ignored by the critics because he is a foreigner. We have had a good deal too much of this national jealousy of late. Frith has not finished his "Private View of the Royal Academy," and therefore will be unable to send it. For this I am by no means sorry. He is a painstaking photographer on canvas, and the picture is neither better nor worse than those by which he has already acquired notoriety. Mr. Gladstone has given him a sitting, and he has been overwhelmed by grandees kindly offering to allow him to limn their features. I have seen a countless rumber of other pictures, but I think that those which I have mentioned will be the pictures of the year.

THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN .- It has been proposed by the Chapter of the Order of St.
John of Jerusalem to raise in this country a fund for the special purpose of erecting at Jerusalem a hospice, or free hospital, for the treatment of ophthalmia, the disease now most severely felt in those parts. For some time negotiations have been pending for pro-curing from the Turkish Government a site which shall satisfy the sanitary requirements of a hospital; and, should these negotiations fall through, it will be necessary, and possible also, to obtain a site by purchase. Remembering the interest taken in Jerusalem by the Prince of Wales during his visit to the Holy Land in 1862, the Committee has submitted this scheme to his Royal Highness, who has expressed his cordial desire for its success. The cost of building and furnishing such a nospital is estimated at £2,000, or at £3,000 if a site has to be purchased; and the committee consider that an income of from £300 to £400 a year would suffice for the main-tenance of five beds for in-patients, whose cases are such as to require special care, and for the payment of a small hospital staff, comprising a medical attendant, a dispenser, and a nurse. The Duke of Manchester, Lord Glasgow, Lord Conyngham, Sir Edmund Lechmere, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Lechmere, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir T. D. Lauder, the Bishop of Gibraltar, Lord Templetown, and other members of the Order have already commenced a subscription in aid of the proposal, and Captain Rupert Dallas has undertaken the office of treasurer; his address is St. John's-gate, Clerkenwell. Both Sir A. H. Layard and Mrs. R Burton have written letters certifying from their own experience the great need and importance of carrying on such a work in Syria and Palestine.

COLONEL FRED. BURNABY'S NARRATIVE

Colonel Burnaby has lost no time in preparing an authoritative narrative of his journey in mid-air across the Channel, which is now given to the world in the shape of a shilling book, wherein not merely his recent exploit, but certain other balloon adventures of his, for he is no mere novice in aeronautics, are also described in full detail for the entertainment of his admirers. The little book, we need hardly say, is written in a light, amusing style, and is altogether very pleasant reading. If it proves little—and its author is not by any means boastful on this score—it shows at least that his journey was not undertaken without something approaching to a definite aim. It is a favourite notion of Col. Burnaby that although the balloon voyager must, of necessity, be the sport of the winds, he may, nevertheless, by choosing his own wind current, do a good deal towards regulating his own course in the air, while he believes that practical aerostation may be made ultimately to turn greatly to the advantage both of the science of meteorology and the art of war. That different, and sometimes opposite winds, are often moving over our heads at the same moment is known to every one who has been accustomed to watch the movement of clouds; and, though it may be difficult to know beforehand what winds are blowing at certain altitudes, it is obvious enough that, given the power to ascend and descend again and again, it must be possible for the aeronaut to go about in search of a wind with a reasonable prospect of finding one that suits him. It was this idea that led to his now famous journey, which appears to have been suggested by Colonel Brine and Mr. Simmonds' abortive project. Unluckily, owing to the dangerous proximity of a tall chimney shaft at the gasworks of Buckland, Thursday, March 23, at 10 a.m., he was compelled to rise so high and so rapidly at starting that much of his ascending power was expended at the outset; hence a change in the conditions of the experiment which, as we have all learned, threatened more than once to bring his adventures to an abrupt and an unpleasant termination. As however, after approaching Cape Grisnez, and then driving in a south-westerly direction, with a disagreeable tendency to get out to sea, he was finally enabled to turn his course almost at right angles and make straight for Dieppe and the country behind it, his triumph may be said to have been complete. How he rose and fell again and again, in the eight long hours of his journey, more than once descending to within 500 feet of the sea, and experiencing both strong currents and dead calms, and how his thermometer fell and rose in like fashion, sometimes marking several degrees of frost, and sometimes compelling him to seek protection from the oppressive warmth, the reader will here find fully set forth. Meanwhile the gallant Colonel, though once tempted to drop into the calm sea among some fishing boats and bring the whole business to an abrupt but comparatively safe termination, held on his way, taking the ups and downs which he had voluntarily termined to encounter with an equal mind, munching a sandwich now and then, and now and then sketching a view of objects of in-terest on the French coast. It is a gratifying and a pleasing trait that even when sailing Channel he is suffi ciently himself to remember that the chairman of one of the companies for promoting that negatious scheme, the Channel Tunnel, is 'the Whip of the Liberal Party," and to express a hope that "this fact will not bias our Government in its decision, and that champagne lunches given by Sir E. W. Watkin, in order to gain over influential persons, will not produce the effect that the wily railway manager desires "-in brief, that Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues will rise superior to the allurements of cham-pagne and sandwiches when their country's iberties are at stake, in which pious wish we trust that no true Liberal will refuse to join. Indeed, we may remark in passing that, although the intrepid author reduced his material viaticum to its lowest possible minimum, he was very far from leaving his politics behind him, as will be seen in the narrative of his conversation with the Norman farmer who, having hospitably enterman farmer who, having hospitably enter-tained him after his descent, incautiously mentioned over a cigar that evening the hated name of Gladstone in association with the recent Land Bill. Readers of this book,

its numerous picturesque bits of description.

The start is thus graphically described:— The start is thus graphically described:—

I cleared the chimney by some twenty feet. It was a lovely morning. With the quantity of rising power in the balloon, owing to the loss of ballast, I rose rapidly. My aneroid barometer, which had been tested a few days previous by Negretti and Zambra, marked 2,500 feet. The view was superb. The fields and country became gradually dwarfed in the distance. A magnificent stratum of white clouds limited the view in a northern direction. Flossy, wavy clouds, rising one behind the other, extended in a horseshoe form, and united, as it were, Folkestone to Dover. Ascending above this aerial debris, I looked down upon a pile of grey nebulous matter. The sun shining on it from time to time detached portions of the floating substance. They sailed away to various points of the compass—now like turreted castles, ten times larger than the old keep below me, they seemed to float towards the Channel, then like icebergs of the Polar Seas they took a different direction, thus showing that the wind different direction, thus showing that the wind that day was by no means uniform, and that i was not at all certain that the same breeze wou continue blowing which was rapidly carrying me between the castle and the pier.

however, will probably be more attracted by

Soon after this the balloon began a process of turning or circling, common in certain states of the wind, but not particularly conducive to progress. Then it was moving rapidly at about 4,000 feet elevation towards the French coast; then it slackened. At 11.15 Boulogne was near. The Balloon had then risen to 5,500 feet, when suddenly while continuing in the direction of France the voyager felt "a cracking sensation" in the

From the experience gained in previous ascents, I well knew what this signified. The balloon was falling rapidly. I looked at my aneroid, it only marked 4,000 feet. I had fallen 1,500 feet in a very few minutes, and on tearing some pieces of paper from off a bundle of newspaper sheets that Mr. Wright had thoughtfully placed in the care and threeting them expended instead of that Mr. Wright had thoughtfully placed in the car, and throwing them overboard, instead of their disappearing below the balloon, they flew over it, and flutlered in the air above. This was a clear proof of the extreme rapidity of the descent. The balloon had now what sailors would term way on her. It would be necessary to expend a considerable amount of ballast to check the fall, or I should be unpleasantly close to the water. The fact was that the balloon had entered a cold and lamp layer of air, the gas had become condensed. fact was that the balloon had entered a cold and damp layer of air—the gas had become condensed. The aerostat, instead of being quite full, as it had been a few minutes previous, was now seemingly one-tenth, or all the lower portion of her, empty. On looking again at my barometer, I found I was within 900 feet of the Channel. Over went one bag of ballast. There was no effect whatever; and paper thrown out appeared to ascend rapidly into higher regions. Another bag, and then another. The deways of the lalloon of the balloon into higher regions. Another bag, and then another. The downward velocity of the balloon was now distinctly diminished; and after scattering about 20lb. more sand out of a fourth sack into the sea, the aerostat began to take an upward turn. It was time. I was then only 500 feet from the

These extracts must serve as samples of the numerous graphic touches by which the before the reader's eye the many vicissitudes of his aerial voyage until we come to the turning-point in the narrative -the final finding of the current which carried him towards Dieppe. Again he had descended to within 500 feet of the sea, and

I began seriously to reflect on my position. An hour had been wasted at an elevation of 500 feet, and a large quantity of ballast had been expended. There was no wind whatever. Would it not be better to ascend to a great altitude, and see if by doing so I could improve my situation ?

The result proved the sagacity of the deter

mination:

Now (he continues) I was 10,000 feet above the level of the sea. Not far from the summit of the balloon was a small grey cloud, much resembling a gigantic mackerel in shape. As I gazed upward it seemed to me that this fishy monster was moving in a southerly direction. I took out my compass. It had been carefully tested a few days belore by an eminent firm of instrument makers. I was fairly right in my conjecture; but the wind was bearing more to the west than I had at first imagined. In a few seconds the car was enveloped in the cloud. The pieces of paper that fell from my hand streamed away from me in their descent. I threw over the parachute. From the pace the silk ran out it was clear that the balloon was moving at a considerable velocity, and, to my great satisfaction, in the direction of France. Now the harbour of Dieppe came in view, and so clearly was it defined that, taking out my pocket-book, I rapidly sketched the port. The weather was much to keep up the circulation of the blood.

Of the circumstances of the descent near

Of the circumstances of the descent near Chateau de Montigny the reader is already in some degree apprised, but he will here find a spirited and picturesque sketch of the proceedings, including a pleasing account of the obliging ways and the simple kindly hospitality of the Norman folk. The later chapters, devoted to the earlier balloon exploits of the author, though necessarily less fresh in their interest, comprise some more exciting incidents. Chief among these is Col. Burnaby's first aerial ascent, which happened to be from Cremorne Gardens in 1864, in M. Godard's great linen balloon—a vast fabric sustained like the early attempts at ballooning of the brothers Montgolfier, simply by inflation with rarefied air. This terrible machine, with its roaring fiery furnace conmachine, with its roaring hery furnace continually devouring bundles of compressed straw, was actually permitted to traverse London at a great height, though its furnace and chimney, weighing, we believe, about five hundredweight, would have more than sufficed, had it fallen, to smash the dome of St. Paul's and probably bring great part of St. Paul's, and probably bring great part of the entire edifice to the ground. With characteristic courage the author confesses that he was daunted at the sight of the fearful furnace and chimney, though he "didn't like to be told so." His final determination to go seems to have been the result of a sudden impulse, much to the chagrin of poor M. Godard, who had not exactly counted on this sudden, and by no means inconsiderable, addition to the immovable ballast in the car, and whose position, as a fact, was for a moment put in some peril by an act which cannot at least be commended for its prudence. It will be seen from these slight samples of Colonel Burnaby's little volume that it possesses the elements of popularity, and, though the matter of its principal narrative is already known in outline, is likely to be widely read -Daily News.

THE MARRIAGE OF MLLE. SARAH BERNHARDT. With reference to the marriage of Mile. Sarah Bernhardt and M. Damala, a correspondent writes to the Daily Telegraph :- The marriage took place in England to avoid the formalities of French law, which insists im-peratively on the permission of parents being given. M. Damala had resided in England for a period of sufficient length to qualify himself to make the declaration required by law before obtaining the licence, an d he him self obtained the special licence at Doctor'scommons, giving the correct names of the contracting parties. Mlle. Bernhardt had arrived in London the previous evening, cepting the hospitality of Mr. Mayer, at 55, Berners-street. After the marriage M. and Mme. Damala went to the Gaiety Theatre, where they had an appointment to meet Mr.

The Law Journal remarks :- The marriage of the lady known to the world as Sarah Bernhardt, at the church of St Andrew, Wells-street, although it appears to have scandalised the clergyman in charge, differs charge, differs but little from the most orthodox ceremony at St. George's, Hanover-square. M. Damala before he could have obtained the licence, must have made an affidavit that there was no lawful impediment, and that he had resided within the parish for fifteen days, the very same terms as the bridegroom of a marriage in high life who takes lodgings in Mayfair for that period. The clergyman must perform the ceremony unless he has very good grounds for suspecting that the licence has been obtained by a fraud; the only exception being the case of a divorced person whom the clergyman is not bound to marry but for whose marriage he is bound to lend his church. No doubt, the arrival of Sarah Bernhardt from Naples the night before, and her departure for Barcelona on the same day, was a little more hurried than the usual journey from the country to London before, and the start on the honeymoon after a wedding at St. George's; but a foreigner may marry in England without being domiciled here, and the marriage, so far as the forms are concerned, and apart from any question of personal disability, is valid in England, and probably all over the world.

APPEAL FROM LAMSON'S FATHER. The following letter has been addressed to

the editors of the London papers:-Sir-The general tone of the public press upon the subject of the respite accorded to my son, Dr. Lamson, forces upon me the unwelcome duty of breaking the silence I would gladly preserve, could I permit the thought that the family of the condemned are resort-ing to unrealities or subterfuges to reverse a judgment generally accepted by the public as just. The question of insanity in this case is not a new one, nor was it first raised here, after the trial, nor in America, through any promptings from this side. It was as spontaneous and well grounded there as it has long been a familiar thought here, and goes back over a period of nearly two years, as appears in the strong sworn testimony supporting it. It was urged at once, as soon as the case was fully developed by the prosecution, as in large degree necessary to meet successfully much of the evidence. I kept this opinion steadily before my son's legal adisers, and only yielded to their judgment that the defence, on other grounds, legal and scientific, could be maintained, and the fearful consequences of the alternative plea be averted. This will account for the silence observed upon the point now raised, and dispel, I trust, any suspicion of its being a late and desperate expedient, or refuge devised for a lost cause. The case was greatly prejudiced from the outset by the acts of the accused, showing severe money pressure and dishonourable methods for supplying such necessities. His family knew that he was in no such straits for which relief was not at hand, in the power and readiness on their part, and that he was aware that he had only to had only to stretch out his hand for such help. Testi-mony was present in court to prove this. He was, in fact, on his way from a devoted wife to equally solicitous parents, when he made this deplorable visit to Wimbledon. fore his family saw in these damaging facts of the prisoner's conduct only some of the vagaries of his disordered brain, constitutionally liable to disturbance under the most ordinary excitements, wrought upon by illhealth, personal anxieties, professional work, and greatly aggravated by the baneful use of narcotics. The disorder thus completed showed itself through a long period previous to December last, as is now established by the varied and positive testimony, in ways and to an extent startling even to his family, who had fewer opportunities of knowing the sad truth, the proofs of which are daily in-creasing by voluntary evidence. I may be permitted to add that the plea put aside by those managing the defence was, in fact, all the while disabling them by its reality. The

condition of the prisoner's mind, throughout

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Great Britain.

LONDON, APRIL 6-7, 1882.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL. At a meeting of the shareholders of the

Submarine Continental Railway Company

which was held at the London Bridge

Station of the South-Eastern Railway on Thursday, Sir Edward Watkin gave an account of the present position of the negotiations between the Government and the Company. The question whether the tunnel could be effectually guarded in time of war is now, as our readers know, under the consideration of a military commission, and the works are suspended, at the requet of the Government, till that commission has reported. The Chairman of the company points out that it would be easy to drive shafts in such positions that the tunnel could easily be destroyed or drowned out from more than one portion of it. But the making of provisions for the destruction of so vast an undertaking is a very near approach to confession of its impolicy. Why make it at all, if side by side with the constructive works a careful scheme for their quick destruction must be made? No great engineering work has ever been carried out under such conditions; and the fact that they are thought of and their provision is contemplated is an argument against the scheme. The danger may be infinitesimal; but it exists. There is the possibility that circumstances might arise which would make it almost a matter of life and death for England to destroy the tunnel. It may not amount to a probability, but it would be most unwise to let in the remotest possibility of such a danger. There would, at least, be the way under the water; and one end of it would, in the very nature of things, be in foreign soil. The preservation of our national independence might in quite conceivable circumstances, come to depend on our firm possession of a small bit of coast near our own end of the tunnel. This possibility is granted in the proposals to defend the tunnel, in the suggestions of the facilities for drowning it out, and in the very reference of the question to a military commission. We know, moreover, that some great military authorities believe that the danger would be real and might be imminent. The question will therefore force itself upon the public mind why we should make a door which it will be needful to guard, or open a channel of communication which at the very moment of opening it we should make careful provision to be able to destroy. It is, however, not the actual danger, but its political influence which constitutes our main objection to the carrying out of this The danger may be infinitesimal in itself; but it would exert a very powerful effect on the imagination of the public. It would give ground for the panic-mongers, who would keep up a perpetual alarm of invasion. The very first effect of the marriage of England and France, of which Lord Brabourne spoke, would be to give England a share in the military system of the Continent. We should be married to great armaments, and should be under the necessity of keeping up such armaments ourselves. Mr. Cobden, whose phrase Lord Brabourne quoted, always regarded the fleet as the true safeguard of England. He was ready to spend very large sums on our naval armaments, for the reason among others that they made a vast military outlay needless. The abolition of silver streak would take away the confidence of the public mind in the fleet; and concentrate attention on fortifications, and guns and great armies. The very first effect of the tunnel would consequently be in all probability a great augmentation of our military expenditure. It would give ground for continual appeals for fresh armaments, and would lead to a new race of competition with the great military Powers on the Continent. should never be allowed a moment's peace from agitation and alarm till we had military organizations such as theirs. This is the real objection to the construction of Sir Edward Watkin's tunnel; and it is the wise perception of this danger which led a large number of our chief menartists, men of science, and men of letters-to issue the protest we published a week ago. That protest represents a very widespread and rising feeling, in face of which we do not think the Channel Tunnel will be made in this generation .-

THE RELIGIOUS OUTLOOK.

Daily News.

To-day (Good-Friday) is one of the two chief solemnities of the Christian year. A principal use of such anniversaries is to suggest a religious stock-taking for individuals and for nations. Men and communities have an opportunity of reminding themselves where they stood twelve months ago in point of religion and morality, and where they stand now. The condition of mind in persons and families is too intricate and delicate a mystery to be gauged from without; that of Christendom at large is too vast and vague. How even the various communities which make up the Christian commonwealth of these islands have moved backwards or forwards during a given season is for the most part itself beyond external examination. Sects and denominations, devoid of a State character, numerous and mighty as they may be, partake too much of the nature of family organizations to admit of criticism by strangers. The Church of England can claim and should desire no such immunity from judgment. It does its deeds openly.

are equally visible. Shortcomings are necessarily more conspicuous than achievements in a field so immense, and with resources any Church can bring to bear upon it so limited. By its position and prerogatives the Church is answerable for all which ought to be done and is left un-What it has to combat most strenuously, what tasks its energies most painfully, is not hosfility outside or heresy within its borders, but lassitude and indifference. In some aspects the pleasantest feature of the period since last Good Friday has been the gradual abatement of the passionate virulence which inflames Churchmen against one another. The kingdom has ceased to be distracted by appeals for pity and resentment towards or against a martyr or a rebel. Mr. Green's sympa hisers, though not mute, declaim as if in shame of a sudden silence on the wrong their friend and representative suffers through being left to turn the key in his gaol-door and let himself out. Their adversaries keep silence from a kindred sentiment of shame at having bombarded a citadel and hit a drummer-boy But the stillness comparative if not absolute, only testifies, it is to be feared, to the prevailing lethargy. For a moment it seemed as if the country were overflowing with religious emotions which required an outlet by way of a free fight between picked champions. The artificial dust and uproar have subsided, and it is discovered that a regimental band has been beating to arms with no regiment behind it. Religious excitement, like political excitement, cannot be maintained by the most assiduous efforts of bells and preachers. Neither Ritualism nor its enemies have shown any ability to draw together a congregation of others than sightseers. Yet the Church stands, though it has not greatly advanced. Beneath the pervading cloud of indifference it continues to labour, and it wins victories. An attitude of indifference is the fashion of this expiring section of the nineteenth century. It is not peculiar to the Church England, or to religion generally. Workers in this modern world, whatever their vocation, must be content to do their work by themselves, and let the results take their chance .- Times.

HINTS TO INVESTORS.

What is visible in Egypt haunts the

investor in foreign bonds no matter where

he turns in Europe, and for all that many people hold these bonds and have made money by them. The British public has lost far less by these investments than it has gained from first to last. The defaults of some have been far more than compensated for-to this generation, at all events -by the steady fulfilment of obligations by the others. It has been profitable in all ways for the British public to hold these stocks steadily; and the knowledge that it has been so has a powerful effect in determining the current of investment. People will put their money in these stocks, say what critics may; and almost the only thing that can be done is to try to direct them towards those among them offering, as it were, the greatest probabilities of solvency. Among these, of course, are the stocks of progressive countries and of countries whose debts are not rapidly increasing. By making a "trust" for himself in the stocks best answering the tests in these directions it is possible for the investor still to get 4 % or 5 per cent. for his money, along with average security In making an investment of this kind, however, more things have to be looked at than the mere probabilities of solvency or risks of war. Apparently one of the best paying debts in the whole list, for example, s the Chinese Eight per Cent. Loan of 1877. Secured as it is upon the Customs revenue of the treaty ports, there is a fair probability that both this loan and the other Chineseforeign debts will all be paid off at the due dates. But were a person to buy only £200 of this loan at present he might lose by the transaction, because it is to be finally redeemed at par two years from now, and is selling in the market at a small premium. The same holds good of the earlier Chinese loan, which is to be paid off in 1885. To neutralize the drawings, with their loss of premium, the investor must buy largely of such a stock. He cannot average his risks. When loans repayable by drawings at par are at a greater or less discount, this objection does not of course apply; for, be his stake much or little, investor has something to gain when his bond is drawn for payment. This kind of annuity is therefore a favourite with persons who do not object to the trouble of frequent re-investment. It is of the nature of a lottery, and offers chances that attract; but there are not many stocks of this class available at the present time with long terms to run. Chili, which continues to pay its interest, has been obliged by the war with Peru to suspend its drawings. Russia, which has issued many loans in this form, has made the sinking fund portion of the annuity so small that its operation is hardly felt, and would not be likely to let the investor escape with his money before other troubles might overtake him. This is the case also with part of the foreign debt of Sweden. The Argentine loans, which are to be paid off in between seven and ten years from now, present greater attractions of the lottery kind, and so do some of the issues of Brazil, although to a less extent. On the whole, considering risks and dangers, this terminable kind of foreign debt is probably the best that the investor could have, because it gives him opportunities of obtaining his money back before bankruptcies or other dangers intervene. Many persons made money by holding Turkish bonds, the default notwithstanding, simply because the enormous drawings had more than recouped their original outlay before default came. A few such bonds may therefore be judiciously enough included in the stocks held by investors-more so than the permanent annuities or "Consols" of any foreign country. Prussian Consols, for instance, yield the investor just 4 per cent. at present prices, but they are dear at that when the dangers ahead are taken into account. So are Portuguese Three per Cents. at 52, because Portugal falls year by year more and more deeply into the quagmire of insolvency. Indeed there is scarcely a permanent foreign stock worth a man's looking at in the whole list. Either they yield too little interest, or the interest, though high, does not compensate for the additional risks in other directions.

Before buying such stocks, the investor

should ask himself whether he is prepared

to hold them through trying times; and if

Its merits are on the surface. Its defects | the loss of capital appears a thing not to be faced, he should let them alone, Nor is this all. The accounts of a foreign State may be satisfactory in all respects, peace assured and prosperity certain, and yet the creditor here be made to suffer. His interest may be subject to heavy deductions on the score of taxation, as in the case of Italy, where the tax is equal to about % per cent. on the gross interest. The Italian debt is a most troublesome one to hold, not only for this reason, but because it requires a vexatious process to be gone through before the investor can receive his interest. Austria, again, has a consolidated debt that torments investors abroad. Not only is its interest taxed, but the interest on part of it is payable in paper and on another part in silver, the exchange values of which are continually fluctuating. The investor, therefore, never knows quite what he is to get, and these loans should only be held abroad by speculators for that very reason. They are useful agents in arbitrage gambling, not investments. But, in point of fact, the investor pure and simple ought not as a rule to put money that he cannot spare or afford to have temporarily locked up into any permanent annuity of any foreign State. If he will have stocks of this kind, let him inves, in the terminable lottery loans that may be obtainable at or below par, and with only a limited period to run. Where the credit of the issuers of such loan is good their ultimate solvency is of small consequence. Present holders are nearly sure to be repaid principal and interest, if not out of revenue at worst by a fresh loan .- Pall Mall Gazette.

> THE APPROACHING ROYAL MARRIAGE.

The correspondent of the Standard at The Hague telegraphed on Thursday

If the marriage of the Duke of Albany with Princess Helen of Waldeck-Pyrmont is postponed, the King and Queen of the Netherlands will arrive in England on April the 26th. Their Majesties will be attended by Count Schimmelpenninck, Vice Admiral Jonkheer, J. H. van Capellen, Baron Alewyn, Count Dumonceau, M. de Ranitz, Baroness van Hardenbroek, Countess van Limburg Stirum, and Baronesses van Ittersum and Van de Poll, Ladies of the Court. From Queenborough their Majesties will travel direct by special train to Windsor, where they will be received by the Queen and the members of the Royal family. The same day it is arranged that the King of Holland shall be made Knight of the Order of the Garter. It is reported here that their Majesties will on the 27th be entertained at diagen at the Guildhall. At Windsor the a dinner at the Guildhall. At Windsor the King and Queen will be lodged in the apartments which were occupied by the Emperor Napoleon III. and the Empress Eugenie on their visit to Queen Victoria. After leaving Windsor their Majesties will make a few days' stay in London, staying at Bucking-ham Palace. On the 28th their Majesties have accepted an invitation to a great dinner on the 29th they will attend a dinner vales; on the 23th they will attend a dinner party at Earl Granville's, where all the members of the Cabinet will be invited. The Duke of Wellington has also invited the Dutch Royal guests to a dinner at Apsley House on the 30th. On the 1st or 2d of May their Mainstine return to Hellerd. May their Majesties return to Holland.

FASHIONABLE NEWS.

The Duke of Edinburgh was elected on Thursday a member of the Empire Club. M. Tissot arrived at the French Embassy Albert-gate, from Paris, on Thursday night. His Excellency will present his credentials to he Queen at an early date after her Majesty's return from Mentone.

The Archbishop of Canterbury who is stay-

ng at Terre Blanche, Pégomas, is expected at Lambeth Palace about the 20th inst., from passing a few weeks in the south of France. Earl and Countess Granville arrived at Walmer Castle on Wednesday evening from Holmbury, the Hon. E F. Leveson Gower's

residence, near Dorking.

The Earl and Countess Bathurst and family eft their residence in Grosvenor-gardens, on Thursday, for Cirencester House, Cirencester The Earl and Countess of Darnley and family have left Hill-street, for Cobham Hall

The Earl and Countess of Wharncliffe have left town for Linton Park, near Maidstone, on a visit to Viscount and Viscountess Holmes-

The Earl and Countess of Dunraven have left town for Adare Manor, county Limerick Viscount and Viscountess Enfield have left town for The Whim, Weybridge, for the Caster vacation.

Viscount Exmouth has arrived at Torquay. Lord Norton having gone down to Brighton s laid up there with a fresh and severe attack

Colonel the Right Hon. F. A. Stanley M.P., and Lady Constance Stanley have left town for Witherslack Hall, Lancashire. The Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., has left town for Kingstown. Mrs. Smith and family are spending the Easter vacation at Greenlands, Henley-on-Thames.

A marriage is arranged between Colonel
Hon. Cuthbert E. Edwardes and Lady Blanche Butler, youngest daughter of the late Marquis

THE HEALTH OF PRINCE LEOPOLD. — The Lancet says:—The following authentic particulars of the illness of the Duke of Albany have been furnished to us with his Royal Highness's permission. When on a visit to the Prince of Waldeck in February the Duke accidentally kicked against a root of a tree while out walking and strained the ligaments of the right knee-joint (which joint had often given trouble previously). This occasioned a great deal of pain and swelling, symptoms which lasted nearly three weeks. Upon his Royal Highness's arrival at Mentone, the joint was still weak and bandaged, and only four days after his arrival at Mentone, when walking in the street, the Duke trod on a piece of orange-peel, fell backwards, and twisted the injured knee, which then became very painful and more swollen than on the former occasion, the joint being terribly distended with effusion and intensely painful.
Relief was only obtained by the hypodermic
use of morphia and cold locally applied. His
Royal Highness is now convalescent. His general health leaves nothing to be desired; the Duke will leave Mentone on the 11th

THE SEE OF LIVERPOOL .- A private Bill entitled the Walton Vicarage Bill has been brought into the House of Commons, the obect of which is to increase the income of the new see of Liverpool by purchasing the advowson of the vicarage of Walton, extinguishvowson of the vicarage of waiton, extinguishing the vicarage and adding part of the income to that of the Bishop of Liverpool. Walton has both a rectory and a vicarage, and at the next avoidance of the vicarage the rector is to have sole charge of the spiritual concerns of the inhabitants, and is also to concerns of the innabitants, and is also to have part of the property belonging to the vicarage. The promoters of the Bill allege that the trustees of the episcopal fund will gain £450 a year by the transaction and the people of Walton will receive £1,000 a year. It is, however, urged that as more churches are needed, the money should be applied to the support of more clergymen, instead of

THE LOSS OF THE "DOURO." The following account of the loss of the Douro has been furnished to the Daily News by Mrs. J. A. Owen, who was a passenger on board the vessel, and who arrived in London on Thursday, with other survivors :-

I was in my bunk on the night of the dis-

aster earlier than usual, and feeling ill had

completely undressed myself, which I never remember doing at sea before. Suddenly heard a crash, which from my room sounded only like a slight smash of glass and scant-ling. This was at 10.50. I should scarcely have roused myself had I not next heard the running of many feet. Then I looked out came back, put on a cloak, and getting to the companion-ladder, met some men running to their cabins. "Is it an explosion or what?" I asked. "Collision," was the hasty reply I ran back, seized another cloak, a skirt which I remembered was my purse, and which i remembered was my purse, and a small bag, then hurried on deck, where I managed to get on my skirt. Then the captain came past me. "To the boats," he cried; "and the women in first." Mr. Atherley, the fourth officer, a fine young fellow, with whom I had chatted the day before my first day on board, gave orders in a firm clear voice for the lowering of the first boat, and pulled me on to a chest or something alongside. "Sit down, woman," he cried, as I tried to jump into the boat before she was level and steady. More women and two poys and some men got in, and we were ordered to sit down as low as possible. most awful moment was when the boat was dropped into the surging deep, a heavy swell on. We thought it was our last. We reached the surface safely, but the ropes held us. "A knife, a knife," was the cry. Not one of the men had one. At last a boy passenger produced one from his pocket and the ropes were severed; a wave washed us from the ship, and confused voices cried for the rowlocks. They were all tied together and it took some time to disentangle them and to cut the cords with the small knife. Then the oars were got from under us with difficulty. We found next that we had not a single seaman with us, only six or seven stokers and firemen. Not one knew how to handle an oar properly. No one was able to take oar properly. No one was able to command. One man suggested that we should put back to the ship for some one who could do this. Another, a coloured man, said too, "Let's go back. She'll not sink yet. I got all my property on board."
The sea was so heavy we could not see the other boats. Then they pulled, some one way, some another. When I told one man he was rowing the wrong way, he cursed me, and told me to hold my tongue. The consul from Pernambuco tried to maintain order, but he too was told to "shut up," and he gave up speaking in despair, but rowed, I believe. At last all were pulling, at any rate in the same direction. "Where we going?" shouted another coloured seaman. "I see a ship with lights," I cried—sitting high on some oars or boards, I could see her—" and she has a light at her masthead." A man again bade me held my tongue. We made for these lights, however, till some man said, They're distress signals-she is sinking There's a second vessel, but she's all dark," one said next. Presently we saw rockets go up from the ship with lights. Then shricks, and we saw her sink.

A little later we saw the Douro go down

I asked the two boys. "Yes." "Ah, thank God!" A woman's hand grasped mine. "Have you any one left on board?" "No, ciprocal indulgence, and in the care our own courts prepared to act with the care our o "Are your father and mot thank God." When we got near enough the men shouted for a line to be thrown out to us. "Go and try to pick up some of those drowning men," cried the captain from the third steamer's deck. "We've got women and children aboard," shouted the men back. Then the captain bade us come on, and a the men said to us, "not one of you move." When, however, we got with difficulty close alongside, a rope-ladder hap-pened to be close to me. I could not resist climbing it, and dropped the little bag in which I had some few valuables, in order to do so more firmly. I did not see it again, but I felt the time was too valuable to trouble about anything but life, and had I held on to it I might have lost my hold. Near the top, men pulled me on, strong arms at last placed me gently on deck, snd they bade me go down into the cabin, so I was the first to reach safely the Hidalgo. The other ladies were hoisted up by ropes. Speaking of trying to save one's property, a sad hing happened. A man (one of the officers, I believe threw his coat into one boat, and then ran back to fetch something from his cabin. When he returned the boat had been washed away, and he was lost. The party of which I made one, which was the first to leave Corunna, and which arrived in London this (Thursday) evening, consisted of six, and we represent three of the seven boats which left the Douro. We have compared notes, and they have given me their accounts. The second to arrive was a small one, badly damaged as to her bows, but containing about twenty-five persons. The plug was out and could not be found; one baling bucket was useless, and the other scarcely better. Here again no knife or hatched was at hand till a passenger found one. Then all, women as well as men, had to bale for their lives, using hats, boots, and shoes. They saw our boat, and cried for help, but we were in to great disorder and difficulty to get to them. They reached safety about half an hour after us—at, I believe, about two o'clock.

The third of the boats was a lifeboat, and

stern foremost. Still we had some distance

it was the last of all to arrive at the Hidalgo. In this were two seamen and the doctor. Whilst trying to take in more a heavy swell them from the Douro, so waited till she sank, in hopes of picking up stragglers. They rescued five passengers who had jumped into the sea, or had been washed off a few minutes before the Douro foundered. Two of our party were amongst these, and they were the last saved from the steamer, having been fighting with the waves about half an hour. One of them before leaving the ship saw Captain Kemp walking up and down the deck with a poor woman, who, being seized with panic, had refused to be thrown seized with panic, had refused to be thrown into the boat like the two preceding her After this he was seen blowing out a life apparatus which he wore. At about the same time the fourth officer, Mr. Atherley, was seen standing in a boat, trying to lower her. He called out for a knife, which was given him by one of our party, but his efforts were unsuccessful, owing to one of the davits having been damaged. This is the last known of him. Besides our two this boat picked up three more passengers; and, after cruising about for some time amongst the wreckage in hopes of picking up others they made for the *Hidalgo*, which they reached shortly before 3 a.m., four hours after the allies. collision. The captain of the Hidalga waited about till long after daybreak, but nothing was visible of the two sunken steamers save a few planks. We were about 30 miles from Corunna, which port we reached soon after 10 o'clock. Before concluding I would like to say that we all agree that the arrangements for getting off the boats seemed defective. Although the officers acted most nobly and unselfishly, yet it is true that disorder prevailed amongst the crew, many of whom were uncertain of their respective parts in the work. Some were running about asking which boat belonged to them. This might have proved most disastrous had not the passengers, almost without exception, behaved with great calmness, scarcely a cry being heard. I am not aware of the rules in such accidents, but, judging from the state of things in our own boat, surely it would be well if some one in authority were to take charge and command of each boat leaving the ship.

MIXED MARRIAGES. "Mixed marriages," as they are sometimes called—or, in other words, marriages between

persons of different nationalities—are con-stantly productive of puzzling problems in international law; but it is not often that a such a variety of difficulties and differences of opinion as appeared in the case of Haggard Haggard and Bolles, decided in London on Tuesday last. The facts are simple, and the legal questions arising out of them are therefore the more curious. An Englishman residing in the United States marries in that country an American woman. He comes back with her to England; and, being much dissatisfied with her conduct, he starts for Teheran, leaving her behind, and intimating in the most formal and positive way that he is separating from her for good. The wife hereupon goes back to America, and on the ground of desertion, which is allowed as a cause for divorce in the States, she gets a decree for dissolving the marriage. Having done this she marries again in America, and the English husband institutes a suit for divorce in the English court, which was, after much hesitation on the part of the learned judge, decided favourably for him. These are the circumstances, which certainly are not very extraordinary in themselves. But the problems they have suggested to students of international law are so numerous and so quaint that we can do little more than indicate them without attempting to argue them out. The first of them depends upon the question, Was the first marriage America an English or an American contract If American, it could surely be dis-olved by the American courts. Or could the contract be American and the results of it on the status of the parties be English? The judge in the Divorce Court in England clearly held that the American courts had no power to dissolve the union on grounds not recognized in this country; and he may be thought, therefore, to have been of opinion that the contract was, at any rate as to its legal con-sequences, to be interpreted upon English principles. But it may be argued that the status of the parties and the nature of the contract were altered by the return of the husband with his wife to England. This is another question; but, if it is answered in the affirmative, we are almost forcibly conducted to the conclusion that as often as a family changes its domicile it changes also its legal rights and the position of its members. To push this argument to its full length, if the husband had taken his wife to Teheran and settled in that country he would have become subject to the Persian marriage laws.

The next point in the case brings us to the divorce in America. What was the effect of this on either side of the Atlantic? It is clear from the judgment of Sir James Hannen that it was as radically bad and void in this country as it was good and binding in the United States. Here, then, we have one of those distressing cases where a man and woman considered as legally married in one country are deemed unmarried in another. Either of them may marry again in America with per-fect impunity, but if they do so in England they are at once liable to be punished for bigamy. Such a conflict of laws is scandalous enough in its effects; but what other issue is possible when similar circumstances occur? Was the American tribunal wrong in pronouncing the divorce in accordance with the established law? Ought it to Ought it to have had regard to the English law of divorce, and only admitted such grounds are our own courts prepared to act with re-ciprocal indulgence, and in the case of American citizens applying for a divorce in England to grant it them on the pleas which suffice in their native States? The concession would be large in itself, and the effect on society considerable; but still graver objections to such a conclusion are to be found in the fact that were it adopted each country would become bound to administer in its own tribunals the unknown laws of another. It is exceedingly difficult to see how, under any view of the original contract, the United States Divorce Court could have acted other-

wise than as it did.

Under these circumstances the woman marries again in America, and is of course completely protected in doing so by the American decree of divorce. She is protected, that is to say, as long as she resides in the States. But what is her position if she comes to England? This is, perhaps the most remarkable point in the judgment of the English court. Sir James Hannen does not treat the remarriage in America as an act of bigamy. He will not dignify it by any such name; but, regarding the whole of the proceedings in that country-both the divorce and the remarriage-as a complete nullity, accepts the union of the wife with her new husband merely as an irrefragable proof of adultery. to her life with the last husband, "has been clearly established;" and this offence, indeed, is made the basis of a decree for divorce in England, which has now been duly pro-nounced. The two parties to the original marriage have thus been twice divorced-in America on the petition of the wife, who is there held to be the injured party; and in England at the suit of the husband who is here regarded as the sufferer by his wife's misconduct. This misconduct consists, too, as it will be observed, in doing that which the American courts say that she is perfectly entitled to do—contracting a fresh marriage. The desertion of the husband, which in America justifies a divorce at his expense, is in England deemed a peccadillo—sufficient, in-deed, to make it at first doubtful whether he should be deprived of his right to a decree, but upon mature consideration, adjudged to no prejudicial effect at all. It may sound captious to suggest new difficulties; but it is worth while just to consider what the status of these persons is likely to be if they should reside in other countries besides England and America. If the English court is right, Mrs. laggard when she last married had already husband, and was therefore entering into an illegal union, which is not legalized by the lecree obtained afterwards by Mr. Haggard. Will the children of the last marriage, if they should go to inhabit, say, France or Scotland be deemed legitimate or illegitimate? Would Lieutenant Bolles, who according to the American law is lawfully married, but according to the English law is a "co-respondent, be held entitled to property accruing to his wife in Italy or Germany, Canada or India? It could hardly be ascertained without an appeal to the law courts what would be the status of these persons and their children in any country. As to what would have hap-pened if Mr. Haggard had failed, as he very nearly did, in getting his decree, and if, relying on the American decree, he had married -that opens up a fresh vista of questions and disputes, and possibly of prosecutions, which are protentous even when contemplated at a distance, and would afford material for legal argument for a time probably coeval with the lives of everybody implicated in the matter. -St. James's Gazette.

THE COACHING SEASON.

The season of the road coaches, as distinguished from those which meet in Hydepark between Epsom and Goodwood, is generally well under weigh at Easter; but this year it will be much later than usual, and though one coach is already running, while two more will make their first journeys next Monday and Tuesday, it will not be until the merry month of May is upon us that the four or five other favourite routes between London and the principal towns of the home counties will resound to the too-too of the unesthetic horn. The proprietors of these coaches seem to have come to the conclusion that it is useless to attempt competing with the railways during the winter; for while in

previous years there have been two or three running, the only one which has kept going since the turn of the year has been Selby's That veteran of the box-seat Old Times." sed to run his ceach to St. Albans or Watford, but this winter he set his face southward, and made Oatlands Park his goal, by ward, and made Oatlands Park his goal, by way of Putney, Kingston, Hampton Court, and Walton. The journey to Oatlands Park was made for the last time on the 1st of this month, but the "Old Times" was not allowed long to remain motionless, for Selby, with Major Dixon as partner, opened the regular season on Monday by a journey to Vignis Water. This is a journey to Virginia Water. This is a journey which will be repeated every week-day between this and September, and the order of going will be much the same as it was during the winter, for the "Old Times" will run to Oatlands Park, and thence by way of Chesteen to the familiar hosteler of the of Chertsey to the familiar hostelry of the Wheatsheaf. The coach leaves Piccadilly wheatshear. The coach reaching Virginia Water at 4.30 p.m., and leaving on the return journey at 3.15. The fares are 10s. for the whole distance, and 6s. to Oatlands Park, with the usual intermediate rate of 4d. a mile, and the extra half-crown for the box

On Easter Monday a second coach will appear upon the scene, for upon that date the Dorking "Perseverance," of which Mr. Sheather and Lord Aveland are, as last season, the joint proprietors, makes its first journey from Piccadilly to the Surrey Hills, by way of Ciapham. Merton, Ewell, Epsom, Leatherhead, and Mickleham, and it is safe to predict that the passengers will be many and merry, if the season is only favourable to coaching enterprise. The "Perseverance" leaves the Piccadilly White Horse Cellers at 11.15 each morning, arriving at the Dorking White Horse just under the three hours and giving the passengers an hour and a quarter-rather too short an interval-to reinforce themselves with luncheon and the air of the Surrey Hills. The fares are seven shillings for the single and twelve for the double journey, while a select party of friends can engage the coach for themselves by payment of seven pounds sterling. Third and last of the coaches which will be on the road during Easter week is the revived " Rocket,' of which, as three or four seasons ago Captain Hargreaves is the proprietor. Captain Hargreaves, it was thought, would not run this coach again, but he has, after allowing it to lie up for a short time, resolved to give the public a fresh opportunity of seeing the beautiful scenery between Godalming, the Devil's Punch-Bowl, and Horndean, though the journey from London to Portsmouth and back is, of course, too long to be done in one day. The "Rocket" will, accordingly, leave Piccadilly every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 11.10 a.m., the route as far as Guidford, where thirty minutes is allowed for luncheon where thirty minutes is anowed for intention, being the same as that taken by Mr. Shoolbred's coach. From Guildford the "Rocket" runs by way of Thursley, Hindhead-hill, Liphook, Petersfield, Horndean, and Cosham to Portsmouth, landing its passengers in that not very attractive town at seven o'clock. The return journey is made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, with this difference—that the coach leaves Portsmouth at ten and gets into London at The fares by this coach are a sovereign for the whole distance, the charge for the box-seat being, in consideration of the greater distance, five shillings instead of half-a-crown. But the intermediate fares are reasonable enough, and for those who can spare a couple of days this is a very pleasant excursion, though, for the matter of that, it is quite feasible to drive down to Portsmouth, and after dinner return by the old fashioned steam-

horse to London.

Later than usual this year, the Guildford "New Times"—which reminds one of plea-sant days at Cobham Paddocks, now no more -will not be put on to the road until Satur-day, the 22nd, Mr. Walter Shoolbred still day, the 22nd, Mr. Walter Shoolfred still being the proprietor, and being sure of abundant patronage along this favourite route. The Guildford coach will adhere to its old way-bill, leaving the White Horse Cellars at 11 a.m., and running by way of Putney, Kingston, Thames Ditton, Esher, Cobham, and Ripley, into Guildford in three hours, starting on the return journey at four o'clock, and reaching Piccadilly in what is now twiand reaching Piccadilly in what is now twilight, but will in another fortnight be broad day, 7 p.m. The fares are 6s. in and 10s. out, and this is one of the coaches which prides itself upon carrying parcels at "moderate rates and with punctual delivery. only other coach concerning which definite arrangements have been made, is that which on and after the 1st of May will run between London and Windsor, with Colonel Greenhall, Mr. Bailey, and Mr Davis for proprietors, but there will probably be one between London and Brighton, and another between London and Esher, which latter place, what with the Guildiord and Portsmouth coaches calling there, will be as busy as ever St Albans was in the old days of the road, which a few amiable enthusiasts hope to see back again .- Daily News.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

It was certainly "a happy thought" of Dr. J. P. Steele (formerly as well known as he was highly esteemed in medical journalism in London, but who, happily, now is enabled to divide his time between professional practice and lettered ease in Rome), and to whom, I believe, the initiative of the Scott Rome is due, to suggest to Colonel Ramsay the propriety of obtaining from the Municipality permission to affix the stone. Enthusiastic adhesion was given to the project by some of the leading members of the Roman aristocracy, including one who, in his brilliant youth, was the personal friend of Sir Walter; and eventually the Sindaco and Municipal Council insisted that the undertaking should be under the direct auspices of "Roma, be under the direct auspices of Urbs." It is well. The illustrious pilgrim has had his memory duly honoured by an illustrious body.

The Roman noble of whom I spoke as having enjoyed, fifty-two years since the friendship of the author of "Waverley" is the venerable Duke of Sermoneta, who, for some years past, has suffered under the terrible infliction of blindness; but whose richly-stored memory, carefully and cultivated in youth, has stood him in good stead now that total eclipse of vision has come. I have heard that the Duke knows the whole, or nearly the whole, of Dante by heart. Well; the late Mr. Mason Jones recited, at St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre, the whole of

"Paradise Lost."
I read in Lockbart's "Life" that when, on May 9, 1832, Sir Walter visited the ancient Castle of Bracciano, of which one of the members of the Torlonia family was Duke, there was, among the gentlemen of the party, a certain Don Michel Angelo Gaetani, a son of the Duke of Sermoneta, and who is described by Sir William Gell (Pompeian Gell), who was also of the company, as " a person of the most amiable disposition, gentlemanly manners, and remarkable talents." Sir Walter, to whom Don Michael Angelo had paid every attention during his stay in Rome, conceived a very high opinion of the young patrician, who added to his agreeable qualities a wonderful and accurate knowledge of the history of his own country during the dark and middle

But it was the Duke of Corchiano who told Sir Walter that he was possessed of a vast collection of papers, giving true accounts of all the murders, poisonings, intrigues. and curious adventures of all the great Roman families during many centuries, all which papers were at his service to copy and publish in his own way, as historical romances, only disguising the names, so as not to compromise the credit of the existing descendants of the families in question. "This," re-

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, APRIL 8-9, 1882.

"THE REIGN OF MURDER." In an article under this head on the present condition of Ireland, the Saturday Review says :- There is something almost appalling in the notion of a man in Mr. Gladstone's position at such a crisis as this, when women are being murdered in cold blood, attempting to baffle complaint by himself complaining of Lord Beaconsfield's Government and its action or inaction more than two years ago. The astonishing imprudence of the attempt at recrimination, in the face of Mr. Gladstone's own attitude towards Ireland at that time, is not the main occasion for wonder. The point is, that even if the late Government had been guilty of the gravest misconduct, circumstances had changed so much, and the present Government have done and abstained from doing so much, that accusation of Lord Beaconsfield is about as practical as accusation of Strongbow or Cromwell. Moreover, in the very form of confession the incurable want of statesmanship which distinguishes Mr. Gladstone appears in the most glaring manner. Just as his fatal words two years and a half ago undoubtedly encouraged the Irish to turn an agitation of passive resistance into an agitation of active crime, so now he, the Prime Minister of England, comes forward, and in the thick

of a rebellion, informs the rebels that they must succeed, that England has no arms with which to combat a social revolution, and that a social revolution is going 'Outrage, and you will get your way," was the lesson enforced in Midlothian and promptly learnt in Ireland. "Abstain from overt treason, and confine yourselves and landlord-shooting, and we can do nothing to you," is the lesson now substituted for the former at Westminster, doubtless to be learnt with equal speed at Dublin and Limerick. Whether indignation at the wickedness of such a course or contempt for its inconceivable folly ought to be the feeling uppermost in the mind, it is not very easy to say. Both may probably be drowned in the other feeling of simple amazement at the spectacle of Liberal Associations passing ready-printed votes of confidence and approbation of the clôture, while their leader is avowing his incompetence to govern. To acknowledge the folly of the course hitherto pursuedto come back to the old ways of sharp and stern dealing which have invariably been successful-would be a confession of having been in the wrong, and Mr. Gladstone is never in the wrong. Besides, the cloture is the present question, and it is more important to reduce the Opposition to impotence than to save Irish ladies from having their brains scattered on the Queen's highway. So Mr. Forster bustles about from Dublin to London, from London to Dublin, and men and women are murdered and mutilated, and the suspects dine comfortable together (the precaution having been duly taken of picking crownless harps out of their ties, for these are political and can be dealt with), and "No Rent" rolls are published, and English federations thank God and Mr. Gladstone for the clôture. Observers may surely be pardoned for wondering whether Bishop Butler's famous query as to the possibility of national madness was ever more applicable or answerable with greater certainty in the affirmative than now.

NEW POLICY IN IRELAND.

The Spectator says :- In the midst of the multitudinous hubbub produced by recent events in Ireland, two cries are perceptibly attaining volume. They come up from all parts of the country, and are repeated by friends as well as enemies of Liberal policy. One is, that there should be some kind of new departure in Ireland : and the other is, that the administration of the island should be entrusted to a new Chief Secretary. With the cry for a new departure we entirely sympathize. The true course is to release the suspects, thereby. among other advantages, dethroning the present wretched leaders of the Secessionists, and by trying agrarian crime before special tribunals to restore the destroyed ascendency of Law. With the second cry, for a change in the Chief Secretary for Ireland, we have no sympathy, except from a single, side. If the Government can find an Irishman competent to the work, who either is in Parliament or can be put there, he should be appointed Chief Secretary, in preference to Mr. Forster. But if an Englishman is still to be selected then it is not only folly, as Lincoln said, "to swap horses in crossing the stream." In Mr. Forster we are, at least, sure of judgment, principal, and nerve; let us beware lest, in the search for some undefined flash of insight-for this, genius in its rarest form, and no less, is what his honest detractors are seeking for-we give up qualities which alone can save the Empire from civil war.

The Saturday Review remarks that it is sometimes said that those who complain of the Government have no alternative policy to propose. This is simply not It would impose the severest punishments on agrarian offenders, instead of the imprisonment, nominal in some cases, so mild as to be little more than an inconvenience in nearly all, which is almost the only penalty in these days. It would offer really solid rewards, paid as privately as possible, for the discovery of crime. This seems at last to have been attempted in the case of Mr. Herbert. It

would inflict the heaviest fine that can possibly be paid on the farmers and peasantry of the district in which murders and other outrages are committed. Above all, it insists on the appointment, not of a few men over huge districts, but of numerous active and zealous magistrates, armed with exceptional powers, and amply provided both with money and men. This should be backed, if necessary, by the suspension of trial by jury, which, as Mr. Herbert's case shows, is not only inefficient, but positively dangerous to honest and loval jurors.

The Economist thinks that, after full allowance has been made for hostile considerations, it is impossible to deny that there are grave objections to the renewal of the Coercion Act in its present shape. Are there, then, any substitutes for the present form of coercion which will be, at the same time, more effective for the prevention of crime, and less repugnant to the ordinary procedure of the law? We believe that past experience, both in Ircland and other countries, shows that there are. In the first place, we would strongly urge the re-enactment of the 39th section of the Peace Preservation Act of 1870, which required the grand jury, in cases of murder or maining, to make compensation to the person injured, or his representatives, by a rate levied on the barony or district in which the crime was perpetrated. Secondly, the powers of searching for arms conferred by the second Act of last year ought to be extended, and the penalty imposed upon unauthorised persons found in possession of them should be made vastly more stringent. Thirdly, in a certain class of cases, the system of jury trials is unworkable in Ireland, and must be suspended. In our judgment one of the most urgent duties of the Government is to devise without delay, and under proper restrictions, an efficient substitute.

THE DISFRANCHISEMENT BILL. The Saturday Reviewsays that the severity of the Disfranchisement Bill is not deserving of uniform praise or blame. There is nothing in the principle of it in the least objectionable. There is no doubt that disfranchisement, temporary or final, of places and persons is the proper and suitable punishment for indulgence in corrupt practices. It is not open to the obvious and logically fatal objections which extend to

such vindictive proceedings as those lately

taken against certain persons at Sandwich and at Macclesfield :-

The punishment and the offence are justly mated, and, what is more, the directly salutary effect which all punishment ought to have is secured. Not merely is ill-doing punished in the literal and direct sense; not merely is a warning held out to similar offenders; but the body politic is actually relieved of a gan-grened member. It is true that the bringing in of this perfectly appropriate measurepropriate, that is to say, in principle, for in details there are some grave objections to it puts in a very unfavourable light the obdurate resistance of the Home Secretary to the petiof the recent sentences The double proceeding has something of the appearance, and what is more, something of the reality, of a double punishment for the

same offence.

The Speciator does not altogether like the bill. It looks at the matter too much from the offender's point of view. You have sold your vote, it says to him, and in future you shall not have a vote to sell. The right which you have perverted into a source of profit shall be yours no longer. An election shall never again stand for so many five-pound notes, so many half-sovereigns, so much credit with the publican. You shall see other constituencies reaping the golden grain as of old; but for you there shall never again be a harvest. After all, then, the punishment with which we visit corruption is simply the loss of all future opportunities of corrupting or being corrupted, and the more entirely the punishment is deserved, the less it will be cared for. The best course to take would be to make the corrupt boroughs the theatre of an experiment which is well worth trying for its own sake, and which these particular con-stituencies would particularly dislike having tried at their expense. Let new writs be issued as usual for all the boroughs in which there are seats vacant, but let the cost of the election, and of all future elections for the next five or ten years, be paid by the rate-payers. That is a proposal for which there payers. That is a proposal for which there is much to be said as part of a general electoral law; and there is now a most crucial opportunity of ascertaining whether it will really diminish bribery in the way which its advocates expect.

THE RECESS.

The Standard remarks that however much it may be regretted that the Easter recess should be made a series of boxingdays, the Opposition would not in the present circumstances be performing their just and natural function if they did not seize the opportunity to point out to the constituencies how complete has been the failure of politicians who displayed a selfconfidence unparalleled to cope with a difficulty which is in no small measure of

their own creating, and which, at any rate, they boasted they alone could settle :-It would be interesting to know what the nation now thinks of the generous confidence it reposed in invectives which were certainly it reposed in invectives which were certainly not too sparing, and in promises which were certainly not too scant. Are the electors satisfied with the political results of the last two years? Would it be an exaggeration to say that they have been the most gloomy, disappointing, and vexatious years, in a political sense, known to the present generation? The very anxiety manifested by Mr. Gladstone to induce the public to conclude that his predecessor ought to share in some degree the responsibility for his own failure serves to show that at last the Prime Minister is that at last the Prime Minister awakening to a more accurate appreciation of the condition of affairs to which he has conducted us. The Liberal party may rest assured that even if he should succeed in im-posing upon parliamentary debates an un-precedented curb, that doubtful triumph will not be regarded as counterbalancing that 'social revolution' the first impetus to which was given by the benevolent generalities of Midlothian. Like the persons who by crying "Silence" make silence impossible, so the "Silence" make silence impossible, so the Prime Minister, by his peculiar methods of dealing with obstruction, has succeeded so far this session in obstructing all practical far this session in obstructing all practical and useful legislation.

THE FLOGGING OF JUDAS ISCARIOT .- The old custom of flogging on Good Friday an effigy of the "master traitor," Judas Iscariot, was, after a lapse of two years, duly celebrated in the London Docks on Friday by the crews of some Portuguese and Maltese vessels. The effigy of the traitor, hewn out of a block of timber, was carried by members of the crews round the quarter deck, and hanged to the yardarm, each man chanting his vituperation, as he lashed the figure with knotted ropes. The scourging over, the effigy was cut down, thrown upon the deck, spat upon, and kicked to the galley-fire.

THE EASTER VOLUNTEER REVIEW. A Plymouth correspondent wrote on Saturday:—The delightful weather, the north-east wind being tempered by a hot sun, has brought such an influx of visitors into Portsmouth as cannot fail to delight the townsfolk. The streets yesterday were thronged all day, and the harbour was dotted over with boats full of volunteers, whose scarlet, green, blue, and grey uniforms brightened up the naturally picture, and the huge floating bridge decked out with a profusion of flags, was passing to and from Gosport with scarcely an interval of rest. The High-street of Gosport is very effectively decorated. An arch of evergreens with words of welcome spans the end next the harbour, and then throughout the entire length of half a mile the street is uniformly decorated with tall Venetian masts surmounted with wreaths and gonfalons, and half way up are trophies of flags surrounding shields, bearing the coats-of-arms of the private of the world of the principal kingdoms of the world. There are no flags hung across the streets but at the intersections of the roads there are festooned May-poles with garlands of evergreens joined to the poles at the corners of the streets. Some of the houses are adorned with appropriate mottoes, and flags on poles hang out of every window. The coming of the Prince of Wales is with many apparently of more importance than the visit of the volunteers. In Portsmouth the decorations are of a more ambitious kind, but are hardly so effective as at Gosport. Singularly enough, High-street, Portsmouth, is less decorated than other parts of the town, except just by the Government House. The railway station at Landport is being beautified with bunting by an arrangement in scarlet and white.
The first object of interest on the route of the
Prince of Wales will be the Freemasons'
arch, adjoining their club. This is an imitation of one of the old gates, the Prince of Wales's feathers being ingeniously introduced to form the capitals of the Corinthian columns. On both sides is the legend, "Love and Loyalty to our Most Worshipful Grand Mas-The arch is surmounted with the Royal arms and adorned with Masonic emblems The proportions of the arch are exceedingly graceful, it is capitally built, and is very much admired, and so also is the allegorical trans-parency on the front of the hall. The street ecorations from this point to the corner of St. George's-road are on a uniform plan, similar to Gosport, but on a larger scale. There are also at intervals triangular motto boards, with festoons of evergreens half-way up the posts, and slung horizontally. The mottoes are mostly appropriate. In one of them, " Portsmouth receives you with open arms," many corps would say that "hands" and not "arms" would be nearer the truth. The electric light will be hung on the gibbetlike erections. The illuminations, ranging from the old oil-lamps and the gas-jets to the electric lights, will make the streets as bright as day, and, being close to each other, there will be a good opportunity of judging of the development of artificial light. Several detachments of corps have marched in and taken possession of their quarters. The 3d Middlesex Rifles (West London) are singularly fortunate in having secured accommoda-tion at the Soldiers' Institute (formerly the Fountain Hotel) near the Grand Parade, where they have found all the comforts of a home, good cooking, plenty of food, clean beds, and most moderate charges. This admirable institution has proved a boon to thousands of soldiers and sailors who have passed

ough Portsmouth, and is highly esteemed by the garrison.

Ten o'clock.—With the barometer steadily rising and every prospect of continued fine weather, the townspeople are pushing on with their preparations for Monday with astonishing vigour. One of the local journals admits that the inhabitants may be "a little bit off their heads," but urges that under the circumstances it is not surprising and quite ex-cusable. All the volunteers who were expected have arrived safely, and most of them have turned out this morning for skirmishing drill en Southsea-common. A good muster, including some of the most famous marks-men, have left for the shooting butts, where they do not expect to make very brilliant shooting, as the wind is so strong. The only tidings from Colonel Clive's marching detachments is that they got through their day's work yesterday without mishap, and were told off to their billets dusty and tired, but not over fatigued. The "heavy marching was rather more than some of the younger volunteers bargained for. signalling parties from the Guards accompany the detachment, and they have with them the heliograph, which the bright sun has given them exceptionally good opportunities for using. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Carrington, Sir Garnet Wolseley, Lieutenant-General Herbert, and a brilliant staff are expected to arrive at Landport station at seven o'clock, and will be received by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the garrison staff-officers.

THE LOSS OF THE "DOURO." A telegram has been received from Antwerp by the Royal Mail Company announcing that Mr. Bateman, the second officer of the Douro, and Anderson, the assistant baker, had arrived there. This reduces the number of lost or missing to fifteen. Mr. Hanemann, one of the survivors of the disaster, who arrived in Manchester on Friday, gives an account of the collision, in which he says:—It was a fine, clear night—as fine a night as could be imagined-when I returned to my berth, which I shared with Mr. R. Goldschmidt, of Manchester. I was awakened from my sleep by a great noise of running to and fro. Mr. Goldschmidt and I, thinking some one was overboard, put on our clothes hurriedly, and rushed on to the deck. There we were told that there had been a collision, and that the ship was sinking. The captain gave the order for the boats to be lowered, and I saw the first boat, containing women and children, let down. The second boat was then filled with passengers and lowered. Two of the boats had been smashed by the collision, and there being a heavy swell on the sea and a pretty strong wind blowing, I did not care to trust the boats much. Mr. Goldschmidt and I therefore looked out for a life-buoy, and after some difficulty we found one for each of us. During this time the other passengers were being got into the boats, which were lowered into the water. The ship was going down stern foremost, and the stern part of the vessel was already under water. Five of us were standing on deck clinging to the railings ready to jump off if we saw no other chance of being saved. Suddenly a big wave cleared the deck of everything moveable. Mr. Goldschmidt, who was standing by my side, and another passenger, Mr. Gumbrecht, of Hamburg and Dundee, were washed overboard. I saw that the vessel was going down, and seizing a favourable opportunity I jumped into the sea. At the time the captain was trying to persuade a servant girl, the only woman left on board, and who had refused to be put into one of the boats, to get into a boat which the fourth officer was trying to lower That was the last thing I saw on board. had the lifebuoy with me, and after swimmir for about half an hour I was picked up by a lifeboat containing the doctor and two sea

men. There was no doubt the accident would have proved much more disastrous if the passengers had not behaved with remarkable coolness. The observation applies even to the women, who, generally speaking, were very composed, and there was no shricking or crying. The women and children were all got into the boats before any of the male passengers left. The bulk of the passengers were taken away in the first two boats, which were got off with but little difficulty. I afterwards heard calls for knives or hatchets to cut the tackle, as if the other boats were causing some trouble. After I was picked up other four persons were also got out of the

water into the same boat, one of whom was Mr. Goldschmidt. In fact, all the five who stood together on the deck until they were washed off or jumped were saved. After I was in the water I saw a black cloud of smoke rising a little way off, and the Douro went down. The great ship gave a heave, the stern sank deeper, the stem rose high in the air, and the the vessel disappeared. I was just far enough away to avoid being carried under with her. Before she sank all the boats had been lowered, with the exception of one which the fourth officer was trying to get away. This boat would have held all who were on board when the ship sank. There were the captain, several officers, and about ten men whom I believed to be seamen. After cruising about among a great quantity of wreckage for some time, we made for a steamer that we saw in the distance and got on board. It was then about half-past two on Sunday morning, or some three hours after the collision. The steamer that picked us up was the Hidalgo of Hull. We saw the Yrurac Bat before we left the Douro. She sank about a quarter of an hour after the collision. According to reports which came to us afterwards, she went down in consequence partly of an explosion of her boilers. I do not think there was a want of discipline among the seamen when the collision occurred. The captain, so far as I could see, gave his orders clearly. Had the fourth officer had time to get the last boat off, I believe all the people on board would have been saved. Mr. Schwind, of Manchester, was drowned. I saw a gentleman, whom I was afterwards told was Mr. Schwind, trying to get from the deck of the steamer into a boat containing passengers which was already in the water. He slipped down one of the ropes by which it had been suspended, but before he got to the bottom the boat was moved away by the sea, and for several minutes he was hanging over the water. Several attempts were made to haul him up again to the steamer; but before this could be effected he was washed away by a wave, and was not seen again.

THE RECENT MURDERS IN IRELAND The following correspondence has passed between Mr. Smythe, who was recently fired

at, and Mr. Gladstone:—
Barbavilla House, Collinstown, Killucan, April 3, 1882.—Sir,—Your practical adhesion to the principle that "Force is no remedy" in the case of Irish savagery has culminated here in making it easy for the assassin guerrilla of the Land League to murder my sister-in-law, Mrs. H. Smythe, yesterday, not long after noonday, in my carriage, returning from church with me (their intended victim) and Lady H. Monck, who also escaped. I enclose the circumstances of the case that led to it, and I challenge the empire to produce an honest jury that shall convict me of moral wrong in my action in the matter. I lay the guilt of the deed of blood at your door in the face of the whole country, supported as you are in that part of your policy by the "No Rent" M.P.'s, their press, and some Irish bishops. The unfortunate remark of a judge, that murderous outrages were confined to the same class as the assassins, has begun to be terribly refuted.—I am, W. B. SMYTHE, sen., D.L. county Westmeath.—To the Right Hon.

V. E. Gladstone, M.P.

I have to add that the terrorism existing under the protection of your policy is so tremendous that I know there are few of those who abhor the crime who would venture to ounce the assassins had they seen them and that were they to do so their lives would be forfeited, while the prisoners would almost as surely escape after the farce of a trial by

10. Downing-street, Whitehall, April 4.-Sir,-I am directed by Mr. Gladstone quaint you that he has this morning received your letter, and he begs to assure you of his deep and heartfelt sympathy with you on the occasion of this terrible outrage which has been committed. He is confident that you will readily understand why he does not notice the matters of charge contained in your communication —I am, Sir, your obedient servant (Signed), E. W. HAMILTON.—W. B. Smythe, Esq.

A message has been received by the Lord-Lieutenant from General Ponsonby, Mentone, expressing her Majesty's desire to be informed

to the state of Lady Henrietta Monck's health. Another proclamation, differing materially from the one already issued, is published in the *Dublin Gazette* regarding the published in the Dublin Gazette regarding the murder of Mr. A. E. Herbert, J.P. The Government now offer a reward of £500 for such information as shall within the next month lead to the arrest and prosecution of the persons who committed the murder and £100 for such private information as shall lead to the same result. The first reward which is still offered is a sum of £2,000 for such information as should lead to the conviction of the murderers. In another pro-clamation a reward of £100 is offered to any person who shall within six months give such information as shall lead to the conviction of the person or persons who set fire to the out-

offices of farms on the townsland of Rath-more, county Wexford. Major Traill, resident magistrate, in letter to the Daily Express, endeavours to allay the panic which has been excited by recent murders, and to point out how persons exposed to dangers should be protected. He divides the "objectives" into two classes, large and small. In the former are included magistrates, landlords, agents, and such of the gentry as have from any cause become obnoxious; in the latter are the tenant-farmers or peasantry, who, from paying rent or any cause, have become "objectives." The large class must be defended by police and military; the small class can defend them-selves. Belonging to the former class himself, he describes the precautions which he takes. He says: —My guard consists of four policemen, divided daily into first and second escort and outer and inner guard. The first and second escort accompany me wherever I go; one armed with a Winchester rifle, carrying twelve rounds ready to be fired and fifteen extra rounds in pouch; the other armed with a double-barrelled gun loaded with buckshot and eight extra rounds. I carry a revolver and six spare rounds, and my groom carries a revolver and five spare rounds; so that I never move about with less than twenty. five cartridges ready to be fired in as many seconds and thirty-four cartridges in reserve; besides which I generally take a revolver and fifty rounds for sale to any good man who wishes to be able to defend himself. As I drive along, every suspicious wood, or stone wall, or bank that might harbour an assassin is reconnoitred by my escort, who go into a wood, etc., at full speed and like a pack of hounds, scarcely causing me to check the speed of my horses; and as I approach my own house my escort leave my trap and before I can drive down my avenue every plantation has been thoroughly searched, and at full speed, the men working when necessary to any whistle-call. The escort take all night patrols from 10 p.m. till daylight, lying in ambush and searching for explosives with a retriever and a thoroughbred bulldog. The outer guard goes out with my wife or children or carriage, the inner guard remain at home and about the premises. All day duties and patrols from daylight till 10 p.m. are taken by the guard; all escort duties on me and night duties from 9 p.m. till daylight next day are taken by the escort. No one comes near my place without being met by a policeman, who remains with him and sees him off the premises when his duty is completed. My police have orders to arrest and bring before ne any one found unlawfully on any of my premises not belonging to the establishment. At no moment of the twenty-four hours,

waking or sleeping, eating or drinking, is a

revolver out of reach of my hand, and my wife has her revolver and knows how to

FASHIONABLE NEWS. The Prince and Princess of Wales, with Princesses Louise, Victoria and Maud, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Household, attended divine service at the church of St. Mary Magdalenein Sandringham Park on Good Friday morning.

Friday being the anniversary of the birthday of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, the usual customs were observed in London. The deum-major doing duty with the detachment

drum-major doing duty with the detachment of the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards which nounted the "Queen's guard" at St. James's Palace wore his state dress in honour of the occasion, and the event falling on Good Friday, a selection from the oratorios in place of the operatic selections usually played on royal birthdays was performed by the band of the regiment in the courtyard of St. James's

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh are expected to leave Clarence House, St. James's, to-day for Paris, where their Royal High-nesses will stay a few days. Their children go to Eastwell Park, to remain for a short

The Morning Post is informed that his Excellency M. Tissot returns to Paris almost immediately, he having come over to make diplomatic functions.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond and

Gordon are spending the Easter vacation at Goodwood House. Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam and Lady

Alice Fitzwilliam have left their residence in Grosvenor-square for Wentworth House, Viscount and Viscountess Holmesdale are ntertaining company at Linton Park, near

Maidstone.

The Lord President of the Council arrived at Walmer Castle, on Friday, on a visit to Earl and Countess Granville from Mentone.

Sir. H. Drummond Wolff, M.P., has left

London for Legh Park, Havant, the seat of Major-General Sir Frederick Fitzwygram, Bart. The illness from which Mrs. Rowley Hill the wife of the Bishop of Sodor and Man, has been suffering for some time, and from which it was feared she would not recover, terminated fatally on Thursday evening. The deceased lady, Caroline Maud, who was the second daughter of Captain Alfred Chapman, of the royal navy, was married to the Rowley Hill, then incumbent of St. Luke's. Marylebone, in 1863, and by that marriage leaves issue.

THE DRAMA.

COURT THEATRE.

Seldom indeed does it become our pleasant

duty, says the Observer, to welcome so bright, so satisfactory, and so thoroughly agreeable a

The story of The Parvenu is a slight one. At first sight its chief characters recall rather forcibly those of New Men and Old Acres, especially in the case of the parvenu himself, who, as he is represented by Mr. Anson, re-sembles a more youthful Bunter. This is a certain Mr. Ledger, a self-made man, of the conventional stage type, who has half a million of money, a seat in Parliament, and a fine country house, but owns no aspirates, Mr. Ledger's neighbours at Paggrammar. nett Royal are Sir Fulke Pettigrew, his wife, daughter, and nephew, whose deeply mortgaged estate is separated from the only by a strip of ground called No Man's Land, a pretty glade of wood and stream, to the doubtful title of which each family lays claim. But as the haughty Sir Fulke has consented to borrow a large sum of money from his vulgar neighbour, and intends to give his daughter Gwendolen as security for the debt, the claim of the Pettigrews to No Man's Land lies dormant. That this should be so is necessary for several reasons, and for none more than on account of the author's odd fancy for conducting the whole action of his story in the single scene. To No Man's Land the members of both households betake themselves with a regularity which the playwright sometimes finds hard to account for; hut the place is itself so pretty, with its soft green folliage and back-ground of stream and sky, that it is hard ground of stream and sky, that it to quarrel with the taste which leads others. Hither comes Lady Pettigrew, full of her project for marrying her daughter to Mr. Ledger, the rich widower. Here her nephew, the Hon. Charles Tracey, reads for the church in Ruff's Guide to the Turf, when he is not flirting with saucy Mary Ledger, the only child of his much-despised neighbour. Here also pretty Gwendolen Pettigrew, unconscious as yet of her mother's plot to marry her to Mr. Ledger, tells how, while passing through the wood, she has been attacked by a tramp, and defended by a handsome young stranger. Before long the stranger, apparently an artist studying the beauties of the neighbourhood, makes his appearance, and receives but scant acknowledgment of his service to Gwendolen from her mother, whose anxious heart suggests that the girl's gratitude to so presentable a youth may too easily ripen into love. But Lady Pettigrew has a fatal fondness for putting two and two together. She chances to learn that a certain Lord Clydesdale, of marriageable age and large fortune, is travel-ling incognito in the neighbourhood, and at the same time her nephew shows her their new acquaintance's match-box, which is stamped with a coronet. This wandering painter—sign-painter as she calls him—who calls himself Claude Glynne, can be none other than Clydesdale. He must be called back and treated with hospitality, never guessing that his secret is known. So, much to his own surprise and to Gwendolen's light, Mr. Glynne is invited to the house. He is allowed to make on the girl what impression he pleases, to rouse jealousy in the honest breast of poor Mr. Ledger, and to take up his position as the recognised suitor of Sir Fulke's daughter. Very grace-ful are the scenes of courtship between the young artist, who can hardly believe his good fortune, and the girl, who is too unworldly herself to wonder long at her mother tolerance of her penniless lover. A spirited contrast, moreover, to the sentiment of Gwendolen and Claude is provided in the flirtations and misunderstandings between the sprightly and thoroughly prosaic Molly Ledger and the budding curate, who keeps racehorses, and bewails his fate in having qualify himself for the family living. In the meanwhile Mr. Ledger, who has proposed to Gwendolen, and has been refused with openeved amazement, is as completely in the dark s everyone else with regard to Lady Pettigrew's intentions. But he learns how matters stand, when he overhears her ladyship explain to Sir Fulke her change of purpose, and when both husband and wife stigmatises him as a vulgar, ignorant parvenu. burst of indignation is scarcely over, and his vow of vengeance against the aristocratic schemers is hardly registered, before there glide past him on the stream the boats, containing pairs of happy lovers, unconscious of the deadly quarrel on No Man's Land, which menaces their future happiness. It is with Mr. Ledger that the ultimate solution of the When the Pettigrews disdifficulty lies. When the Pettigrews discover, as they do, that their daughter's lover is really no other than what he seems, they can, of course, refuse him Gwendelen's hand, but they cannot whistle back her former

suitor, who threatens to foreclose his mortgage on their estate. Mary, too, cannot marry Mr. Tracey without her father's con-sent, and for this it seems hopeless to ask

in the midst of a family feud such as this. Everything, therefore, depends upon

the parvenu's generosity, and this, as has been foreseen for some time, is forthcoming at the right moment. For the sake of the innocent child he relents in his punishment of the unworthy parents. He earns the right of the unworthy parents. He earns the right to bestow Gwendolen's hand upon her lover, by giving her the forfeited title deeds to her father's property, and by settling half his fortune upon his daughter on her marriage with Tracey, he performs, as he says, a public duty in "rescuing the Church from a bad clergyman." The act in which these latter events are breathy about it not so nearly conevents are brought about is not so neatly con-structed as its predecessors, and is distinctly too long. But the difficulties of play-manufacture increase in geometrical progression as scene succeeds scene, and there is at least no falling off here in the gentle interest which has been aroused in the earlier portion of the play. Our sympathy with the lovers and their uncouth friend steadily grows to the last, and the comedy ends as pleasantly, if not as naturally, as it began. Though Mr. Anson needlessly exaggerates the ignorance of Mr. Ledger, he misses none of the dra-matic significance of the part, and gives most valuable emphasis to the man's display of the better side of his rough nature, Miss Marian Terry endows the heroine with tender charm, and generally avoids the too lachrymose manner which she has cultivated of late. She and Mr. Forbes Robertson, as Glynne, throw graceful and picturesque sentiment into lovescenes, which, as has been said, are in marked contrast to those in which Miss Lottie Ven, as Mary Ledger, and Mr. Clayton, as the Hon. Charles Tracey, have to figure. OLYMPIC.

At twenty-eight minutes past twelve on Sundaymorning the curtain fell on Mr. Robert Buchanan's new romantic drama, The Shadow of the Sword. Whatever may have been the success of the piece in the provinces, we question if so unfortunate a selection could have been made by Mr. John Coleman for his reappearance in the metropolis as the vague string of old situations and feeble dialogue which was dragged through the most melan-choly night at the play we ever remember. A score of people in the stalls, a dozen or so in the boxes and pit, and a gallery that had dwindled down to a skeleton front row, were the heroic persons who can boast of having faithfully followed Mr. Buchanan's lines and Mr. Coleman's lugubrious acting. Apart from such disadvantages, The Shadow of the Sword is a weak play. Mr. Buchanan has not managed to invest it with a line worth remembering, and his story is managed in a most unskilful way. The purpose seems to be to depict the horrors of war and produce a strong contrast in enforcement of the principle of peace. As the embodiment of empty glory the first Napoleon is selected, and it is his sword that has thrown a shadow over the fair land of France. The apostle of peace is a Breton fisherman—the last of a family that new comedy as The Parvenu, produced on Saturday night at the Court Theatre. Its author, Mr. G. W. Godfrey, has made a has suffered death, either as a consequence of the Emperor's disasters, or as the punishment marked advance upon his previous original work, Queen Mab, and has more than justified for desertion. Young Rohan Gwenfern has imbibed the doctrines of a wandering schoolall the promise that was recognised in his more recent adaptation, The Queen's Shilling. master, who poses and preaches against the devastating Emperor, and when the announce-ment of Rohan's drawing for the conscription causes the death of his widowed mother, Rohan vows over her corpse never to draw a sword for the Emperor. In the next act we find him concealed in a wild sea-cave, where he is hunted as a deserter by a rival in love and a body of soldiers. He escapes them by leaping from a high crag into the sea, but appeares again in the next act to rescue his lady love from an inundation. Finally, when his pursuers press him close, he gives himself un in a ruined chapel, and is about to be led to immediate execution, preaching schoolmaster announces the fall of he Emperor and the freedom of all offenders. This is the story, which is told in commonplaces so trivial as to make us wonder whether Mr. Buchanan has lost the power of writing trenchant English .- Observer.

HAYMARKET.

An interesting alteration was made on Saturday in the programme of this Theatre, Mr. Robertson's Ours being withdrawn in favour of Goldsmith's perennial comedy, Sh Stoops to Conquer, which will probably remain in the bills until the English adaptation of Victorien Sardou's Odette is produced. The theatre was filled in every part, public curiosity having doubtless been stimulated by the announcement that Mrs. Langtry would impersonate the character of Miss Hardcastle. will be remembered that in this rôle she and once before appeared, when for the first time she sought public favour as an aspirant to histrionic fame. Since then she has bene-fited by study and stage-practice, and her impersonation of Miss Hardcastle on Saturday night thoroughly merited the general favour it secured. The character, although it carries with it the sympathies of the public, is not an easy one for a young actress to play. The speeches she has to deliver are natural, but the phraseology is old-fashioned, and at times must impart a stilted character to the best of elocution. It is also a part which affords tempations to exaggeration, especially in the scenes where Miss Hardcastle puts on the hovdenish manners of a rustic waiting-maid. In these scenes Mrs. Langtry was specially successful, never once leaving her audience to doubt its being a lady who for the moment assumes the character of a domestic. Her by-play also was expressive and natural, and brought out the dramatic significance of the situation, both when young Marlow bashfully accosts her in her true character as a rich heiress whom he is to marry, and when he plays the "agreeable rattle" to captivate the supposed waiting-maid by whose charms he has been fascinated. Throughout the play Mrs. Langtry's elocution was worthy of praise. She gave her words distinctly, clearly, and without affectation, and the inflexions of her pleasant voice were varied and effective. That her deportment was lady-like and graceful may readily be credited, and she was seen to the greatest advantage in her simple rustic attire. That she is a finished actress cannot yet be said. She has still to acquire the free use of her arms, and the general ease of manner which practice alone can impart, but she combines with rare personal advantages the intelligence and aptitude without which success must be unattainable, and is likely ere long to take high rank as an actress in light comedy. The other characters were, on the whole, well sustained

ROYAL ALHAMBRA. Babil and Bijou, a remodelled version by Mr. F. W. Green, of the spectacular feerie, written by Mr. D. Boucicault, and produced nearly ten years back at Covent Garden Theatre, was brought out on Saturday night at the Alhambra Theatre, under the manage-ment of Mr. William Holland, with signal Great ingenuity has been displayed by Mr. Holland and his skilful staff of assistants in working out the familiar plot so as to present a succession of these spectacular effects, in the shape of ballets, tableaux, and processions, for which the Alhambra has long been justly famous. The dialogue is rather the reverse of entertaining, but the rapidly succeeding scenic splendours of the spectacle leave little space for criticism of the literary kind, and while the eye is delighted the ear also finds gratification in listening to nuliterary merous vocal and instrumental melodies, taken from the works of Rossini, Auber, Hérold, Offenbach, Lecocq, F. Clay, Hervé, besides a number of other composers. M. Jacobi has not only shown his usual ability in Jacobi has not only shown his usual ability in welding these materials together, but has also furnished some excellent music from his own pen, notably that for a Grand Ballet of the easons, and a song for Phassilis and chorus, "I was King." The celebrated chorus, "Spring, Spring, gentle Spring!" composed by Mr. Rivière, is also included in the score. The ballets were, of course, the chief attractions, and the Grand Ballet of Fishes danced in the Forest of Sea-Anemones will be long

remembered, not only for the beauty of the

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, APRIL 9-10, 1882.

THE CONSERVATIVES AND

IRELAND. There are not wanting signs that the more moderate and responsible occupants of the front Opposition bench are ready to co-operate in some further measures for promoting social peace. Mr. W. H. Smith's motion may mean much or little; but its wording is such as apparently to embody a Liberal policy. There has for some time been a disposition in a certain portion of the Conservative party to patronise if not to facilitate peasant proprietorship in Ireland. Lord Salisbury expressed an opinion favourable to the Bright clauses of the Act of 1870; though the Lords inserted limitations which have paralysed their operation. The Select Committee which, under the late Government, reported in favour of legislation to facilitate their operation, was presided over by Mr. Lefevre, and his Report was resisted by some of the Conservative members of that Committee. The resolution which Mr. Lefevre submitted to the House in pursuance of that Report was strongly opposed by Mr. Lowther, then Irish Secretary, but was accepted by Sir Stafford Northcote in deference to the feelings of the House of Commons. The late Government, however, did nothing to carry out the resolution, and there was some opposition on the Conservative side to similar

clauses in the Act of 1881. This is one part of the true solution of the Irish problem. The Act of 1881, in Mr. C. Russell's words, has practically secured the Irish tenure and full protection against arbitrary increases of rent. It needs, however, to be supplemented by legislation on the question of arrears, and Mr. W. H. Smith's motion acknowledges the necessity for adding to the efficiency of the clauses which facilitate the purchase of their holdings by the tenants. It is practically an admission by the Conservative party of that which we have constantly urged, that the Irish Land Question can only be settled on a permanent basis by a large extension of the number of cultivators who are owners of the soil they till. The system of divided ownership legalised by the Land Act of last year, as we have frequently said, is of necessity one of transition. It is admirable as an expedient for saving the tenant's property from annexation by the landlord; but it needs to be supplemented by the acquisition, on fair terms, of the landlord's interest by the cultivator. In this direction only is there likely to be permanent peace or lasting contentment for the Irish people. would be a happy circumstance, indeed.

THE RETIREMENT OF PRINCE GORTCHAKOFF.

if both political parties could co-operate in

the effort, in Mr. W. H. Smith's words.

"to enable tenants to acquire the freehold

of the land in their occupation on just and

reasonable terms."-Daily News.

The retirement of Prince Gortchakoff fron the direction of the Russian Foreign Office 3 has been often announced and often contra dicted. Announcements of this kind. howev er, become more probable with each repetition, and this time the news of the Russian Chancellor's resignation of the post he has held so long must be accepted as true and final. Ill-health and advancing years are the causes assigned, doubtless with more truth than is often found in diplomatic explanations. In June next Prince Gortchakoff will complete his 84th year, an age which compels the most vigorous and ambitious to think of resigning their work to younger men. It is no secret that the announcement of his retirement, so frequently made, has been falsified by nothing but his own avidity for work and reluctance to drop the reins of power. In at last receiving the inevitable resignation the Czar has emphatically recognised the greatness of the services rendered by the venerable Chancellor to Russia during a diplomatic career which began in 1824. He is succeeded by M. de Giers, who has served a long apprenticeship under lhim, and is already well known to every European Court. Count Adlerberg is designa ed in turn as the successor of M. de Giers, though this appointment seems less thoroughly authenticated. At any rate, the vacancies will be filled in some way, and the Chancellor in what may rema in to him of life will note with perhaps a shade of natural bitterness that the machine which seemed to draw its impulses from his hand alone goes on in his absence wit hout appreciable loss of force or direction. The anticipation of having this lesson, so elementary yet so far from agreeable, for reibly brought home to him may alone hav e sufficed to make a man like Prince Gol tehakoff cling to power to the last. To E. rglishmen of this generation the name of Pri ace Gortchakoff is almost synonymous with the foreign policy of Russia. It is he wh, ase name for the last thirty years has been 1 wost closely identified with every Russian wevement in which we have had a direct and palpable interest. Other men may have worked out great internal reforms, such as the emancipation of the serfs, but their names remain unknown, save to stude ints of Russian affairs; while Gortchakon, "s

has been a household word amon,

us. It is to England that he

partly owed the extraordinary popularity he enjoyed in Russia—a popularity dating

from the spirited despatches in which he

repelled the interference of the Western I Powers in the Polish rising in 1863. He appealed notless forcibly, and again at our expense, to the patriotism of his countrymen when during the Franco-German war he tore up the Treaty of Paris and got rid of the last relics of the great struggle in the Crimea. During his earlier diplomatic career he had abundant opportunities of becoming perfectly familiar with the intricate politics of the old German Bund. It was the interest of Russia to maintain this institution in its chaotic helplessness. There is no reason to doubt that Gortchakoff did what he could to this end, but a new force was developing itself, of a kind hitherto unknown in his experience. A man had arisen in Prussia who, like Mirabeau, could avaler les formules, and whose masterly grasp of facts supplied the place of diplomatic subtlety and experience. Prince Gortchakoff was fairly outwitted and overpowered by his younger and more vigorous rival, who crushed Austria and annihilated the old, convenient, Russridden Bund before the Russian Court was well aware that Prussia was in motion. Not less masterly was the subsequent diplomacy by which the new German Empire persuaded Russia to keep Austria in check while it settled accounts with France. Prince Bismarck has reorganised Europe on anti-Russian lines, with the astute Gortchakoff looking on, and apparently unable to comprehend until too late the effect of the rapid evolution of Prussian policy. It is not wonderful if there remained in his mind a considerable amount of bitterness towards the masterful Chancellor of the German Empire, the only man who had ever inflicted upon him and the policy he represented a complete and unmistakable defeat. He has had, of course, the good sense to make the best of accomplished facts; but there are many signs that Russia is far from reconciled to the comparative insignificance of the part left to her in European politics by the success of Prince Bismarck's far-reaching and audacious schemes. When we look back upon a career like Prince Gortchakoff's, directed by clear and consecutive ideas and devoted to the development of a central purpose, it is impossible not to contrast it with the fragmentary, disconnected, and unfruitful character of our own diplomacy. In spite of diplomatic and military reverses. Russia advances, because she has a policy distinctly conceived and patiently adhered to. Her serious failures occur only when she meets a Power having a policy no less definite and inspired by ideas yet more potent than her own. Against her steady persistence our fitful action, now inspired by a hot fit of feverish excitement and again paralyzed by a cold fit of apathy, has no chance whatever. British diplomacy works at a great disadvantage. Its traditions, to begin with, are lacking in the solidity and coherence which are a primary necessity for Continental Powers. Its agents have to deal, not with one mind imbued with these traditions, but with an ever-varying assemblage of minds swayed by all the gusts that move popular opinion. The effect of this uncertainty as to what is wanted to-day or will be wanted to-morrow is bad enough upon our diplomatists themselves. It is infinitely worse upon foreign Governments. It makes them deaf to the charming of our ablest Envoys, and reluctant to commit themselves to any arrangement, however advantageous or however apparently agreeable to the country. The opinion of to-morrow, the House of Commons of to-morrow, and the Minister of to-morrow, may represent a reaction from all that is now approved and may produce the total collapse of all the arrangements made in concert with us. It is only fair to our own diplomatists, who work under enormous difficulties, to remember that the conspicuous successes of a man like Gortchakoff are won by the aid of advantages denied to the representatives of a Parliamentary constitution. Behind him is the momentum of a policy which was in full swing before he was born, and will remain when he is taken away. Men come and go, but the system remains, and we are apt to credit its passing representatives not only with the fruit of their own ability, but with the accumulated results of the labours of bygone generations. Prince Gortchakoff's career, we may reply upon it, would have been a much less striking one had he been hampered at every turn with the fear of a change of Government at home, and with the impossibility of persuading people

THE INSURRECTION IN SOUTH-

abroad of the continuity and consistency of

his country's policy.—Times.

EASTERN EUROPE. A Vienna correspondent of the Times telegraphing on Sunday says :-At last the troops in the Herzegovina have succeeded in getting hold of one of the insurgent leaders, Hamsic Beg. The commander of a station to the north of the Kroljina heard that he had returned to his home at Durakovic, a low-lying village, and sent out a detachment on the night of the 4th inst. The troops arrived early in the morning and were received with shouts of defiance; but, after a short fight, the detachment succeeded in arresting Hamsic Beg, with three of his companions, one of whom was wounded. The other insurgents escaped. The troops suffered no loss. In general, the intelligence from the Herzegovina seems favourable, as it announces that increasing numbers of insurgents are returning home and are resuming work in the fields. From Bileti, we learn that the regiment hitherto stationed there has left in order to form the permanent garrison of Gatschko, which shows that tranquillity has been to a considerable extent restored in that troublesome neighbourhood also. The voluntary return of the absentees has raised the question how they are to be treated. The problem is a difficult one, as too great severity might deter the people from coming home, while total immunity in all cases might serve as an encouragement to rebellion. A middle course seems, therefore, to have been resolved upon, and instructions have been given to molest as little as possible the more of rebels, but to proceed severely against their leaders. This plan is fair towards the rebels, as from their statement it is more and more clear that a considerable number joined from fear and by actual compulsion. Of course, the application of the instructions given to the officers must be left to their discretion, and the military Courts will have to distinguish between those who deserve punishment and those whose offences may be safely overlooked. The reports sent to the newspapers of the last expedition in Crivoscie differ widely; for while some of them think the district has been cleared of insurgents, others expect that small bands will still find their

tenegrin cordon, the insurgents were all im-mediately disarmed. The Deutsche Zeitung hears from Ragusa that the Montenegrin Minister of War has gone to the district of Piva to extend the cordon in that direction. This is the district to which the bands on the Drina, when pursued by the troops, crowded, and the absence of the cordon seems to explain how the insurgents, when driven from the Zagorje, could here move about tolerably

FASHIONABLE NEWS. The Prince and Princess of Wales, with Princesses Louise, Victoria and Maud, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Household, attended divine service at the church of St. Mary Magdalene in Sandringham

Park on Good Friday morning.
Friday being the anniversary of the birthday of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, the usual customs were observed in London. The drum-major doing duty with the detachment of the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards which mounted the "Queen's guard" at St. James's Palace wore his state dress in honour of the occasion, and the event falling on Good Friday, a selection from the oratorios in place of the operatic selections usually played on royal birthdays was performed by the band of the regiment in the courtyard of St. James's

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh are expected to leave Clarence House, St. James's, to-day for Paris, where their Royal Highnesses will stay a few days. Their children go to Eastwell Park, to remain for a short

The Morning Post is informed that his Excellency M. Tissot returns to Paris almost immediately, he having come over to make arrangements previously to assuming his diplomatic functions.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond and

Gordon are spending the Easter vacation at Goodwood House. Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam and Lady Alice Fitzwilliam have left their residence in Grosvenor-square for Wentworth House,

Viscount and Viscountess Holmesdale are entertaining company at Linton Park, near The Lord President of the Council arrived

at Walmer Castle, on Friday, on a visit to Earl and Countess Granville from Mentone. Sir. H. Drummond Wolff, M.P., has left London for Legh Park, Havant, the seat of Major-General Sir Frederick Fitzwygram, Bart. The illness from which Mrs. Rowley Hill, the wife of the Bishop of Sodor and Man, has been suffering for some time, and from which it was feared she would not recover, terminated fatally on Thursday evening. The

deceased lady, Caroline Maud, who was the second daughter of Captain Alfred Chapman, of the royal navy, was married to the Rev. Rowley Hill, then incumbent of St. Luke's, Marylebone, in 1863, and by that marriage leaves issue.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Lieut .-Colonel Clarke, left Sandringham on Sature day by the mid-day up-train to proceed to Portsmouth on a visit to Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, in order to be pre-

sent at the volunteer review.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice will return to Windsor Castle a day later than was Mentone having, at the last moment, been deferred from Thursday to next Friday, the 14th inst. The Duke of Albany, whose bealth is rapidly improving, will. it is believed, also very shortly return to England, in order to complete the arrangements for his approaching marriage with Princess Helen of Waldeck Pyrmont. His Royal Highness's accident has naturally interfered somewhat slightly with the preparations, but while the precise day for the Duke's nuptials seems now unsettled, there are good reasons for presuming that there will be very little divergence from the time originally mentioned; but directly after her Majesty reaches Windsor the arrangements will be completed, and if all goes well the ceremonial may yet take place towards the close of this or at the beginning of next month, at St. George's Chapel.—Standard.

The Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz is expected to pay a visit to the Princess of Wales, at Sandringham, during the present week. The Marquis of Northampton and Lady

Margaret Compton, have left Northampton House, Piccadilly, for Castle Ashby, Northampton, for the Easter holidays. The Lord President of the Council arrived at Althorpe, Northampton, on Saturday even-ing, from Walmer Castle, where his lordship

paid a short visit on his way back from Selina Viscountess Milton and Miss Foliambe arrived at their residence on Carltonhouse-terrace, from her ladyship's seat in

Yorkshire, on Saturday evening. Lord and Lady Mowbray and Stourton have left town for Stourton Castle, Yorkshire. Lord Carlingford, Lord Privy Seal, left tewn on Saturday for Dublin. The object his lordship has in visiting Ireland is to be invested with the Order of St. Patrick, in the place of the late Lord Lurgan.

Good Friday received its best possible musica solemnisation at the Royal Albert Hall by a very impressive performance of the Messiah, the "sacred" oratorio, par excellence, in which Christian faith and hope have been more grandly expressed in music than in any other instance, with the exception perhaps of Bach's Passions-musik and Beethoven's Missa Solennis. A special feature in the performance now alluded to was the rendering of the soprano solos by Mme. Albani; and the promise of this had doubtless a large influence in drawing the enormous audience by which the vast building was made to appear almost completely filled. It was not until several seasons after her dramatic successes that Mme. Albani entered the career of an oratorio singer, and in this she has proved herself as exceptionally great an artist as she had previously done in her other vocation, in which she remains an example of rare excellence. We have already several times commented on the success obtained by Mme. Albani in sacred music, and especially in the Messiah, both in London performances and at our provincial Festivals. On Friday her singing again displayed the same purity of vocal tone the rich quality of which rendered it clearly appreciable even in the gigantic space of the South Kensington building. The fine declamation of the several recitative passages introducing the chorus "Glory to God," the bright and fluent vocalisation of the florid air Rejoice greatly" (the least religious piece in the oratorio), the pure simplicity of expression infused into the solo, "Come unto Him," and, above all, the intense and elevated pathos with which the air "I know that my Redeemer liveth" was rendered, all produced a profound impression. The contralto solos were general well sung by Mme. Enriquez-particularly "He was despised." Mr Mass gave the tenor music with much effect, especially the opening solo and the airs "But Thou did'st not leave" and "Thou shalt break them;" and Mr. B. Foote (in replacement of Signor Foli) gained deserved applause in several instances, notably in "Why do the nations" and "The trumpet shall sound." There were several omissions both in the solos and in the choral music. This latter was grandly sung by the numerous vocalists of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society. The "Hallelujah" was, as usual, especially impressive, the effect having been enhanced by the simultaneous rising of the crowds in each division of the building, in customary reverence to the sublime strains in which the supremacy of

other grand choral effects may be specified | not as naturally, as it began. Though Mr. the movement, "For unto us a child is born,"
"He trusted in God," and the final climax, "Worthy is the Lamb," with its closing fugal "Amen." Mr. Barnby conducted, and Dr. Stainer presided at the organ.

Simultaneously with the performance above

referred to a sacred concert was given at St. James's Hall, the programme of which was of a varied nature, the first part having comprised Rossini's Stabat Mater, while the portion consisted of selected "Gems from the Oratorios and other Sacred Works." Rossini's florid and melodious piece of Catholic service music was very effectively given by a band and chorus of some 300 performers, the vocal soloists having been Mmes. Marie Roze and Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and F. King. Special features in this latter respect were the duet, "Quis est homo," by the ladies just named; the "Inflammatus," by Mme. Roze; the "Fac ut portem," by Mme. Patey; "Cujus animam," by Mr. Lloyd; and "Pro peccatis," by Mr. King. Various choral and solo pieces more or less familiar—made up the second part, the solo vocalists in which were those already specified, with the addition of Miss A. Ross and Mr. C. Abercrombie. A feature in this division of the concert was the performance of Gounod's well-known "Meditation on a Prelude by Bach for violin (Mr. Carrodus) and pianoforte (Master Carrodus) with, for the first time here, the augmented effects of orchestra and chorus. Mr. C. L. Venables and Mr. Sidney Naylor were the conductors .- Daily News.

THE DRAMA. COURT THEATRE. Seldom indeed does it become our pleasant duty, says the Observer, to welcome so bright, so satisfactory, and so thoroughly agreeable a new comedy as *The Purvenu*, produced on Saturday night at the Court Theatre. Its author, Mr. G. W. Godfrey, has made a marked advance upon his previous original work, Queen Mab, and has more than justified all the promise that was recognised in his more recent adaptation, The Queen's Shilling. The story of The Parvenu is a slight one. At first sight its chief characters recall rather forcibly those of New Men and Old Acres. especially in the case of the parvenu himself, who, as he is represented by Mr. Anson, re-sembles a more youthful Bunter. This is a certain Mr. Ledger, a self-made man, of the

conventional stage type, who has half a million of money, a seat in Parliament, and a fine country house, but owns no aspirates, and possesses but a slight acquaintance with grammar. Mr. Ledger's neighbours at Pag-nett Royal are Sir Fulke Pettigrew, his wife, daughter, and nephew, whose deeply mortgaged estate is separated from the parvenu's only by a strip of ground called No Man's Land, a pretty glade of wood and stream, to the doubtful title of which each family lays claim. But as the haughty Sir Fulke has consented to borrow a large sum of money his daughter Gwendolen as security for the debt, the claim of the Pettigrews to No Man's Land lies dormant. That this should be so is necessary for several reasons, and for

from his vulgar neighbour, and intends to give none more than on account of the author's odd fancy for conducting the whole action of his story in the single scene. To No Man's Land the members of both households betake themselves with a regularity which the playwright sometimes finds hard to account for; hut the place is itself so pretty, with its soft green folliage and background of stream and sky, that it is hard to quarrel with the taste which leads others besides lovers to its rustic seclusion. Hither comes Lady Pettigrew, full of her project tor marrying her daughter to Mr. Ledger, the rich widower. Here her nephew, the Hon. Charles Tracey, reads for the church in Ruff's Guide to the Turf, when he is not flirting wit saucy Mary Ledger, the only child of his much-despised neighbour. Here also pretty Gwendolen Pettigrew, unconscious as yet of her mother's plot to marry her to Mr. Ledger, tells how, while passing through the wood, she has been attacked by a tramp, and defended by a handsome young stranger. Before long the stranger, apparently an artist study-ing the beauties of the neighbourhood, makes his appearance, and receives but scant acknowledgment of his service to Gwendolen from her mother, whose anxious heart suggests that the girl's gratitude to so presentable a youth may too easily ripen into love. But Lady Pettigrew has a fatal fondness for putting two and two together. She chances to learn that a certain Lord Clydesdale. of marriageable age and large fortune, is travelling incognito in the neighbourhood, and al the same time her nephew shows her their new acquaintance's match-box, which is stamped with a coronet. This wandering painter—sign-painter as she calls him—who calls himself Claude Glynne, can be none

other than Clydesdale. He must be called back and treated with hospitality, never guessing that his secret is known. So, much to his own surprise and to Gwendolen's light, Mr. Glynne is invited to the house. He is allowed to make on the girl what impression he pleases, to rouse jealousy in the honest breast of poor Mr. Ledger, and to take up his position as the recognised suitor of Sir Fulke's daughter. Very graceful are the scenes of courtship between the young artist, who can hardly believe his good fortune, and the girl, who is too unworldly herself to wonder long at her mother's tolerance of her penniless lover. A spirited contrast, moreover, to the sentiment of Gwendolen and Claude is provided in the flirtations and misunderstandings between the sprightly and thoroughly prosaic Molly Ledger and the budding curate, who keeps racehorses, and bewails his fate in having to qualify himself for the family living. In the meanwhile Mr. Ledger, who has proposed to Gwendolen, and has been refused with openeyed amazement, is as completely in the dark as everyone else with regard to Lady Petti-grew's intentions. But he learns how matters stand, when he overhears her ladyship explain to Sir Fulke her change of purpose, and when both husband and wife stigmatises him as a vulgar, ignorant parvenu. burst of indignation is scarcely over, and his vow of vengeance against the aristocratic schemers is hardly registered, before there glide past him on the stream the boats, containing pairs of happy lovers, unconscious of the deadly quarrel on No Man's Land, which menaces their future happiness. It is with Mr. Ledger that the ultimate solution of the difficulty lies. When the Pettigrews discover, as they do, that their daughter's lover is really no other than what he seems, they can, of course, refuse him Gwendolen's hand but they cannot whistle back her former suitor, who threatens to foreclose his mortgage on their estate. Mary, too, canno marry Mr. Tracey without her father's consent, and for this it seems hopeless to ask in the midst of a family feud such as the parvenu's generosity, and this, as has

this. Everything, therefore, depends upon been foreseen for some time, is forthcoming at the right moment. For the sake of the nnocent child he relents in his punishmen of the unworthy parents. He earns the right to bestow Gwendolen's hand upon her lover, by giving her the forfeited title deeds to her father's property, and by settling half his fortune upon his daughter on her marriage with Tracey, he performs, as he says, a public duty in "rescuing the Church from a bad clergyman." The act in which these latter events are brought about is not so neatly con-

structed as its predecessors, and is distinctly too long. But the difficulties of play-manufacture increase in geometrical progression as reopened on Saturday with Night Birds, a new piece, written by Messrs. J. C. Gordon scene succeeds scene, and there is at least no falling off here in the gentle interest which and Joseph Mackay, and representative of way into it. According to the account of one journal a body of insurgents has been forced wer the Montenegrin frontier. According to the "King of Kings" and "Lord of Lords" the "Statement of the commander of the Montenegrin frontier. According to the "King of Kings" and "Lord of Lords" the "King of Kings" and "Lord of Lords" their uncouth friend steadily grows to the throughout, while there is sufficient of the commander of the Montenegrin frontier. According to the account of one building, in customary reverence to the sublime strains in which the supremacy of the "King of Kings" and "Lord of Lords" their uncouth friend steadily grows to the last, and the comedy ends as pleasantly, if night life in London, in four acts. The piece is well balanced, and the interest sustained play. Our sympathy with the lovers and their uncouth friend steadily grows to the throughout, while there is sufficient of the

Anson needlessly exaggerates the ignorance of Mr. Ledger, he misses none of the dramatic significance of the part, and gives most valuable emphasis to the man's display of the better side of his rough nature. Miss Marian Terry endows the heroine with tender charm, and generally avoids the too lachrymose manner which she has cultivated of late. She and Mr. Forbes Robertson, as Glynne, throw graceful and picturesque sentiment into love-scenes, which, as has been said, are in marked contrast to those in which Miss Lottie Ven, as Mary Ledger, and Mr. Clayton, as the Hon. Charles Tracey, have to figure. OLYMPIC. At twenty-eight minutes past twelve on Sunday morning the curtain fell on Mr. Robert

Buchanan's new romantic drama, The Shadow

of the Sword. Whatever may have been the

success of the piece in the provinces, we question if so unfortunate a selection could have been made by Mr. John Coleman for his reappearance in the metropolis as the vague string of old situations and feeble dialogue which was dragged through the most melancholy night at the play we ever remember. A score of people in the stalls, a dozen or so in the boxes and pit, and a gallery that had dwindled down to a skeleton front row, were the heroic persons who can boast of having faithfully followed Mr. Buchanan's lines and Mr. Coleman's lugubrious acting. Apart from such disadvantages, The Shadow of the Sword is a weak play. Mr. Buchanan has not managed to invest it with a line worth re-membering, and his story is managed in a most unskilful way. The purpose seems to be to depict the horrors of war and produce a strong contrast in enforcement of the principle of peace. As the embodiment of empty glory the first Napoleon is selected, and it is his sword that has thrown a shadow over the fair land of France The apostle of peace is a Breton fisherman—the last of a family that has suffered death, either as a consequence of the Emperor's disasters, or as the punishment for desertion. Young Rohan Gwenfern has imbibed the doctrines of a wandering schoolmaster, who poses and preaches against the devastating Emperor, and when the announcement of Rohan's drawing for the conscription causes the death of his widowed mother, Rohan vows over her corpse never to draw a sword for the Emperor. In the next act we find him concealed in a wild sea-cave, where he is hunted as a deserter by a rival in love and a body of soldiers. He escapes them by leaping from a high crag into the sea, but ap-peares again in the next act to rescue his lady love from an inundation. Finally, when his pursuers press him close, he gives himself up in a ruined chapel, and is about to be led away to immediate execution, when the preaching schoolmaster announces the fall of the Emperor and the freedom of all offenders. This is the story, which is told in common-

places so trivial as to make us wonder whether Mr. Buchanan has lost the power of writing trenchant English .- Observer. An interesting alteration was made on Saturday in the programme of this Theatre, Mr. Robertson's Ours being withdrawn in favour of Goldsmith's perennial comedy, She Strops to Conquer, which will probably remain in the bills until the English adaptation of Victorien Sardou's Odette is produced. The theatre was filled in every part, public curiosity having doubtless been stimulated by the announcement that Mrs. Langtry would impersonate the character of Miss Hardcastle. It will be remembered that in this rôle she had once before appeared, when for the first time she sought public favour as an aspirant to histrionic fame. Since then she has benefited by study and stage-practice, and her impersonation of Miss Hardcastle on Saturday night thoroughly merited the general favour it secured. The character, although it carries with it the sympathies of the public, is not an easy one for a young actress to play. The speeches she has to deliver are witty and natural, but the phraseology is old-fashioned, and at times must impart a stilted character to the best of elocution. It is also a part which affords tempations to exaggeration especially in the scenes where Miss Hardeastle puts on the hoydenish manners of a rustic waiting-maid. In these scenes Mrs. Langtry was specially successful, never once leaving her audience to doubt its being a lady who for the moment assumes the character o a domestic. Her by-play also was expressive and natural, and brought out the dramatic significance of the situation, both when young Marlow bashfully accosts her in her true character as a rich heiress whom he is to marry, and when he plays the "agreeable rattle" to captivate the supposed waitingmaid by whose charms he has been fascinated Throughout the play Mrs. Langtry's elocution was worthy of praise. She gave her words distinctly, clearly, and without affectation, and the inflexions of her pleasant voice were varied and effective. That her deportment

rare personal advantages the intelligence and aptitude without which success must be unattainable, and is likely ere long to take high rank as an actress in light comedy. The other characters were, on the whole, well sustained ROYAL ALHAMBRA. Babil and Bijou, a remodelled version by Mr. F. W. Green, of the spectacular féerie, written by Mr. D. Boucicault, and produced nearly ten years back at Covent Garden Theatre, was brought out on Saturday night at the Alhambra Theatre, under the manage-ment of Mr. William Holland, with signal success. Great ingenuity has been displayed by Mr. Holland and his skilful staff of assistants in working out the familiar plot so as to present a succession of these spectacular effects, in the shape of ballets, tableaux, and processions, for which the Alhambra has long been justly famous. The dialogue is rather the reverse of entertaining, but the rapidly succeeding scenic splendours of the spectacl leave little space for criticism of the literary kind, and while the eve is delighted the ear also finds gratification in listening to numerous vocal and instrumental melodies, taken from the works of Rossini, Auber Hérold, Offenbach, Lecocq, F. Clay, Hervé besides a number of other composers. M. Jacobi has not only shown his usual ability in welding these materials together, but has also furnished some excellent music from his own pen, notably that for a Grand Ballet of the Seasons, and a song for Phassilis and chorus,
"I was King." The celebrated chorus,
"Spring, Spring, gentle Spring!" composed
by Mr. Rivière, is also included in the score.

was lady-like and graceful may readily be

credited, and she was seen to the greatest ad-

vantage in her simple rustic attire. That she

is a finished actress cannot yet be said. She

has still to acquire the free use of her arms.

and the general ease of manner which prac-

tice alone can impart, but she combines with

The ballets were, of course, the chief attractions, and the Grand Ballet of Fishes danced in the Forest of Sea-Anemones will be long remembered, not only for the beauty of the scenery, but for the admirable choregraphic evolutions invented by M. Bertrand, and the exquisite dancing of Mile. Pertoldi.

Lucy Brandon, a new romantic drama founded by Mr. Robert Buchanan upon the late Lord Lytton's novel Paul Clifford, was produced at the Imperial Theatre on Saturday. The only characters in the play which stand out with anything like proper effect are those allotted to Mr. Odell and Mrs. Chip-pendale; the rest are feeble where they ought to be strong, or are strong only in ill-advised The Philharmonic, after some renovation

At the head of the dozen or so of important theatres where no Easter alteration is found necessary stands the Lyceum. The public interest taken here in the representation of Romeo and Juliet—a representation absolutely unique in its artistic fitness and beauty—is still on the increase. It is harder than ever to secure seats, except for days and weeks in advance, and there is every indication that Mr. Irving will be recouped in something more than prestige for his unpre-cedented outlay over this Shakesperean re-

The Prince of Wales's has in The Colonel. a comedy which not only made a hit with its genial satire of the folly of the day, but has proved able to hold its own by its merits as a genuine comedy. Already it has passed the anniversary of its production, and although its run is now drawing to a close, it must have far more than fulfilled the most sanguine expectations of its witty author.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART. Mr. Swinburne is writing the article, Mary Stuart," for the "Encyclopædia

Britannica. The death is announced of Mrs. Adolphe Smith, daughter of Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, and granddaughter of Douglas Jerrold. Deceased was a frequent contributor to periodical literature, and, by a melancholy coinci-

tains an article from her pen, entitled "Death among the Veterans The Society of Painters in Water-Colours intends to publish an illustrated edition of the catalogue of the forthcoming exhibition in

dence, one of the magazines for April con-

Pall Mall. The Athenzum contradicts the rumour which it published last week, that Mr. Cross had abandoned the idea of writing a biography

of George Eliot. "Flirting Made Easy" is the title of the latest of Judy's shilling series. It is an amusing brochure by Mr. Charles H. Ross, with capital illustrations by Mr. Dower

Wilson.
Mr. E. Walford's Antiquarian Magazine and Bibliographer contains a further instalment of Mr. Cornelius Walford's "History of Guilds," dealing with "Religious Guilds." There is There is also an interesting and historical paper on "The Trent Bridges at Nottingham," with illustrations

Mr. J. H. Hessels, the learned editor of the "Lex Salica," has finished an interesting work on Gutenberg which will shortly be published by Mr. Quaritch. The volume con-tains a severe criticism of Dr. Vanderlinde's recent work on the same subject, and gives reasons based on original research for pro-nouncing about half a dozen of the so-called Gutenberg documents to be forgeries. Mr. Hessels has cleared the Gutenberg controversy of much irrelevant matter, and, at any rate, lays a plain issue before the reader's judgment. This important contribution to bibliographical literature is backed by the high authority of Mr. Henry Bradshaw, Cambridge University Librarian, who has given the author much assistance.

The catalogue has been issued of the second part of the library of the late A. B. Lawrence, LL.D., Governor of Rhode Island, which is to be sold at the Clinton Hall Salerooms, New York, on the first three days of

Mr. Fenton has succeeded in collecting a considerable amount of new matter with regard to the history of Easter, which he has incorporated in an article which forms one of the series now being published in the Antiquary on the chief anniversaries of the year. The most noteworthy event of the Ouvry sale, at which a number of English poetical and dramatic rarities, mostly in poor condition, were disposed of, was, the Academy says, the competition for the first and third Shakespeare, both of which fell to M; Quaritch at prices which clearly show that copies of the folios will rise in time to a fabulous price. The set of quarto reprints (by Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps) was acquired by

the same purchaser for £176.
We (Athenœum) have to record one of those sudden and too early deaths which startle a large circle of friends. Miss Lucy Crane sister of Mr. Walter Crane, and herself an artist and author, died on March 31st at a friend's house near Bolton, Lancashire, in which district she had been giving a series of lectures on art, notable for their literary value and for the womanly grace with which they were delivered. Her voice and her style of reading, her rare mixture of sim-plicity and earnestness, sweetness and dignity, will not soon be forgotten by those who had the privilege of hearing her. She had rendered valuable assistance in writing and arranging with her brother the texts and music of his well-known colour-printed books, and she had lately finished a new translation of "Grimm's Fairy Tales" to be illustrated by him. A thoroughly cultivated woman, beloved for her amiable qualities by all who knew her, Miss Crane's death leaves blank not easily to be filled.

A series of "Holiday Handbooks" is in preparation to some little frequented districts at home and on the Continent. The first "A Trip to the Ardennes," by Mr. Percy Lindley, will be followed early in May by "A Holiday in Holland," to which a chapter on North Holland and the dead cities of the Zuyder Zee will be contributed by Mr. Thomas Purnell.

A new work of fiction, in three volumes. entitled "A Sapphire Ring," by Mr. Richard Dowling, will be published this month by Messrs. Tinsley Brothers. The same publishers have in the press, "On the Grampians," a sporting book by Mr. Fred. Field Whitehurst.

Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. have just ssued their "English Catalogue of Books for 1881. It comprises a complete list of all the books published in Great Britain and Ireland during the year, and also of the principal books published in America, with their sizes, prices, and publishers' names.

Messrs. Ward, Lock, and Co. have secured

the right of re-issuing in England and America the elaborate illustrations to the French edition of the Waverley Novels, now being published by Messrs. Didot and Co., of Paris. They will be brought out by Messrs. Ward and Lock in connection with a new edition o

Sir Walter Scott's works. The second volume of the "Catholic Records" was, we are glad to hear, practically completed before the death of the Rev. T. F. Knox, D.D., of the London Oratory, and it will shortly be issued by Mr. David Nutt. It contains letters and memorials of Cardinal Allen from the year 1567 to about 1612. These are transcribed from the Public Record Office and other English collections, as well as from the archives of the English Colleges at Rome and Valladolid, and from the archives of Brussels and Simancas. Some two hundred and twenty of the letters are now being printed for the first time, so that the work can hardly fail to be of interest to students of

Elizabethan history.—Athenæum.
Prof. Hull, F.R.S., has brought before the Royal Dublin Society a series of maps to which he has given the title of "Palæo Geowhich he has given the title of "Palse Geological and Geographical Maps of the British Isles." On one set is represented by colour the position of each geological formation, and by a lighter shade of colour the area over which each formation is supposed to extend beneath the more recent strata. On the other set the Palse-geography is accounted.

beneath the more recent strata. On the other set the Palæ-geography is represented—the land by shades of brown, and the sea by blue colour, thus displaying the physiography of past geological times.

A marble statue of Thomas Carlyle, the work of Mr. Boehm, will be on view at the coming Royal Academy Exhibition. This statue is the property of Lord Rosebery. The bronze statue which the subscribers to the Carlyle Memorial Fund intend to place on the Cheisea Embankment, will be a copy of Mr. Boehm's work. Boehm's work.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1882.

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Moreat-Britain.

LONDON, APRIL 9-10, 1882.

THE CONSERVATIVES AND IRELAND.

There are not wanting signs that the more moderate and responsible occupants of the front Opposition bench are ready to co-operate in some further measures for promoting social peace. Mr. W. H. Smith's motion may mean much or little; but its wording is such as apparently to embody a Liberal policy. There has for some time been a disposition in a certain portion of the Conservative party to patronise if not to facilitate peasant proprietorship in Ireland. Lord Salisbury expressed an opinion favourable to the Bright clauses of the Act of 1870; though the Lords inserted limitations which have paralysed their operation. The Select Committee which, under the late Government, reported in favour of legislation to facilitate their operation, was presided over by Mr. Lefevre, and his Report was resisted by some of the Conservative members of that Committee. The resolution which Mr. Lefevre submitted to the House in pursuance of that Report was strongly opposed by Mr. Lowther, then Irish Secretary, but was accepted by Sir Stafford Northcote in deference to the feelings of the House of Commons. The late Government, however, did nothing to carry out the resolution, and there was some opposition on the Conservative side to similar clauses in the Act of 1881. This is one part of the true solution of the Irish problem. The Act of 1881, in Mr. C. Russell's words, has practically secured the Irish people something very much like fixity of tenure and full protection against arbitrary increases of rent. It needs, however, to be supplemented by legislation on the question of arrears, and Mr. W. H. Smith's motion acknowledges the necessity for adding to the efficiency of the clauses which facilitate the purchase of their holdings by the tenants. It is practically an admission by the Conservative party of that which we have constantly urged, that the Irish Land Question can only be settled on a permanent basis by a large extension of the number of cultivators who are owners of the soil they till. The system of divided ownership legalised by the Land Act of last year, as we have frequently said, is of necessity one of transition. It is admirable as an expedient for saving the tenant's property from annexation by the landlord; but it needs to be supplemented by the acquisition, on fair terms, of the landlord's interest by the cultivator. In this direction only is there likely to be permanent peace or lasting contentment for the Irish people. would be a happy circumstance, indeed, if both political parties could co-operate in the effort, in Mr. W. H. Smith's words, "to enable tenants to acquire the freehold of the land in their occupation on just and

THE RETIREMENT OF PRINCE

reasonable terms."-Daily News.

GORTCHAKOFF. The retirement of Prince Gortchakoff from the direction of the Russian Foreign Office has been often announced and often contradicted. Announcements of this kind, however, become more probable with each repetition, and this time the news of the Russian Chancellor's resignation of the post he has held so long must be accepted as true and final. Ill-health and advancing years are the causes assigned, doubtless with more truth than is often found in diplomatic explanations. In June next Prince Gortchakoff will complete his 84th year, an age which compels the most vigorous and ambitious to think of resigning their work to younger men. It is no secret that the announcement of his retirement, so frequently made, has been falsified by nothing but his own avidity for work and reluctance to drop the reins of power. In at last receiving the inevitable resignation the Czar has emphatically recognised the greatness of the services rendered by the venerable Chancellor to Russia during a diplomatic career which began in He is succeeded by M. de Giers, who has served a long apprenticeship under him, and is already well known to every European Court. Count Adlerberg is designa ed in turn as the successor of M. de Giers, though this appointment seems less thoroughly authenticated. At any rate, the vacancies will be filled in some way, and the Chancellor in what may remain to him of life will note with perhaps a shade of natural bitterness that the machine which seemed to draw its impulses from his hand alone goes on in his absence without appreciable loss of force or direction. The anticipation of having this lesson, so elementary yet so far from agreeable, forcibly brought home to him may alone have sufficed to make a man like Prince Gortchakoff cling to power to the last. To Englishmen of this generation the name of Prince Gortchakoff is almost synonymous with the foreign policy of Russia. It is he whose name for the last thirty years has been most closely identified with every Russian movement in which we have had a direct and palpable interest. Other men may have worked out great internal reforms, such as the emancipation of the serfs, but their names remain unknown, save to students of Russian affairs; while Gortchakoff's been a household word among
It is to England that he partly owed the extraordinary popularity he enjoyed in Russia—a popularity dating from the spirited despatches in which he

repelled the interference of the Western Powers in the Polish rising in 1863. He appealed notless forcibly, and again at our expense, to the patriotism of his countrymen when during the Franco-German war he tore up the Treaty of Paris and got rid of the last relics of the great struggle in the Crimea. During his earlier diplomatic career he had abundant opportunities of becoming perfectly familiar with the intricate politics of the old German Bund. It was the interest of Russia to maintain this institution in its chaotic helplessness. There is no reason to doubt that Gortchakoff did what he could to this end, but a new force was developing itself, of a kind hitherto unknown in his experience. A man had arisen in Prussia who, like Mirabeau, could avaler les formules, and whose masterly grasp of facts supplied the place of diplomatic subtlety and experience. Prince Gortchakoff was fairly outwitted and overpowered by his younger and more vigorous rival, who crushed Austria and annihilated the old, convenient, Russridden Bund before the Russian Court was well aware that Prussia was in motion. Not less masterly was the subsequent diplomacy by which the new German Empire persuaded Russia to keep Austria in check while it settled accounts with France. Prince Bismarck has reorganised Europe on anti-Russian lines, with the astute Gortchakoff looking on, and apparently unable to comprehend until too late the effect of the rapid evolution of Prussian policy. It is not wonderful if there remained in his mind a considerable amount of bitterness towards the masterful Chancellor of the German Empire, the only man who had ever inflicted upon him and the policy he represented a complete and unmistakable defeat. He has had, of course, the good sense to make the best of accomplished facts; but there are many signs that Russia is far from reconciled to the comparative insignificance of the part left to her in European politics by the success of Prince Bismarck's far-reaching and audacious schemes. When we look back upon a career like Prince Gortchakoff's, directed by clear and consecutive ideas and devoted too the development of a central purpose, it is impossible not to contrast it with the fragmentary, disconnected, and unfruitful character of our own diplomacy. In spite of diplomatic and military reverses, Russia advances, because she has a policy distinctly conceived and patiently adhered to. Her serious failures occur only when she meets a Power having a policy no less definite and inspired by ideas yet more potent than her own. Against her steady persistence our fitful action, now inspired by a hot fit of feverish excitement and again paralyzed by a cold fit of apathy, has no chance whatever. British diplomacy works at a great disadvantage. Its traditions, to begin with, are lacking in the solidity and coherence which are a primary necessity for Continental Powers. Its agents have to deal, not with one mind imbued with these traditions, but with an ever-varying assemblage of minds swayed by all the gusts that move popular opinion. The effect of this uncertainty as to what is wanted to-day or will be wanted to-morrow is bad enough upon our diplomatists themselves. It is infinitely worse upon foreign Governments. It makes them deaf to the charming of our ablest Envoys, and reluctant to commit themselves to any arrangement, however advantageous or however apparently agreeable to the country. The opinion of to-morrow, the House of Commons of to-morrow, and the Minister of to-morrow, may represent a reaction from all that is now approved and may produce the total collapse of all the arrangements made in concert with us. It is only fair to our own diplomatists, who work under enormous difficulties, to remember that the conspicuous successes of a man like Gortchakoff are won by the aid of advantages denied to the representatives of a Parliamentary constitution. Behind him is the momentum of a policy which was in full swing before he was born, and will remain when he is taken away. Men come and go, but the system remains, and we are apt to credit its passing representatives not only with the fruit of their own ability, but with the accumulated results of the labours of bygone generations. Prince Gortchakoff's career, we

THE INSURRECTION IN SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE.

his country's policy .- Times.

A Vienna correspondent of the Times telegraphing on Sunday says:

At last the troops in the Herzegovina have succeeded in getting hold of one of the insurgent leaders, Hamsic Beg. The commander of a station to the north of the Kroljina heard that he had returned to his home at Durakovic, a low-lying village, and sent out a detachment on the night of the 4th inst. The troops arrived early in the morning and were received with shouts of defiance; but, after short fight, the detachment succeeded in arresting Hamsic Beg, with three of his companions, one of whom was wounded. The other insurgents escaped. The troops suffered no loss. In general, the intelligence from the Herzegovina seems favourable, as it announces that increasing numbers of insurgents are returning home and are resum-ing work in the fields. From Bileti, we learn that the regiment hitherto stationed there has left in order to form the permanent garrison of Gatschko, which shows that tranquillity has been to a considerable extent restored in that troublesome neighbourhood also. The voluntary return of the absentees has raised the question how they are to be treated. The problem is a difficult one, as too great severity might deter the people from coming home while total immunity in all cases might serve as an encouragement to rebellion. A middle course seems, therefore, to have been resolved upon, and instructions have been given to molest as little as possible the more obscure rebels, but to proceed severely against their This plan is fair towards the rebels, as from their statement it is more and more clear that a considerable number joined from fear and by actual compulsion. Of course, the application of the instructions given to the officers must be left to their discretion and the military Courts will have to distinguish between those who deserve punishment and those whose offences may be safely over-The reports sent to the newspapers looked. the last expedition in Crivoscie differ widely; for while some of them think the district has been cleared of insurgents, others expect that small bands will still find their According to the account of one journal a body of insurgents has been forced over the Montenegrin frontier. According to the statement of the commander of the Mon-

tenegrin cordon, the insurgents were all immediately disarmed. The Deutsche Zeitung hears from Ragusa that the Montenegrin Minister of War has gone to the district of Piva to extend the cordon in that direction. This is the district to which the bands on the Drina, when pursued by the troops, crowded, and the absence of the cordon seems to ex-plain how the insurgents, when driven from the Zagorje, could here move about tolerably

FASHIONABLE NEWS.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Lieut.-Colonel Clarke, left Sandringham on Saturday by the mid-day up-train to proceed to Portsmouth on a visit to Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, in order to be pre-

sent at the volunteer review. The Queen and Princess Beatrice will re-turn to Windsor Castle a day later than was anticipated, their arrival at the Palace from Mentone having, at the last moment, been deferred from Thursday to next Friday, the 14th inst. The Duke of Albany, whose health is rapidly improving, will, it is believed, also very shortly return to Eng-land, in order to complete the arrangements for his approaching marriage with Princess Helen of Waldeck Pyrmont. His Royal Highness's accident has naturally interfered somewhat slightly with the preparations, but while the precise day for the Duke's nuptials seems now unsettled, there are good reasons for presuming that there will be very little divergence from the time originally men-tioned; but directly after her Majesty reaches Windsor the arrangements will be completed, and if all goes well the ceremonial may yet take place towards the close of this or at the beginning of next month, at St. George's Chapel.—Standard.

The Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz is arrested to peak wist to the Princess of

expected to pay a visit to the Princess of Wales, at Sandringham, during the present

Week.
The Marquis of Northampton and Lady Margaret Compton, have left Northampton House, Piccadilly, for Castle Ashby, Northampton, for the Easter holidays.

Lord Carlingford, Lord Privy Seal, left town on Saturday for Dublin. The object his lordship has in visiting Ireland is to be invested with the Order of St. Patrick, in the

place of the late Lord Lurgan. The Marquis Conyngham is lying danger ously ill at his town residence, and although his symptoms were a little more favourable on Monday morning, his condition still affords cause for anxiety. On the 21st ult. he caught cold, on the occasion of the marriage of his eldest son, the Earl of Mount Charles, and has been under medical treatment for the last fortnight.

Good Friday received its best possible musical solemnisation at the Royal Albert Hall by a very impressive performance of the Messiah, the "sacred" oratorio, par excellence, in which Christian faith and hope have been more grandly expressed in music than in any other instance, with the exception perhaps of Bach's Passions-musik and Beethoven's Missa Solennis. A special feature in the performance now alluded to was the rendering of the soprano solos by Mme. Albani; and the promise of this had doubtless a large influence in drawing the enormous audience by which the vast building was made to appear several seasons after her dramatic successes that Mme. Albani entered the career of an oratorio singer, and in this she has proved herself as exceptionally great an artist as she had previously done in her other vocation, in which she remains an example of rare ex-cellence. We have already several times commented on the success obtained by Mme. Albani in sacred music, and especially Messiah, both in London performances and at our provincial Festivals. On Friday her singing again displayed the same purity of vocal tone the rich quality of which rendered it clearly appreciable even in the gigantic space of the South Kensington building. The fine decla-mation of the several recitative passages introducing the chorus "Glory to God," bright and fluent vocalisation of the florid air "Rejoice greatly" (the least religious piece in the oratorio), the pure simplicity of expression infused into the solo, "Come unto Him, and, above all, the intense and elevated pathos with which the air "I know that my Redeemer liveth" was rendered, all produced a profound impression. The contralto solos were general well sung by Mme. Enriquez-particularly "He was despised." Mr. Mass gave the tenor music with much effect. especially the opening solo and the airs "Bu Thou did'st not leave" and "Thou shalt break them;" and Mr. B. Foote (in replacement of Signor Foli) gained deserved applause in several instances, notably in "Why do the nations" and "The trumpet shall sound." There were several omissions both in the in the choral music. This latter was grandly sung by the numerous vocalists of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society. The "Hallelujah" was, as usual, especially impressive, the effect may reply upon it, would have been a having been enhanced by the simultaneous rising of the crowds in each division of the much less striking one had he been hampered at every turn with the fear of a building, in customary reverence to the change of Government at home, and with sublime strains in which the supremacy of the impossibility of persuading people the "King of Kings" and "Lord of Lords is so divinely recognised. Among several other grand choral effects may be specified abroad of the continuity and consistency of the movement, "For unto us a child is born,"
"He trusted in God," and the final climax,
"Worthy is the Lamb," with its closing

fugal "Amen." Mr. Barnby conducted, and Dr. Stainer presided at the organ. Simultaneously with the performance above eferred to a sacred concert was given at St. James's Hall, the programme of which was of a varied nature, the first part having comprised Rossini's Stabat Mater, while the portion consisted of selected "Gems from the Oratorios and other Sacred Works." Rossini's florid and melodious piece of Catholic service music was very effectively given by a band and chorus of some 300 performers, the vocal soloists having been Mmes. Marie Roze and Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and F. King. Special ratey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and F. King. Special features in this latter respect were the duet, "Quis est homo," by the ladies just named; the "Inflammatus," by Mme. Roze; the "Fac ut portem," by Mme. Patey; "Cujus animam," by Mr. Lloyd; and "Pro peccatis," by Mr. King. Various choral and solo nieces by Mr. King. Various choral and solo pieces more or less familiar—made up the second part, the solo vocalists in which were those already specified, with the addition of Miss A. Ross and Mr. C. Abercrombie. A feature in this division of the concert was the performance of Gounod's well-known "Meditation" on a Prelude by Bach for violin (Mr. Carrodus) and pianoforte (Master Carrodus), with, for the first time here, the augmented effects of orchestra and chorus. Mr. C. L. Venables and Mr. Sidney Naylor were the conductors .- Daily News.

ACCIDENT TO THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND .-An accident, which might have been very serious, occurred to the Duke of Sutherland on afternoon while boating on the lake in front of Trentham Hall, with a number of distinguished guests. The Duke, who chose a boat with a sail, had not been on the water long before a sudden gust of wind capsized the small craft, throwing him into the water. Being an excellent swimmer, he kept himself up till he was rescued by a servant, who eeing his perilous situation from the shore, immediately put off to his assistance. The accident, which was witnessed by the Marquis of Stafford from the shore, and the occupants of other boats who were too far off to render any aid, created much alarm. About an hour after his mishap the Duke reappeared amongst his guests, none the worse for his

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW. A large number of volunteers belonging to various corps in the Home district left Waterloo Station on Monday morning for Fareham and Havant, to take part in the sham fight and review at Portsmouth. Many members of the different regiments had taken train on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday; so that the number of men who went to the scene of

action this morning is but a small proportion action this morning is but a small proportion to the total muster. The returns made by commanding officers to the railway officials, allowing for a few absentees, are as nearly as possible correct. The 15th Middlesex sends 32 officers and 498 men to the field; the 1st London, 27 officers and 365 men; 2nd London, 10 officers and 480 men; 7th Middlesex, 28 officers and 482 men; 4th Thomas Hamilton. 28 officers and 422 men; 1st Tower Hamlets, 23 officers and 397 men; 10 Middlesex, 14 officers and 430 men; 13th Middlesex, 25 officers and 550 men; 21st Middlesex, 18 officers and 285 men; 2nd Tower Hamlets, 15 officers and 400 men; 3rd Kent, 4th, 12th, and 14th Middlesex, 50 officers and 864 men; 3rd London, 10 officers and 500 men; 2nd Middlesex and part of 3rd London, 37 officers and 628 men; 8th Middlesex and part of 5th Surrey, 19 officers and 527 men; 5th Middlesex and 20th Middlesex, 50 officers and 906 men; 3rd and 9th Middlesex, 16 officers and 555 men; 4th Surrey, 17 officers and 465 men

The St. James's Gazette received the following messages from its Portsmouth correspon-

7th Surrey, 21 officers and 450 men; 5th Surrey and 3rd Hants, 15 officers and 350

dent on Monday:—
PORTSMOUTH, 8 30 A.M. — The morning dawned gloriously fine at Portsmouth and on the neighbouring hills where the mimic battle is shortly to be waged. At daybreak the corporation carts turned out and watered the main roads, upon which the dust lay thickly Parties mounted and on foot are already leaving the town for a position of vantage on the range of Portsdown Hills, where the fight is to take place. Special trains containing volunteers began to arrive as early as 6 30 at intermediate local stations at the foot of the hill, and on detraining are being rapidly formed and moved to their allotted positions. Visitors are teeming in, the bulk of them being brought here to relieve the congested traffic at the country stations up the line. The volunteers who have been staying in the town are now mustering in the United Service Recreation Ground, preparatory to marching to the town station, whence they will be conveyed to Havant, Cosham, Fareham, and other places near the review-

10.30 A.M.-The last batch of volunteers has been despatched from the station for Portsdown Hill, and all those marching up are already on the ground. The Prince of Wales, with General Prince Edward of the Portsdown Hills of the Saxe-Weimar, accompanied by a brilliant suite and a number of ladies, have just started from Government House. An escort of Hussars kept the line of route. Peals of bells heralded the departure of the Prince of Wales, who everywhere along the four miles of road to Portsdown was loudly cheered. The guns of the Middlesex Artillery were previously drawn up by the Corporation horses and got into position on the summit of the hill, from which they will not be

moved until the end of the fight.

11 A.M.—The greater part of the troops are now in position for the fight, the forts having been cleared of their volunteer investors for the accommodation of the general public. The umpires and their officers taking a prominent part in the day's work have gone on an hour ago, and everything is in readiness for the sound of the signal-gun to commence

The Evening Standard publishes the subjoined despatches, which complete the report of the day's manœuvres:—
Cosham, Eleven o'Clock.—As I write continuous column of Volunteers is filing through this village en route to Purbrook which all the Havant men reached some time since. Here the two divisions of the attacking force are being formed up, with General Newdigate's brigade on the right, and those of General Wood on the left. At half-past eight the Volunteers who had arrived in Portsmouth prior to this morning, assembled in the Soldiers' Recreation Ground, before being marched to the railway station, from whence they were to proceed by rail to Cosham and Fareham respectively, those being the nearest stations for the rendezvous of the opposing forces at Forts Purbrook and It appears, however, that a large number of the corps expressed their willingness to march the entire distance of five miles to Cosham, in preference to taking the train. This, accordingly, they were allowed to do. met the first detachment, that of the 2d Middlesex Artillery, as I came down the hill from Purbrook, next in succession to them coming a strong battalion of the 18th Middlesex (Paddington) Rifles, they in turn being followed by the M Battery 1st Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, commanded by Lieut. Col. Hammond, looking as fit as the renowned English gunners invariably do. The marching was invariably well timed. Although, of course, all were marching at ease, it was noticeable that the dressing was well kept, and that the officers and non-commission officers were most particular in seeing that the men kept well up. The Volunteer gun-ners of the 1st Sussex, 3d Middlesex, and 3d Kent Artillery paraded at a quarter-past six in the Children's Recreation Ground at Portsmouth, where their guns had been placed since Saturday, and at seven o'clock the horsing was complete and they moved off, the first two on the Cosham-road and the latter to Fareham. All the horses have been supplied from Portsmouth through the instrumentality of Alderman Kent, and a grand lot of cattle they are. To say that all Portsmouth has turned out to see the show would be but to give a poor idea of the number of people present. The ordinary railway traffic is completely stopped, and special trains are running in every directions of fact as they can each and all leaded tion as fast as they can, each and all loaded to their utmost capacity. Vehicles throng the roads, and hundreds are packed in the places appointed for them between Forts Widley and Southwick, both of which are already crowded with spectators to their utmost capacity. It is to be hoped that the public will respect the very well considered regulations that have been laid down for them, and keep to the heights, from which all the operations can be seen, and not hamper the movements of the troops, as the greatest consideration has been shown by the authorities. No stands of any description have been allowed to be erected, and no enclosures are permitted, so that gentle and simple all have got equal chances of seeing the manœuvres. These must necessarily take place on one or other sides of the Portsdown ridge and within view of the spectators. The divisional commanders of the attacking forces, and their origadiers, are all on the ground, telling their forces off into proper positions, ready for the gun fire. The operations will commence exactly at mid-day, when in all probability General Wood will detach his left brigades to endeavour to take Cosham; while General

Newdigate will take advantage of the check to the Portsmouth garrison by pushing his men over the Downs on the northern side of and try a flanking movement though in the small space at his command on his right, it is doubtful whether he will be able to succeed, the defence having a much shorter and less difficult piece of country to get over. General Wood, of course, is likely to be checked by a sortie from Hillsea; bu whether it will come off remains to be proved. QUARTER TO TWELVE. — The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Sir Garnet Wolseley, General Herbert, several

foreign officers, and a brilliant staff, have

were received with loud cheers as they went up the street. The Prince wore the uniform of the Civil Service Rifles. Owing to some delay those corps that did not come from Portsmouth by road are much delayed, not all of them having yet arrived. At this moment the 7th Surrey Rifles are just marching past here, and I am told that other regiments are not to follow. The charlest here in the follows. ments are yet to follow. The sky has become cloudy and shows signs of rain. A slight shower would have the effect of laying some of the dust, but a downpour, such as may be brought on when the heavy guns begin to

will be inconvenient in the extreme. QUARTER TO ONE. -The gun fired for com mencing the battle at five minutes after twelve, at which time all of the men had hardly got into position in their brigades. Without delay General Higginson commenced the attack. General Wood's First Brigade was deployed, and sent forward towards towards the state of the section of Cosham, down the hill, under cover of the guns of the Sussex and 3d Middlesex Artillery, which were promptly replied to by the heavy metal from Hillsea, and a couple of gunboats in Portsmouth Harbour, and also from some steam launches in Porchester Creek. In the meantime, while the artillery duel was good on, General Wood's Third Brigade, under General Sprot, was also sent forward, skirmishing rapidly and in widely-extended order, so as to turn Cosham on the left, the 1st Surrey having the post of honour in the van. The advance was made with the greatest steadiness; but it is apparent that they are not to have an easy triumph, as a thin line of red-coats shows that a sortie is about being made from Hillsea Lines. Gen. Newdigate is moving by the north side of the hill, to make a direct attack on the defence. whose guns we can plainly hear playing upon

his right flank.

Half-past One.—Good as was the intention of Sprot's brigade, they were doomed to meet with no easy success, as the Gordon Highlanders, with a rapidity worthy of their reputation, occupied Cosham, and successfully held the attack in check. Finding that it was likely to be too costly a thing to attempt to carry it out, the design was abandoned, only the one brigade keeping a sufficient infantry fire up to prevent the Portsmouth garrison from making furthur attempt than to hold the village they had been fortunate enough to gain possession of, though, by the way, a couple of batteries were kept playing on it from the heights at the east of Portsdown, where the fight first commenced they must have had a warmish time of it. While this was going forward Newdigate's division had pushed forward its right in the direction of Fareham, where, near Pigeon House Farm, at the bottom of the hill to the north of Southwick Fort, it first came into collision with the defenders who were advancing in echelon under cover of their guns posted near Fort Nelson. Brigade after brigade was rapidly brought into action, and at the present moment the greater portion of both forces are in full action in the open plain, at the rear of the forts. General Wood's division, with the exception of the brigade masking Cosham, is now supporting General Newdigate. There is an immense attendance of the public; but they are leaving the principal field of opera-tions quite clear for the managures. As I write Pakenham's battalion of Marines, from Wymering, are to be seen skirmishing across the fields on the south slope, to the relief of the defenders of Cosham village.

THREE O'CLOCK -The battle finished at about a quarter past two. Until the umpire's decision is given of course it cannot be stated for a certainty whether eithe tively victorious; but it would appear to be as nearly drawn as possible.

INDIA AND AFGHANISTAN. Telegraphing on Sunday the Calcutta

correspondent of the Times says :-An official Press communiqué, issued last week, states that inquiries have been made from the officers and soldiers who accompanied Ayoob to Persia regarding the rumour hat some Maiwand prisoners had been sold into slavery. They all declared that they never heard of it, that such practices were utterly opposed to Afghan customs and were never done with Ayoob's consent. certainly They admitted, however, that it was not impossible that there had been a sale, although the story was highly improbable. There was in Ayoob's camp at the time of the battle a merchant of Shibergan, whose brother was a slave dealer. With him was a party of 12 Usbegs, and if any prisoners fell into these hands they might have been sent men's nands they might have been sent secretly to Shibergan. Further inquiries are being made. Ayoob's people declared that Maclean was the only prisoner captured. They spoke much of him, saying that Ayoob ordered him to be unbound, and used often to send for and talk to him. They were, it is said, sitting together on the day of the sortie from Candahar, when the heads of a number Englishmen were brought to Ayoob Maclean recognized one of them as that friend and said that the dead man had been a person of some importance. He was much affected at the sight, and expressed a wish that he had died with his friend. After that although repeatedly sent for, he would never go to Ayoob. On the day of the battle of Candahar, Ayoob, when he found that he was defeated, sent for Maclean for the purpose of taking him to Herat, but discovered that he had been murdered by his guardseven men placed over him.

It is announced that borings for coal in the

native State of Rewah, in Bundelcund, have been very successful. A seam of good quality, and 17 feet thick, was found at Umaria. 34 miles from the station of Kutin, on the East India Railway. This field, which is apparently a continuation of the Palamow field, if it turn out well, be most useful both to the East India and to the Great Indian

Peninsula Railways.

The trade in seeds, which was formerly almost entirely from Calcutta, is passing rapidly to Bombay, the improved railway communication bringing it into its natural outlet. This fact has caused some alarm among Calcutta merchants; but it is now beginning to be generally recognised that the true policy of Calcutta is not to make futile efforts to retain the trade of Central India and the Punjab, which must flow more and more to the most convenient port, but rather to develop the vast field of Lower Bengal Behar, and Assam, the products of which must always make their way to sea through Calcutta, and which, when the provinces are fully opened out, will be quite sufficient to maintain her in the position of one of the greatest ports in the world.

Timely rain in the Darjeeling district has greatly improved the tea prospects, but it is certain that the season will not be so early as was anticipated. First pluckings are reported

as generally satisfactory.

Indigo prospects in Lower Bengal vary much in the different districts. In Behar they are said to be most satisfactory.

THE ARRIVAL OF JUMBO. The New York correspondent of the Siandard telegraphed on Sunday night:—Jumbo has arrived, strong and well, at the dock of the Monarch line of steamers at Jersey City. His transfer is momentarily expected to a lighter, which will carry him to the dock at New York, where the other immigrants land. The voyage has been uneventful. It is generally thought that elephants are not sea sick, but the captain informs me that the first day but the captain informs he that the first day at sea Jumbo certainly displayed the usual symptoms of mal de mer. He flapped his ears, sighed, leaned on his trunk in a tired and listless manner, and sometimes laid his and listless manner, and sometimes laid his trunk along the confining beams, while he looked as if he would not have cared if he had thrown him overboard. Subsequently he forced off the beam in front of his head; it was promptly replaced. His appetite was good; hay, cats, bread, and onions were the just passed through here, attended by an escort of the 6th Hussars. The Royal party

staples of his meals. staples of his meals. Occasionally the mischievous sailors gave him tobacco, which made him thoughtful and indignant, while whiskey made him affectionate. Jumbo is very fond of whiskey, but he always insisted, after drinking the spirit, upon being supplied with a pail of pure water. This habit of his new acquisition will greatly shock Mr. Barnum, who is said to be a great temperance advocate. The London diet is also criticised here. Cakes are not thought good for elephants. He will get here good sound fodder, Occasionally the misnere. Cakes are not inought good for elephants. He will get here good sound fodder, and is expected to weigh a ton more when he returns to England, probably in November.

Mr. Barnum expects to astonish the London doners with the greatest show on earth. Jumbo will soon be mated, as Mr. Barnum

Jumbo will soon be mated, as Mr. Barnum has a herd of twenty elephants.

During the entire voyage Jumbo was as calm and gentle as when at the Zoological Gardens. He chiefly objected to being left alone. Usually some of the passengers kept his company, and he was always ready to shake hands. Sometimes he seemed to be legweary, and tried every posture for relief; and occasionally he butted under the impulse of a momentary irritation. He soon learned to momentary irritation. He soon learned to balance himself so as to accommodate himself to the roll of the vessel. The cage beams were worn as glossy as steel by the tossing of his trunk, which was sore when he left of his trunk, which was sore when he left London, but healed on the voyage, as also did the tusk, the lips, eyes, and ankles where the chains rubbed him; so that now he is in perfect health. He usually slept leaning against the side of the box. Mr. Barnum is delighted with his purchase notwithstanding that some with his purchase, netwithstanding that some Philistines say Jumbo is mostly legs, and that they think other elephants here weigh as much as he does; though it is admitted that there is none so tall. Jumbo will not leave the here in which he left London will be the box in which he left London until he arrives at the Madison-square Garden some hours hence. Much interest is felt in his progress through New York City, especially among the women and children.

MR. CARLYLE ON CHARLES LAMB AND MR. PROCTER.

Mrs. B. Procter writes as follows to the editor of the Daily News :-Sir,—At the present moment, when Mr. Carlyle's estimate of Charles Lamb and Barry Cornwall (B. W. Procter) is before the world, think it may interest your readers to see the

by Mr. Carlyle's permission after my hus-band's death in his memoir.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, Anne B. PROCTER. 18, Pelham-crescent, South Kensington, S.W., April 8, 1882.

following letter, written in 1866, and printed

Dear Procter,—I have been reading your book on Charles Lamb, in the solitary silent regions whither I had fled for a few days of dialogue with Mother Earth and her elements; and I have found in your work something so touching, brave, serene, and pious, that I cannot but write you one brief word of recognition, which I know you will receive with welcome; all the more as I especially forbid you to bother yourself with answering it. Brevity, perspicuity, graceful clearness; then also perfect veracity, gentleness, lovingness, justness, peaceable candour throughout, a fine kindly sincerity to all comers, with sharp enough insight, too, quick recognition graphically rendered—all the qualities, in short, which such a book could have I find visible in this, now dating, it appears, in your seventy-seventh year. Every page of it recalls the old Procter whom I used to talk with forty-two years ago, unaltered except as the and such-like alter by ripening to the full—a man as if transfigured by his heavy-laden years, and to whom the hoary head is as a crown. Upon all which another old man congratulates him, and says with a pathetic kind of joy his euge, euge. No answer to this. I already forbade you. Take it as an inter-I already forbade you. Take it as an inter-jection—written merely for solace of my own poor heart. And so good be with you, dear old friend. With many kind remembrances to Mrs. Procter, I remain, always yours

FRANCE, ENGLAND, AND EGYPT.

If the French and English Governments have any influence in Egyptian affairs, and if they are really working together harmoniously, they should do their utmost at once, says the St. James's Gazette, to put an end to the intrigues for the return of Ismail Pacha to Egypt. For the best of reasons, the English and French Governments procured the deposition of that worst of rulers; and not only will they be stultified but the country will be ruined if he is allowed to go back to it. The difficulties about his harem are well got up; but since there is plenty of Mussulman territory out of Egypt on which he may lodge his ladies, there is no such hardship in their exclusion from that country as is pretended. Of course it may be that both the English and the French Governments have lost or have abandoned their authority in Egypt; but if it still exists, we are persuaded that they can use it to no better purpose than in declaring that Ismail is on no account to return to that country.

EXCITING SCENE AT VENTNOR .- Some excitement was caused on Friday evening in Ventnor, amongst the crowds of holiday people thronging the town, by a nearly fatal misadventure to one of the visitors who was blown out to sea alone in a small boat. Fora coastguardsman noticed a black speck further out than any boat was usually to be seen, and by the aid of a powerful tele-scope distinguished a small skiff containing one man, who had lost one of his oars, and was now helpless with night approaching, and a strong gale blowing off shore. A four-oared gig was immediately launched, and volunteers having sprung in, it was pulled in the indicated direction, but by this time the skiff had faded from sight on the horizon. Even when the gig had been steadily pulled five or six miles from the shore no trace could be found of the small boat. At length, after an hour's search, she was sighted, and an exciting chase ensued, which resulted in the rescue and safe return, after nightfall, of both boats, welcomed by a crowded assemblage on the shore.

THE FRENCH TURF.—It may be asked how it happens that the French Jockey Club, anxious as they unquestionably are to maintain a high standard of morality upon the Turf, and to encourage the breeding of good horses, have not taken steps to suppress the meetings which are doing so much mischief. The answer is a very simple one, and it is that they have not the moral courage to adopt efficacious measures. They have attempted to cope with the evil in a timid sort of way, by enacting that the horses which run at meetings which are not advertised in their Official Bulletin shall be disquatified from taking part in races under their control, and by declining to advertise meetings the ma-nagers of which do not comply with certain specified conditions. But this is very far from answering the necessities of the case, as certain owners find that it pays them to as certain owners find that it pays them to keep one set of horses for the excommunicated fixtures, and another for the more important gatherings at Longchamps. Chantilly, etc. The remedy for all this is very simple. Let the disqualification extend not only to the horses, but to their owners, trainers, and jockeys, and the mass of these suburban fixjockeys, and the mass of those subtribut hix-tures would soon collapse for want of support. Nothing short of this will arrest the downward course of the French Turf, for most of the races run for at these fixtures are competed for over short distances, while the proportion of handicaps is by ten to one greater than at those held under the direction of the MORNING EDITION.

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, APRIL 11-12, 1882.

THE CONSERVATIVE DEMONSTRA-

TION IN LANCASHIRE. The short speeches which Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote addressed their political friends at Ormskirk on Tuesday were but the first drops of the showers which are to refresh Lancashire Conservatism this week. There will be no lack of enthusiasm in the reception of the Conservative leaders in Liverpool, and Lord Salisbury has distinctly intimated that this holiday appeal to the party out of doors is for support in the arduous duties which lie before them in both Houses of Parliament. Yet from some points of view it may well seem that for a mere party demonstration the time is scarcely so appropriate as the place. The state of Ireland and the condition of public feeling which it has produced in England do not lend themselves to the mere slashing party attack which is the customary form of Lord Salisbury's speeches. The times are too serious for mere recrimination. Lord Carlingford, speaking at Dublin on Tuesday, truly said that the condition of Ireland was graver than it had ever been before, yet he happily saw hopeful signs. Responsible statesmanship, as represented by Sir Stafford Northcote and Sir Richard Cross, will scarcely attempt to make party capital out of the apparent failure of the Coercion Acts to restore order in Ireland. The country has a right to expect at such a crisis that the instinct of patriotism will prevail over party considerations, and that the Conservative leaders will endeavour to strengthen the hands of the Government | dead hand," in all its ceremonials—but in the delicate and difficult task in which Mr. Forster is engaged. The party battle over the Irish difficulty has been fought out. The nine days' debate on the Address and the four sittings which were devoted to the motion on the House of Lords' Committee have exhausted the argument as to the past. The public mind is tired of the inquiry whether it is the bad administration of Mr. Lowther, or the rejection of the Compensation for Disturbance Bill, or the mistakes of the present Ministers, or the evil system which all Ministries have inherited, that has brought about the present condition of Ireland. The real question is not how the evil has come about, but how it is to be got rid of. The Government is engaged in putting out a dangerous conflagration, and the country will feel that mere critics of their mode of operation might be better employed in lending a hand at the pumps. We believe that this feeling is largely shared among the more responsible sections of the Opposition. It is shown, as we have before pointed out, in Mr. W. H. Smith's metion for the extension of peasant proprietorship in Ireland. Sir Richard Cross, in his speech at Bootle on Monday, spoke of the desirableness of co-operation between both sides of the House in rearranging its methods of doing business. It is even more desirable that both sides should as far as possible act together in the restoration of order in Ireland. There will necessarily be wide divergencies of opinion about any further steps that may be taken;

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and it is quite right that these differences

should be strongly expressed. But the

tone of the more violent party writers and

speakers on the Conservative side has

tended to encourage rather than to repress

the party of action in Ireland; and in the

interest of order and good government

needs to be sternly discouraged, not to

say rebuked by its responsible lead ers .-

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL. On Tuesday, in accordance with a good old custom, the Blue-coat boys of Christ's Hospital were entertained by the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House, with a frugal refection of two plum buns and a glass of lemonade a piece. Subsequently to this light but wholesome repast the youths were marched off, in procession, to take part in another equally antiquated ceremony, the delivery of the so-called Spital Sermon, in Christ Church, Newgate-street, where a special gallery has been set apart for "Blues" ever since Sir Christopher Wren rebuilt the edifice on the ruins of the historic church which was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666. To the boys themselves belonging to the ancient and moble foundation which has its present home in Newgate-street, undoubtedly the most interesting part of the programme of Easter Tuesday was that connected with the distribution of a considerable sum in brand-new coins from the Mint, by the hands of the Lord Mayor. Each "Grecian," or senior student, was the happy recipient of a guinea, while no boy went unsatisfied away with a less generous donation than a glittering new shilling. Doles of this kind cannot be despised by any English lads worthy of the name. Least of all will the Blue-coats be inclined to dispense with the ancient and historical custom, which is happily entwined with the proudest annals of their institution. A Spital Sermon was once preached by a venerable divine, which lasted for three hours and a half. What would Charles Lamb have said to the infliction? Yet a guinea received from the hands of the Chief Magistrate might sweeten even a preachment of greater magnitude. This preachment of greater magnitude. This famous school, which is partially visible to the passer-by from Newgate-street, is peculiarly hallowed by tradition and time. The yard of Greyfriars Church, out of

which the hospital arose, was once the most famous burying-place in England next to Westminster Abbey. Lamb tells us how he believed, in common with all "Blues," that the cloisters were haunted by the ghost of the wicked Queen Isabella. Four Queens in all lie buried in that historic yard, and the school owes its present status to the Royal bounty of Henry VIII. Everything, therefore, in connection with the place has a considerable relish of "the saltness of time," down to the dress in which Coleridge and Hazlitt, Leigh Hunt, and Charles Lamb, Camden, the great antiquarian, Bishop Stillingfleet, Richardson, the novelist, and hosts of other celebrities, once consented to drape themselves. The worst thing about the school is its position in the heart of a great city. Football carried on between stone walls, without turf for the feet, within hearing of the roar of the passing traffic, and with London smoke instead of pure country air to be inhaled by the youthful lungs—this is hardly a picture to please a judicious guardian of the young. Yet the yellowlegged boys form a pleasing and characteristic feature of the walk Citywards from the West-end. One of these days, perhaps, reform will triumph over the present Bluecoat uniform. Yet who will not bewail the change that robs us of the time-honoured garb of Camden and Coleridge, and send their successors out to roam the streets arrayed in the monotonous propriety of a chimney-pot hat? Possibly the Grecians may walk with increased self-respect if divested of the stocking, but as regards the mass of "Blues" the gown is probably regarded with a mixture of pride merging into indifference.
"Our dress," says the inimitable Elia, ' was of the coarsest and quaintest kind, but was respected out of doors, and is so still. It consisted of a blue drugget gown, with ample skirts to it; a yellow vest underneath in winter time; small clothes of Russian duck, worsted yellow stockings, a leathern girdle, and a little black worsted cap, usually carried in the hand. We used to flatter ourselves that the dress was taken from the monks, and there went a monstrous tradition that at one period it consisted of blue velvet with silver buttons." Tuesday's procession to the Mansion House, and afterwards to Church, was noticeable, among other things, for the badge carried by some of the scholars on their breasts, with the words "He is risen" inscribed thereupon. This is in accordance with the injunctions of an ancient legatee, whose last will and testament directed that a certain number of boys should wear gloves bearing the device in question in Easter week. Herein we have an instance of the way in which the Christ's Hospital of the present feels the influence of the past, the "grasp of the no unkindly or unbeneficial grasp, after all. -Daily Telegraph.

THE RECENT OUTRAGES IN IRELAND.

Since the murder of Lord Mountmorres, and the story of the farmer's sons, who. linking their arms together, tramped through the slaughtered man's blood as it lay on the road, no Irish atrocity has excited so much horror and indignation as Mrs. Smythe's murder. And no doubt the circumstances of the case are quite dreadful enough to account for the shock to public feeling :-

But when we think of some other outrages not many weeks old, the reflection recurs that even pity itself is wayward and incalculable. The spectacle of an unoffending women shot dead in a moment and her brains scattered on her clothing is truly horrible; but not more horrible and heartrending than the sight of an unoffending man placed in a chair and his legs deliberately shattered by gunshot in the presence of his wife and children. Yet two or three cases of that kind of atrocity have happened of late, without exciting any extraordinary degree of attention in England. Mr. Smythe's letter to the Prime Minister about his sister-in-law's murder might have had a serious effect on the constituencies (the Radicals think) if he had not overdone it. But, luckily, he entirely spoiled his game (the Radicals think) by saying to Mr. Gladstone, "I lay the guilt of that deed at your door, in the face of the whole country." The English public will at once see that this is only a continuation of the shameful abuse to which the political opponents of the Prime Minister resort—another of those wanton insults which the people are determined to avenge at the next general election. Meanwhile, the only effect of Mr. Smythe's calumnious remark will be (the Radicals think) to divert all sympathy from the murdered lady's friends to the unfortunate Minister .- St. James's Gazette.

DEATH OF MR. DANTE GABRIEL

ROSSETTI. Mr. Dante Gabriel Rossetti died on Sunday evening, at Birchington-on-Sea, near Margate, where he had been staying some weeks for the improvement of his health. Mr. Rossetti was born in London in May, 1828, the son of Gabriel Rossetti, the famous Italian poet and Dante scholar, who had come to England as a refugee after the Neapolitan revolution in 1821. He showed artistic gifts at a very early age, and for a short time became a pupil of the Royal Academy. His first important picture was entitled "Mary's Girlhood," with one exception, the only work ever exhibited in London by the painter. Another early work, a triptych called "The Seed of David," is in the Cathedral of Llandaff. Mr. Rossetti's name became familiar to the public in connection with the so-called Pre-Raphaelite movement, a style of painting founded essentially upon the early Florentine school, in combination with a strict adherence to nature, and strongly opposed to the platitudes of academic art as practised in those days. The revival of mediævalism, initiated by such men as Mr. Madox-Brown, in whose studio Mr. Rossetti worked for some time, Mr. Millais, Mr. Holman Hunt, and later on Mr. Burne Jones, has exercised a profound influence on English art. The eccentricities of the school were treated with merciless ridicule by the critics, but the discussion thus raised tended in the end to attract public attention to subjects previously looked upon with indifference, and no amount of abuse was able to crush the fundamental principle of the new movement or the genins of the artists, who, as they grew into maturity, spontaneously abandoned their early manner-isms. Mr. Rossetti's individual bias—his speciality, if the term may be used—is trace-able partly to his Italian origin, and partly to the associations of his youth. His father, as has already been said, was a lover of Dante, and his curious mystico-political explanation of the Divina Commedia still counts some ad-

The large picture of Dante's vision of the deal Beatrice, recently purchased by the Liverpool Corporation, belongs to this class of subjects, and deserves, by its elaboration and deep poetic import, to be classed among the artist's finest works. Scarcely less beautiful, although less finished, is the early picture, which represents the first meeting of the poet with the lady of his love. Mr. Rossetti may be broadly stated to have been a colourist rather than a draughtsman. In the former respect he was, perhaps, unri-valled, certainly unsurpassed, by any living painter. There is in his best work a depth and a subdued glow of colour which surround his figures with an atmosphere of beauty, whatever the subject may happen to be. Apart from this, Mr. Rossetti had realized a very high type of female beauty, which, albeit somewhat monotonous, could never fail to rouse the admiration of those not satisfied with the prettines se s and clevernesses of conventional modern art. Such a picture as the "Proserpine," one of the artist's latest works, although consisting only of a single figure, is instinct with all the pathos of the antique legend, which would be fully understood even without the beautiful Italian sonnet which the artist has added by way of explanation. And this leads us to the second side of Mr. Rossetti's genius, which in him was inseparable from his artistic gifts. He was as pictorial a poet as he was a poetic painter. His first literary effort also was inspired by Dante. It took the form of a collection of translations from "The early Italian poets, from Ciullo d'Alcomo to Dante Alighieri, together with Dante's Vita Nuova," published in 1861, and re-issued under the title of "Dante and his Circle" in 1874. Both the spirit and the form of the originals are rendered with marvellous fidelity, the translator's skill being shown in the prose portions of the 'Vita Nuova," perhaps, even more brilliantly than in the sonnets and canzoni. Mr. Rossetti's first original volume of "Poems' was published in 1870 and at once established his reputation. The pictorial beauty of "The Blessed Damozel," the dramatic force of "Sister Helen," a ballad of genuine popular ring, the deep pathos of "Jenny," and the protound symbolism of the sonnets could not fail to impress all lovers of serious poetry, while the rhythmical charm of the shorter lyrics was as music in the ear. In addition to this, the absolute originality of these effusions could not be contested by those who were acquainted with the history of the Pre-Raphaelite or mediæval movement in peetry. Mr. Rossetti, as we recently pointed out, was the originator of that movement, and his poems were produced and read by the few long before those of younger writers which preceded them in date of publication were thought of. That work of this class could not escape adverse criticism of a more or less reasonable kind might have been foreseen, and Mr. Rossetti had his full share of both admiration and abuse. He was, and partly is still, held responsible for the excesses of imitators who have caught his manner without his spirit. Even the vulgarities and affectations of the so-called 'æsthetes" have been gravely cited against him—with what degree of justice students of modern poetry may decide for themselves. It was, perhaps, partly owing to these misre-presentations that Mr. Rossetti waited ten years before publishing a second volume of I poems which in may respects evinced even greater and more fully matured powers than the first. Of this book, entitled "Ballads and Sonnets," we have recently spoken, and need, therefore, not return to it, beyond expressing an opinion that the two narrative poems "Rose Mary" and a "King's Tragedy" the short lyric, "Cloud Confines," and some of the sonnets are likely to take permanent rank with the best poetic work of our time. Mr. Rossetti's death will be deeply felt by the admirers of his art and his poetry, and by his personal friends. Although wellread and an excellent talker, he shrank from general society, and in his latter years, when ill-health confined him to his house, his circle of acquaintance grew more and more limited. Only a few old friends used to frequent his studio in the quaint Elizabethan house in Cheyne-walk, Chelsea. As an artist he was very sensitive to criticism-favourable or unfavourable—an he seldom exhibited his pictures, although they were occasionally seen in public, chiefly in provincial towns. It is a curious fact that a painter should on this principle have achieved a reputation scarcely nferior to that of the most popular favourites of the day. - Times.

removed from us. Mr. Rossetti was only fifty-eight years of age, but he had long been in delicate health. He mixed little in society, and his paintings were known only to a comparatively small section of the public. An industrious, an exceedingly fastidious, but not a prolific, worker, he shunned the notoriety which he might have commanded, and stu diously avoided the avenues to popularity and fame that lay open to him. Yet he had followers whose admiration for his genius and whose devotion to himself were unbounded. They spoke, as they will continue to speak, of him in tones of pardonably exaggerated reverence, as a master gifted with every artistic grace. The little house in Chelsea, where he lived in extreme seclusion, was regarded with an almost religious awe by the elect company of his disciples. His name seldom appeared in the lists of publishers' announcements; his pictures were always absent from the rooms of the Royal Academy. During many years his ballads and sonnets were circulated exclusively among his per-sonal intimates in the manner adopted by the old Greek rhapsodists. He read them, he occasionally recited them, and now and again some one specially favoured was allowed to commit to paper the lines which their author steadily refused to profane by p int. It was not till 1870 that he sanctioned the appearance in a volume of the compositions had for a long while been the delight of his friends. He displayed a similar reserve in the exercise of his art as painter. With the single exception, we believe, of his picture of "Dante's Dream," purchased by the Liverpool Picture Gallery, none of his canvases were exhibited to the common eye. He sold them by private arrangement to his acquaintances, and he had singularly few, if any, transactions with dealers. Yet though the field of display which he allowed himself was so severely limited, the area of his influence was large. There is a sense in which he might be called a born leader of men. He was full of an enthusiasm that speedily com-municated itself to those around him. He had great conversational and even oratorical gifts. His voice was full and sweet, and his manner, when he chose, exceedingly attractive. Whatever effeminacy some critics might detect in his poetry or his pictures, his presence was robust, manly, and, in many respects, typically English. There has, perhaps, never been such an instance of a man qualified to win a really high place in con-temporary Art and Letters who so persistently, as far as the outer world was concerned, concealed his light under a bushel. He treated his muse and the productions of his brush as if they were delicate and exotic growths which could not be safely trusted to the free air of day. Those who did not know the man may think that in all this there was something of affection. As a matter of fact, never was painter or poet less affected. If genius must be allowed its eccentricities, there can be none more inoffensive than those assumed by the genius of Dante Rossetti. In this age of universal notoriety-hunting, puffery, and self-advertisement, there is something refreshing and instructive in the retrospect of a career which was one consistent protest against the consuming passion for publicity:

The Standard in an article on the late Mr.

Rossetti says :- By the death of Mr. Dante

Gabriel Rossetti, a considerable artist, both

of the pen and of the brush, has just been

THE RELEASE OF MR. PARNELL. Mr. Parnell left London on Tuesday after-Mr. Farnell left London on Tuesday after-noon en route for Paris, taking an early train so as to avoid any demonstration. After dining at the residence of Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., on Monday night, he left there shortly

after ten o'clock to visit a friend, but before doing so he took leave of his host and Mr. O'Donnell, M.P., stating that he meant to slip away quietly out of town. Mr. Parnell's friends who had the opportunity of conversing with him state that he was in excellent spirits, and that he told them some amusing incidents connected with prison life in Kil-mainham. For himself he said that he had very little to complain of, and only hoped that all the other "suspects" were as well cared for, which he had reason to fear was not the case. Before leaving London he communicated in ordinary conversation to his political friends the general views of his followers detained under the Coercion Act with regard to the present disturbed state of Ireland. They one and all, he observed, regarded the outrages that had recently taken place with the greatest indignation. Asked what the suspects thought would bring about a better state of things, Mr. Parnell at once said that they were of opinion that if the Government brought in a measure dealing with arrears, so as to re-move their weight from the shoulders of the poor tenants, that would go a long way towards restoring peace and order. Further, his companions in prison were of opinion that another great element in the restoration of the old state of things in Ireland would be the amendment of the purchase clauses of the Land Act. As they existed, those clauses, the "suspects" felt, were inoperative, owing to the poorer tenants being unable to raise the sum required, in addition to the State loan, to enable them to become the purchasers of their holdings. What was therefore wanted was an amendment of the purchasing clauses of last year's Land Act which would practically assist a tenant to become the owner of his farm. Beyond this Mr. Parnell did not proceed in explaining the views entertained by himself and his followers now in prison. It is only right to say, however, that Mr. Parnell simply gave expression to what he believed to be the opinion of his brother suspects, and that he carefully avoided giving prominence to any view which he personally held. The hon. member for Cork stated that during his stay in Paris he would hold no political commu-nication with any of his Parliamentary colleagues relating to the affairs of the Land League; and that it was his intention to re-main in that city until the latest possible moment consistent with the date of his promised return to Kilmainham. As an instance of the fixed resolve of Mr. Parnell not to receive any representative of the Press, it may be stated that the London correspondent of the Irish World sought an interview with him at Mr. McCarthy's house. Mr. Parnell

regretted that he could make no exception in his favour with regard to the rule which he had made in this respect as in honour bound. Expecting his departure from Charing-cross by the 8.5 p.m. tidal train for Dover on Tuesday evening, a number of political sympathisers congregated with the hope of seeing the hon. member. They were, however, doomed to disappointment, and were informed that Mr. Parnell had left some hours before. A Cork correspondent, writing on Tuesday night, says :- Rejoicings were held last night in all parts of the south of Ireland wherever the news was received that Mr. Parnell was

leased for a week.

Although the retirement of Prince Gort-

schakoff is only now officially announced, it is many months since he practically abandoned the management of the Russian Fo-

reign Office, and it is no secret that his re-

signation would have been gazetted long ago

but for the difficulty the Czar experienced as

to the choice of his successor. There were two competitors in the field, M. de Giers,

who for a long time past had been Prince Gortschakoff's adlatus, and who has been practically in charge of the department since his chief's retirement, and General Ignaties.

The Czar has now made up his mind, and has

selected M. de Giers as Director of the Foreign Office. The choice is a matter of no

small political importance. M. de Giers is

understood to represent a policy of temporisa-

tion, if not a policy of peace; and it is a significant hint to the Panslavist Party that

they must rest awhile and bide their time. It

is regarded in France as a harbinger of peace

for, at all events, another twelve months General Ignation has the reputation of being

pugnacious in disposition, and had he been

appointed to succeed Prince Gortschakoff the inference throughout Europe would have

been that the Russian Government had

elected to adopt the policy advocated with such indiscreet boldness by General Skobeleff,

who is regarded as the arm, as General

Ignaties is regarded as the head, of the

The official disappearance of Prince Gort-

schakoff from the political stage on which for

upwards of a quarter of a century he was so

conspicuous a figure, is an event of historical

interest. When he took office at the close

of the Crimean war he found his country in a

state of intense exhaustion, and, though her

internal condition is critical, yet she may fairly

claim the credit of having reasserted her prestige abroad, regained all the ground she had lost by the Treaty of Paris, and left her

more powerful and menacing than she was when the Allied Forces landed at Old Fort in

September, 1854. By the creation of Bulgaria

the Russian Empire may be considered as having extended her frontier to the Balkans.

In Asia her frontier has been pushed to within

a few marches of Merv, and the Corea, north

of Japan, has become a formidable Russian

naval station in the Pacific. The destruction

of the Ottoman power in Europe, the constant aim of Russia, has very nearly become a fait

accompli. Sebastopol has been replaced by

an arsenal of a far more formidable character

-namely, Nicolaieff. The Treaty of Paris in

all its essential parts has been torn up, and

the Euxine is more than ever a Russian lake.

These achievements alone would suffice to

stamp the career of Prince Gortschakoff as

most brilliant and successful, and cause his

country to look up to him with grateful ad-miration. In addition, he procured for his

Sovereign and fellow-subjects gratifications of amour propre to which no country can be insensible. The boldness with which he defied

England and France, at the time of the Polish

insurrection in 1863, is still remembered as a

triumph of diplomatic skill, and the success

of the measure he adopted for the pacification

of Poland bears witness to his capacity as a

statesman. Well may Russia be proud of him, and the tribute of gratitude and esteem

paid him by his Sovereign in accepting his resignation is but a due recognition of his

extraordinary merits.

Panslavists.

liberated. The demonstrations were every where held under the impression that Mr Parnell had been unconditionally liberated, and it was thought the Government had inaugurated a policy of reconciliation. At Mitchelstown, Kanturk, Mallow, Kilmallock, Skibbereen, Midleton, and all the important centres in the county, illuminations took place, bands paraded the streets, and the most enthusiastic feelings prevailed. On the range of mountains extending from Mitchelstown northward tar barrels and bonfires burned brightly, and the whole country was illuminated. Furze brakes were in many instances set fire to in order to add to the demonstrations of joy and delight. Telegrams this evening indicate that considerable disappointment was felt to-day when it was ascertained by reference to the morning

newspapers that Mr. Parnell was only re-THE RETIREMENT OF PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF. The Paris correspondent of the Standard

> possession. Sir Samuel's house is a perfect museum of curiosities, ir ught from the many countries he has visited, and especially those collected during his last trip round the world, from which he and Lady Baker returned in October. Amongst them are many very beautiful and rare specimens of the tinest Japanese work, both in metals, porcelain of various descriptions, and japanned woods. The trophies of the chase also make no small figure in his museum. Elks' heads from the Rocky Mountains, a huge bear-skin from an animal shot by Sir Samuel himself in those regions.

> I am credibly informed that the "bloodpoisoning" which resulted in Professor Green's death a few days back has been traced to a supply of unwholesome milk, which was given by a cow farmed by a ladies' college. As an apostle of temperance, Professor Green was alway glad to get fresh milk; but owing to a taint contracted either from the cow itself

for winding up the Brighton Aquarium Company there is an excellent chance of making a charming lounge on its site, something on the plan of the Scarborough Spa. People are tired of aquaria, as they are tired of skatingrinks. All they would require would be a pleasant reading-room looking on the sea, a good concert-room, a well laid-out garden, and plenty of well-sheltered seats in the open air, so that the sunshine could always be enjoyed. A good many of these advantages the Brighton Aquarium already possesses. The rest could be easily acquired. Let the company at once suppress the piscatorial portion of the show, appoint Mr. Reeves Smith manager, adopt the reforms indicated, and they will not fail to achieve a great success. I see that, according to a decision in the Court of Queen's Bench, a husband's wedding present to his wife becomes the donor's property immediately upon the consummation of the marriage. This is one of the absurdities of our law; but perhaps the custom of bridegrooms' presents is equally absurd, for why should the parties give to each other if they are about to be made one? However, as hardship may often result from this decision to innocent parties, as in this case in question, where a creditor of the wife was held to be unable to seize her jewels or other wedding presents, on the ground that, although given to her by her husband before, they reverted to him immediately after, marriage, it is to be hoped that the new Married

At last there really seems some chance of the departure from Piccadilly of what has been justly called "the biggest scrarecrow in Eu-The new road through the Green Park to Constitution Hill renders necessary the descent of Wyatt's statue and the removal of Burton's arch. And when Humpty-Dumpty has once come down from the wall, it is to be hoped that all the Queen's horses and all the Queen's men may fail to set the monster up

FASHIONABLE NEWS.

On Tuesday afternoon the Prince of Wales visited the Prince Edward of Saxe-Weiman Lodge of Freemasons at Landport, of which his Royal Highness and the Duke of Connaught are honorary members. A distinguished company received the Prince, amongs those present being Lord Carington, Sir H. Drummond Wolff, M.P., and the French Military Attaché. The band of the Royal Highlanders played the National Anthem. Acting-Master Townsend proposed "The Health of his Royal Highness," and attributed the success of the lodge to the fact of the honorary association with it of the Prince and the Duke of Connaught. His Royal Highness briefly responded, assuring the members of the pleasure he experienced in visiting their lodge and with the cordiality of his reception. The Prince also proposed "The Health of the Worshipful Master of the Lodge, Lord Charles Beresford." similar compliment was paid to Prince Ed-ward of Saxe-Weimar, who, though not a Freemason, was invited to be present, as the lodge was not "closetiled," his Serene Highness having allowed it be named after him. The Prince of Wales afterwards visited the dockyard, where he was received with royal salutes, and inspected the turret-ship Colossus, an improved Inflexible, recently launched, afterwards proceeding to the Clarence Victualling-yard, and passing on his return to Government House through Gosport to observe the street decorations for the volunteer review. His Royal Highness also inspected the Soldier's Institute, with which he expressed himself highly pleased. He personally congratulated Miss Robinson on the success of her self-imposed work. The Prince of Wales returned to town in the afternoon, the Duke of Cambridge, with Sir Garnet Wolseley and staff, having preceded

The Duke and Duchess of Abercorn have arrived at Malvern, from Hampdem House, on their way to Baron's Court.

Earl Grosvenor arrived in town on Tuesday from Eaton Hall for a few days.

The Earl of Dunmore, who has been confined to his bed for the past fortnight with a severe attack of bronchitis and inflamination of the right lung, and was on the fair road to recovery, has had a relapse, accompanied by an attack of gout in the throat and windpipe. His lordship is going on as well as can be expected under these complicated circumstances. The Earl of Stamford was a little better on

Tuesday.

The Right Hon. Hugh and Mrs. Childers arrived in London on Tuesday from the Con-

A telegram has reached Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, announcing the death of Lady Harriet Scott Bentinck, who succeeded in 1879 to the Ayrshire estate of the late Duke of Portland. Her ladyship, who was in her 80th year, died at Naples.

LONDON GOSSIP.

(FROM THE " WORLD.")

The vernal loveliness of the Thames Valley has a world-wide fame. It was never more perfect than it is just now. The run from Windsor to Henley is doubly delightful in e fresh spring months, when the gre about Cliveden, Taplow, Formosa, and Medmenham has a delicacy unequalled at any other period of the year. The local rowing clubs are making their arrangements for the season, and ardent puntsmen have fairly taken to the water. There will be regattas at Eton, Maidenhead, and Marlow, following in the wake of Henley; and at the latter place the executive of the aquatic carnival is bestirring itself for this year's arrangements.

Major Leech has promptly accepted the challenge of the American Rifle Association, that an Irish team should go over to Creedmoor this summer. In spite of the bad times, the gallant Major never loses faith in his country, and may be quoted as of the well-deserving few who have never despaired of her future because of the present unhappy and degrading phases through which she is passing under mercenary and evil guidance. He hopes to bring back the American trophy to the Irish capital, even as he has already borne there on several occasions the Elcho Challenge Shield from England to Scotland. Sir Samuel Baker, who is for the present settled in his country residence, Sandford Orleigh, close to Newton Abbot, in South

Devonshire, will shortly speak at a public meeting at Plymouth, and give an account of his experience of Cyprus, and the impressions left on his mind of the capabilities and present state of our newly acquired island

hippopotamus heads, tusks of elephants, and innumerable horns, heads, and antiers-some of superb size-of various kinds of the deer tribe, cover the walls of staircase and hall at

or from the milker, a valuable life has been needlessly sacrificed. If it be true that there is a talk of a petition

Women's Property Act will put such ques-tions on a footing more satisfactory, at least

again. The statue was the Jumbo of 1846. On the 29th September in that year—'gooseday" was, by a happy chance, appointed for the event—the gigantic caricature in bronze was drawn from the sculptor's studio in the Harrow-road, by a team of twenty-nine strong horses, to Hyde Park Corner, the Juggernaut car being attended all along the route by Life Guardsmen, and an excited crowd that greatly cheered the strange spectacle. On the following day the statue was raised to the top of the

It was to be placed there experimentally only, to see how it looked and was liked. It was abominated by most people, but a few fussy wiseacres approved, and so it remained; especially as all agreed that the trouble and expense of removing it would be considerable.

Then there was the difficulty of knowing where to move it to. "Anywhere, anywhere, out of the world," was an apposite quotation, but an incomplete reply. No doubt the melting-pot would be now the most proper destination of the prodigious effigy; but many worthy people might protest that such treatment of it would be desecration. Perhaps it might stand guarding the entrance to the Channel Tunnel; it would surely prove an object of terror to any cultivated invader. Or would the good folk of Bethnal Green like to have it for their museum?'

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH ON AMERICA AND IRELAND.

Mr. Goldwin Smith, in a letter to the Times, expresses his conviction that no people can be less disposed than the native Americans "to have their country dishonoured by being made the basis of an Irish war of assassination." They know what the Irish are. They understand the character and motives of organizers of dynamite funds and Fenian raids on Canada; and if the British egislature and Government would handle the Irish question with determination, by no one would their vigour be more applauded than by the great mass of the the American people. But, unfortunately, the politicians are not the people, and the present object of this class is to secure the Irish vote, in addition to which, some of them, perhaps, have at this financial juncture a special interest in the increase of military and naval expenditure. In order to prevent the cloud on the Western horizon growing into a storm, Mr. Goldwin Smith urges that England should show an unbroken front to all her enemies, and by letting "the spirit of party, which alone has made Irish insurrection formidable, sleep for moment in presence of the public peril" infuse the necessary vigour into the action of Government:—"Instead of fanning the flame by feeble half measures and appeals as futile as they are ignominious to the good feeling of conspirators, let the conflagration, in the interest of distracted Ireland as well as of England, be quenched at once by a sufficient exertion of national power. Let the things which the exigency of the time unhappily requires be calmly and humanely, but firmly done. In place of jury trial, which has become worse than a mockery and manifestly fails to punish crime or protect life let fails to punish crime or protect life, let a commission of assize be appointed for the trial of agrarian outrage. To remove the encouragement to outrage let the rents, when once justly fixed, be collected by a summary process, which would be no more a departure from principle than is the Land Act itself, To crush the rebellion in Parliament, where it is trying to paralyze legislation and government, let the representation of rebel districts be suspended. Let the journalism of murder be silenced, as it may be without the suppression of anything that deserves to be called opinion. If foreign emissaries presume to enter these realms for the purpose of kindling civil war, let legislation be directed against them, and let them and the Governments whose protection they claim be made clearly to understand their position and the liabilities they incur. In a few months you will be at an end of the peril, probably without shedding a drop of blood; and, I repeat, you will carry with you in firm, though humane, action the hearty approbation of all the children of England in the United States."

THE BANK HOLIDAY.

Being favoured with fine weather the Bank holiday was observed in London to the fullest extent, enormous crowds journeying by road and rail. The attendances at the various places of public resort were very large, and in some cases the figures are the largest on record for a similar day. The Botanical Gardens at Kew had 56,600 visitors, against 43,000 last year. The National Gallery in Trafalgar-square was visited by 23,700 persons, as compared with 17,283 in 1881. The British Museum received 15,685 visitors between the hours of ten and five, as against 10,668 on the previous Easter Monday. The South Kensington institutions, however, showed a falling-off, although the number of admissions up to one o'clock was 22,818. The admissions to the Horticultural Gardens were also fewer, being 8,000 as against 12,246 in 1881. The number of visitors to the State Apartments at Windsor Castle was 8,781, a total exceeding that of any day since the institution of Bank holidays. The Zoological Gardens were never so full. At the close of the gates at sunset the number of entrances had been 39,061; last year it was 33,614. At the Crystal Palace the visitors numbered 68.672, while it is computed that 50,000 were attracted to the Alexandra Palace. The parks were crowded, and the police reported that at one time 100,000 people were on Hampstead Heath. The railway traffic also showed a considerable increase. The Great Eastern Railway conveyed on Monday about 42,000 passengers to Epping Forest alone. On the London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway about 6,000 persons were despatched from the London and suburban stations to Gravesend and Southend. The number of persons booked from London stations on the South-Eastern Railway during Good Friday, Easter Sunday, and Monday up till noon, were—to Greenwich, 3,014; to Gravesend, 3,234; to the sea-side, 3,909; and to other stations, 33,567; the total on the two-and-a-half days being 43,724. The Great Western Railway booked from its London stations to the country, between Thursday morning and Monday after-noon, about 32,000 passengers. Last Easter, the number was 17,000. In addition to the heavy local traffic, the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company carried a large number of passengers to the seaside and the Continent. The Calais-Douvres left Dover on Monday on an exce ion trip to Calais, having on board 627 passengers. The steamer La France also took over a number of excursionists in addition to the mails. The London, Brighton, and South Coast Company booked about 4,000 passengers to Brighton, while their total traffic on Monday amounted to 23,415. The traffic over the Midland, North-Western, and Great Northern lines to the large towns in the North was also much heavier than usual.

THE CONSERVATIVE LEADERS IN LANCASHIRE. Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote arrived at Ormskirk on Tuesday evening, to arrived at Ormskirk on Tuesday orthing, to take part in a Conservative Demonstration, for which South-West Lancashire has been making extensive preparation. In briefly acknowledging an address from the local Conservative Association, the noble Marquis said the Leaders of the Opposition in Parliament would require the support of all Conservatives in the country in order to prevent those pernicious innovations which had been foreshadowed and threatened against the Constitution. Sir S. Northcote also made a short response, and the guests were then escorted to the residence of the Earl of Lathom,

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NOTICE.

A four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

LONDON, APRIL 12—13, 1882.

THE CONSERVATIVE LEADERS AT

Conservative demonstration at Liverpool on Wednesday is, apart from the merit of the speeches and the value of the criticisms, a political event of the first order of importance. It signifies that the Opposition has recovered its ground in the State as a party, with reasonable hopes of succeeding at no distant day to power, and with the right, consequently, to define a policy of its own. After the general election the Conservatives were struck dumb by unexpected and crushing disasters, and, even when their militan. spirit had somewhat revived, they fought rather with the energy of despair than with calm and calculating courage. The change, as the speeches of Lord Salisbury and of Sir Stafford Northcote at the Liverpool banquet showed, is not to be regretted by any public-spirited citizens. An Oppo-sition which is without ambitious hopes soon loses its sense of responsibility, and is in danger of sinking to the level of a faction. The Conservative leaders on Wednesday spoke in a tone of reserve and moderation, such as it becomes statesmen to use who may by and by have to deal with the same embarassments as their rivals. Of course, Lord Salisbury did not touch lightly on the faults, as he regards them, of Mr. Gladstone's administration. But his criticism, if stringent and unsparing, was not merely destructive. Starting from the familiar standpoint of Conservative principles, and surveying the causes and effects of the Ministerial measures, the leader of the Opposition drew a picture of the state of Ireland which, though dark, was not overcharged with gloomy colouring. But, taking the situation as it is, Lord Salisbury ventured to trace the outlines of a Conservative policy in dealing with it. That policy is one in respect of which no monopoly is claimed by the Opposition. It is for the Ministry to consider whether they have anything more efficient and less perilous to offer, or whether they are justified in maintaining their present attitude, rejecting the counsels of their adversaries and not fearing the ultimate judgment of the country upon the alternative policies. The Conservative party have the strongest physique, his manner, and his mental charreasons for presenting their views in this condition of political feeling in the country, whatever may be the possible alteration | Giers has never been the opponent or the in the balance of party forces since the spring of 1880, there is no serious politician who does not perceive that at the present time a Ministerial crisis and a change of Government, followed, as a matter of course, by a dissolution of Parliament, would be calamitous to the State and dangerous to the Opposition. Mr. Gladstone and his in the recent past. Prince Gortschakoff's colleagues are engaged in a struggle for life and death in Ireland with the enemies of social order and Imperial unity. Lord Salisbury has fully recognised the vital importance of securing the victory in this conflict, by whatever means and at whatever cost. Although the Conservatives must be prepared for any responsibilities that may fall upon them, it is their interest as it is their duty to leave to the Government the task of grappling with difficulties which, if they have not arisen out of Mr. Gladstone's policy, have at any rate been developed under his rules. Moreover they are aware that disorder in Ireland can only be successfully encountered by measures, which the Liberal party can carry out with less difficulty than their rivals. There is unfortunately little room for doubt that if a Conservative Administration were in power and were forced to apply for further coercive measures to

The Standard says :- Lord Salisbury's incisive speech will not, we imagine, do much to mollify those who have been complaining that his language is too strong. It must, we concede, be eminently distressing to friends of the Government to hear things called by their right names, and this the Leader of the Opposition, with a fine disregard for the feelings of Ministers in distress, persists in doing. He falls, it is true, somewhat short of the Midlothian standard ; but he has an advantage which was denied to Mr. Gladstone -he can find in the confessions of those whom he attacks the most effective material for his impeachment. The key-note of his whole speech is to be found in the phrase he quotes from the Prime Minister, that we are in Ireland face to face with a social revolution, infinitely more difficult to deal with, and infinitely more formidable than a political revolution. What is this social revolution, in presence of which Mr. Gladsone seems almost ready to confess that Government may be forced to admit itself powerless? It is nothing more nor less than a revolt against the laws of property. How comes it that now, and only now, such a danger appears? Lord Salisbury answers his own question by a simple reference to the course of Liberal legislation with regard to Ireland during the past twelve years. The Land Act of 1870 is the starting point which, though it did not exactly transfer the landlord's property to the tenant, seriously limited the landlord's power of exercising what had previously been his admitted rights. Lord Salisbury—remembering perhaps, for a moment, the admonitions he had received from the friends of the Ministry to be nice of speech - refrained at first from describing in strong terms the process by which, under the Act of 1881, one-fourth of the landlord's property has been transferred to the tenant. It is enough that it has been transferred. But, by and by, when he had to speak of the claim of Ministers of having dealt generously with the tenants, he could not forbear to use one of those phrases which will stick. It was, said he, a piece of generosity of the Robin Hood kind. We believe Lord Salisbury might have gone further and said that the Ministry had out-Robin-Hooded the famous outlaw of Sherwood Forest, for while the latter took from the rich to give to the poor, the redressers of wrong in Downing-street have taken in many Fund.—Evening Standard.

Parliament, a large section of the Ad-

vanced Liberal party would join with the

Land League faction in meeting such a

policy with indiscriminating and uncom-

promising resistance.-Times.

cases from the poor to give to the comparatively rich. But, viewed in relation to the present condition of Ireland, the method of the Government, Lord Salisbury contended, was worse than their measures. Their instalments of generosity had been wrang from them by agitation and outrage. The Land Act was the fruit of unscrupulous agitation. By the wrong it did to the landlords it rendered them despondent, and weakened their hands for dealing with the social revolution. Nay, hints, by no means obscure, of the possibility of the grant of self-government to Ireland-that is, of their being absolutely abandoned to the hands of the spoilers-crushed out whatever hopes of better days remained. The tenants, meanwhile, were not pacified by the bribe that had been given them at the expense of the landlords. Their appetite grew with what it fed on. Having gained so much by outrage, or agitation hardly distinguishable from outrage, they naturally looked to the continuance of disorder as the means of obtaining whatever was wanting to the full gratification

of their wishes. M. DE GIERS. The official retirement of Prince Gortschakoff and the appointment of M. de Giers as Minister for Foreign Affairs appear to be welcomed both at Berlin and Vienna as a pledge of peace, and an indication that Panslavist ideas of aggression are definitely abandoned, And of this, indeed, the Journal de St. Pétersbourg roundly assures us. But in itself the appointment does not carry any such significance. Peace and the repression of Panslavism may be meant, but M. de Giers's succession to the post does not mean either. It should be remembered that practically Prince Gortschakoff has been relieved of his official duties for more than three years. As far back as Easter, 1879, it was understood that Count Peter Schouvaloff was to be appointed Vice-Chancellor, the Prince retaining his title of Chancellor, as at present. This arrangement, was, however, not carried out, because the late Emperor had acquired a taste for being his own Foreign Minister; and so M. de Giers continued as Acting Minister, with little more to do than to understand and carry out the ideas of the Czar. And in Russia M. de Giers, whatever his capacity may be, is not regarded as a man of the high statesmanlike order, but rather as a judicious functionary. Nobody there expects him to originate, or even to carry out with remarkable energy, any policy requiring decision or strength of character. No doubt he is more than an able, amiable man, for amongst Russian diplomatists he is remarkably straightforward. But his acteristics (so far as they have been revealed, anner. Whatever may be the at any rate stamp him as a man wanting in strength and firmness. Moreover, M. de rival of Prince Gortschakoff, and there is nothing to show that his definite appointment as Minister of Foreign Affairs should be regarded as evidence of a change of policy. But if it does not mean that, then the same hesitating course may be expected in the immediate future as we have seen rival and enemy has been Count Ignatieff, whose ambition it is to succeed to the Chancellorship and the direction of foreign affairs; and short of his own appointment in succession to Gortschakoff (a sufficient explanation of which is that it would be impossible at present), nothing would please Ignatieff better than the appointment of a Minister who has never been able heretofore to make any effective stand against Panslavist ideas, and who is not likely in the future to oppose a strong resistance to the Panslavist movement, whenever the favourable moment returns for pushing these ideas and plans. If, on the other hand, a man of strong character as well as ability had been nominatedsuch as Count Schouvaloff or Prince Lobanoff-Rostoffsky-or if Count Ignatieff had been removed from his present official position, that would have afforded very good evidence indeed that the Panslavist party had met with a definite check "along the whole line." The present appointment really changes nothing definitely, and we are persuaded that, whatever may have been said to General Skobeleff, or whatever may be done with him, to suppose that Panslavism can be more than checked for a while is a dream. Nor are we at all sure that the Panslavistic party consider themselves defeated at the present time .- St. James's Gazette.

DEATH OF MR. MAC CARTHY THE POET.

One of the most charming of Irish poets has passed away in Denis Florence MacCarthy, up to a few days ago almost the last of the survivors of the brilliant cohort of "Young Irelanders" who had so many points of resemblance to the Girondists - ardour of faith, purity of motive, warmth of friendship, candour,

wit, and imagination :-Politicians at that epoch in the sister isle at least were gentlemen, and did not stand on nice scruples if they thought their repudiaruffianism would discourage it. 'Young Ireland" had no lurking sympathy with agrarian outrage. Its aims were wider and higher than the aggrandisement of one class at the expense of another; and, even if its aims were impracticable, the organisation has left behind it traditions of honour, and the substantial evidence of a literary revival. In the upheaval of the time much poetic talent came to the surface; but among the band of singers, sweet or strenuous, none was more graceful, cultured, or harmonious than MacCarthy. He had in him much of the tenderness and pastoral placidity, conjoined with the scholarship, of Longfellow. As an Irish poet he ranks with Clarence Mangan and John Francis O'Donnell-names not sufficiently well known in England, where the exotic perfume and artificial harmonies of Moore pass for the only examples of the Milesian bardic school in later generations, but names which are as far elevated above those of the ordinary magazine versifier as Tyrtœus is above Tupper. In his original effusions his native Ireland was nearly always the theme; but the deceased was intimately acquainted with the literature of Italy, Germany, and Spain, and will be best remembered by his masterly translation of the works of Calderon. His success in reproducing in English the assonant or vowel rhymes, familiar in those devout and mystic inspirations of the greatest of Spanish dramatists, is marvellous. As a token of how fully his loyalty to the exemplar of Spanish genius, par excellence, was appreciated in the land of the Cid, it should be mentioned that MacCarthy was unanimously elected a mem-ber of the Academy of Madrid. It is gratifying to be able to add that his position as writer was not unrecognised at home, as for many years he was the recipient of an urable pension from the Royal Literary

LANCASHIRE.

On Wednesday evening the Marquis of Salisbury presided at a banquet in the Philharmonic Hall, Liverpool, which was attended by about 600 guests, while the boxes and galleries of the hall were filled with ladies and gentlemen. Dinner being over, the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were drunk with enthusiasm:-

Major-General Feilden, M.P., the Hon. Algernon Egerton, and Colonel Ireland Blackburne responded. Mr. A. B. Forwood, chairman of the Liverpool Constitutional Association, proposed the toast of the evening-" The Conservative Cause"-and expressed the hope that the Marquis of Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote would go back to their work in Parliament fortified by their reception in the greatest port in the kingdom and the greatest constituency in the kingdom —a constituency that was under-represented, rather than over-represented. The toast was drunk amidst vociferous cheering, waving of handkerchiefs, and "Kentish fire.

The Marquis of Salisbury, whose voice suffered somewhat from the effects of a cold, in replying, said :- My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—In returning thanks to you for the very kind and enthusiastic manner in which you have received this toast so far as it concerns myself, I have nothing to say except my deep gratitude to you for your kindness and my sense of the support which the attachment of a constituency, such as this, honoured and singular in all the manner indicated by Mr. Forwood, lends to the actions and efforts of the Conservative leaders. (Hear, hear.) But in returning thanks for the Conservative cause, I cannot help thinking of some of the results which appear to me to have occurred in consequence of the fact that Conservative doctrines have been neglected and Conservative warnings have been despised. (Hear, hear.) I am addressing you at a moment which in respect of the interests of the Empire is more grave than any to which my recollection extends. I have no need to prove it; it is a matter of common notoriety: it has been proved by the admission of the highest authority, the head of the Government himself, who has told us that in respect to one portion of this kingdom we are in the presence of that gravest malady by which any State can be afflicted-in the presence of a social revolution. (Cheers.) The announcement was made almost in a spirit of despair : certainly without any consciousness that there was any connection between the achievements of the speaker and the avowal which he had made. (Cheers.) But what is a social revolution? In the case of Ireland, and I suppose generally, it is a revolution against the laws of property. And why is it that this strange and unusual phenomenon which perplexes so powerful a Government as this is reserved for our day? The Prime Minister said that his force was tenfold what was necessary to deal with a political revolution, but a social revolution was something abnormal and monstrous, against which apparently even his power and even his courage were in vain. But has anything happened that can account for this fact, that now in this day we have for the first time a revolutionary movement against the rights of property? Well; you have this remarkable coincidence, that within the last twelve years you have had in respect of Ireland for the first time in this country legislation hostile to the rights of property? (Hear, hear.) You have had Parliament suddenly changing the doctrines which had been upheld for centuries, and suddenly setting aside the rights which beyond the memory of man had been acknowledged without dispute, suddenly transferring to one set of men the property that had belonged to another. (Applause. I am not going to fix any ethical name to the transference; there is no subject so unpleasant as allusions to this department politics. Let us abstain from glorifying that transference, but the undoubted fact is that a quarter of the property of a certain class, so ar as the machinery has hitherto worked, has been transferred from that class to another class. (Hear, hear.) I do not refer to this for the purpose of dwelling upon its injustice; that has been often done, and there is much to be said in respect to it, but I meant you to look at it from another view. Look at it in its effect in introducing those social revolutions. If there is a movement against the laws of property, a successful and dangerous movement, it is probably the first question whether the natural defenders of property are discouraged and are unable to defend their rights. The landlords of Ireland have been accused-I think very ungenerously accused - of feebleness in supporting the Government or defending their own rights; but what has been their position? They have fought between two fires; they have had the enemy conducting a social revolution in their front, and they have had the Imperial Parliament in their rear. (Applause.) They have been standing now for a dozen years upon uncertain and shift-ing ground. Up to 1870 the rights of property in this country were clearly understood and never disputed, and Parliament had never interfered with individual ownership. A new theory of property was devised in 1870, and theory of property was devised in they were told that that was the final legis-lation with respect to the land in Ireland. Eleven years ago the anxiety passed away and that finality was forgotten. A new theory of property was invented; a new transference took place, and the landowners of Ireland were again driven to the conviction that there was nothing in the system or policy of the Imperial Government with respect to property on which they could rely. (Hear, hear.) Was that not likely to discourage men in defending themselves against the implacable enemy of the rights which they possessed-(cheers and this does not appear to be all. bility of policy, if it has discouraged the landowning class, has it purchased the least satisfaction on behalf of the tenant class? (" No, no," and cheers.) You know that since these concessions were made, large and abundant as they are, you know that bitter feeling and disturbances have been more prevalent, and the prospect of a peaceful settlement has been more remote-(cheers)-and why is it that they have not accepted this which seems at first sight to be a splendid offer? A quarter of your neighbour's property is indeed a good offer to have made, and most men would propose to abstain from shooting each other if they were paid so well as that. (Laughter and cheers.) Why is it that this is left? Simply because they have been taught by the past history of their country and by the past conduct of their Ministers to expect something more. (Hear.) They see what every man must see, that this constant adjournment of finality, these new theories made from time to time to cover the transference of property from one class to another, these things have been drawn out, not by conviction, not by feelings of any kind, but by terror and agitation. Cheers.) And feeling this, they only proceed with the execution of these precise ways by which agitation has hitherto been so success

ful. We are often told that the Land Act is

magnificent specimen of generosity from the

Imperial Parliament. It is called a generous

measure. (Laughter.) I imagine that the

Irish peasant is not destitute of humour, and

that he may be alive to that which is being

perpetrated for his delusion. (Laughter.)

Generosity is a quality which is usually exer-

cised at your own expense. (Laughter.) The

Imperial Parliament was generous, of course

it would give what had passed generous Mi-

nisters. It was ungenerous by giving what

the landlords possessed, which, as far as I

know, is only an example to the teaching of

forcible agitation has been to make the ele-

THE CONSERVATIVE CAMPAIGN IN encouraged to it by every sign of yielding on the be observed that this is hardly the way to obtain or keep good officers in the force, or to it by every ambiguous phrase pointing to future concession. (Cheers.) They are encouraged to it when they are told by the Duke of Wellington, and the Prime Minister agrees with him, that if the tenantry chooses to pay no rent nobody can force them to do so. Now, this in the first rank is the great curse of the Government in Ireland. It is eminently unconser vative, because it is unstable. They have committed many errors against which I am ready to protest, many injustices which I lament; but it seems to me that there is no character of their policy so condemnable as this—that they could not make up their minds from the first, but that in instalments concessions have been wrung from them by agitation on the other side, so that even the grace and value of their vicarious generosity, whatever it might be, is absolutely nothing. If from the first they had sat down—I am very far indeed from accusing them of any such thing—but if from the first they had sat down with the intention of pursuing a policy which should above every other policy succeed in disorganizing the elements of society in Ireland and bringing about a social revolution they could not have devised a more effective means than exists in the vacillating policy on which they have acted. (Hear, hear.) Agitation continues in Ireland in spite of any bribes, because agitation has hitherto won. (Cheers.) Until agi-tation is persuaded by stern facts that it cannot win, agitation will not cease—(hear, hear)
—and when I speak of agitation I, of course,
include the fearful means to which agitation has recently resorted. (Hear, hear.) this very consideration which I have laboured to impress upon you with its insecurity and instability makes me also say the present system, with its adoption of the Irish Land Act, is not one that can effect the pacification of Ireland. (Cheers.) And the reason of that opinion is, that it forces a system which by its nature cannot last. The Irish Land Act has established a species of owner-bin of lately and the property of the ship of land which has never been tried in any country in the world tried in any country in the world before, and as mankind for several thousand years has had to do with the ownership of land, it does seem highly improbable that at this time a totally new system should prevail. And there is still another reason. Can you imagine two people, the landlord and the tenant, who start not on the very best terms, perhaps, and slightly hostile to each other, working heartily together for the im-provement of the land, when they know that fifteen years hence the property will be divided between them by a tribunal possessing abso-late power, guided by no system, controlled by no law, but which in its nature cannot but be to a great extent biassed, and whose bias must depend on the political accidents of the day? (Hear, hear.) The most subtle ingenuity could not have devised a method more perfectly certain to secure that landlord and tenant should remain on bad terms till the fifteen years have expired. For myself, I be leve that the Land Act will have to be altered, and that it can only be altered in one direction. I am not one of those who believe that after a revolutionary step you can go back. It is one of the curses of revolution that it separates you by a chasm from the past which you have left—a chasm which you can never recross. (Hear, hear.) If you wish to establish peace and contentment in Ireland-I do not say that my hopes are sanguine or that the prospect is great-but you must do your best to bring the ownership of land again into single hands. (Hear, hear, and applause.) You will see that I am referring to the proposal of which notice has been given by my distinguished friend, Mr. W. II. Smith—(applause)—for in-creasing the powers under which the Commissioners can now act for enabling Irish tenants, with perfect fairness and justice to their present landlords, to become themselves owners of their land. (Hear.) Of course it is. I am well aware, a great undertaking. could wish that it had been begun early. could wish that a mistaken policy had not condemned us to the necessity of acting with greater rapidity than the natural growth of the community would permit. No doubt the experiment would have a far better chance of success if it cou'd be more deliberate. But if it is necessary to hurry somewhat, I still have a firm belief that to get rid of the social revolution, to restore the Conservative instincts of sociality in Ireland, your effect must

be to promise motives instead of giving concessions to agitation. You must provide the population of Ireland with motives for reisting change. (Applause) I do not know whether it will conciliate them or not. That is not the point to which I am looking. But I know it will call up in their breast motives which will make them defenders of the rights of property, and, as defenders of these rights, resisters of that terrible risk of social revolution of which from the highest quarters we have been warned. But, gentlemen, this is not the pressing care of the moment. I admit to the full its extreme importance, but for the present that which presses on the responsibility of the Government, and which every Englishman has a right to urge, is that order shall be restored in Ireland. (Applause.) Efforts have been made to hound on the classes against each other in England,

and great efforts have been made to set occupiers of land against the owners, and the labourers on the land against both. I believe that those efforts have been made, however, with the smallest success—(hear, hear)—but the same efforts for a long time have been devoted to Ireland upon a more favourable field, with more available elements, and you now see the results. (Cheers.) Let us not fail to take the lesson to heart, and while we so earnestly press with all our force upon the Government to use every legislative and administrative means within its power to restore the blessings of peace and tranquillity and contentment to Ireland, let us vigilantly watch lest the application of the same method of procedure to the relation of the classes in England shall envelope us in calamities not

dissimilar from those from which at present our unhappy sister isle is suffering. and prolonged cheers, during which the noble marquis resumed his seat.) Sir Stafford Northcote said that the caucus which had supported the Government, though a useful servant, might turn out to be a very dangerous master. As to Ireland, that part of all parts of our empire was in need of well and firmly and justly administered laws. Once allow it to be supposed that the Government was too weak to grapple with the evil, and

the evil would increase ten-fold, a hundredfold. It was almost incredible that at this period of our history such things as those witnessed in Ireland should exist. The time had come when it was absolutely necessary that the Government should make up their minds. From the Opposition they would receive a cordial support when they acted with firmness, vigour, and intelligence. But they were not to be silenced by anything like intimidation by a single imperious will. They were not to be deterred from pressing for the administration of the Land Act and the preservation of peace in Ireland by the possible

LONDON GOSSIP. (FROM "TRUTH.") At the Portsmouth review, a good many of the senior officers, who have been long associated with the Volunteer force, were absent. This, it is said, arose from a feeling that they had not of late been very well treated by the authorities of the Horse

consideration that such measures might hurt

the prescience of our present Administration.

Guards. Although the Army Regulations give three battalions for a brigade, the brigades at Portsmouth numbered four, six, and even Robin Hood. (Cheers.) The effect of this ill-disguised and thinly-veiled concession to seven regiments each, and this, it seems to be thought, arose from jealousy of volunteers commanding brigades. But it need hardly the Prospectus, for any one so silly as to pay ments of insurrection in Ireland more determined to carry on their evil work. They are

to maintain its discipline, which, to a great extent, depends upon the existence of confidence and good feeling.

The scheme for making Sandhurst the gateway for all officers entering the army is rapidly being developed. It is understood that after a short time no further competi-tions for the Woolwich Academy will take place, but that all cadets will enter Sandhurst, and, after a year of study there, com pete for cavalry, artillery, or engineer com-missions, proceeding to Chatham or Woolwich to complete their special corps studies. It is said that a distinct deterioration is

taking place in the general stamp of recruits entering the Royal Artillery. It appears that, owing to the reorganization of latter years, the number of commissions available for noncommissioned officers is greatly decreased The better class of recruits prefer to enlist in any corps rather than the Artillery or Engineers, for there they can never hope for any promotion. Yet in olden times the Artillery took the cream of army recruits.

Can the folly of army rules go beyond this?
A private of the Army Hospital Corps nurses with great devotion a soldier suffering smallpox. From contact with the poison, he contracts the disease himself, and is ill for many weeks. In chediance to the rule that a soldier that a soldier to the rule that a soldier than the rule than the r weeks. In obedience to the rule that a soldier of the corps, while sick, is to forfeit one-third of his pay, the monthly stipend of the devoted nurse is cut down one-third. Is this the way to encourage good nursing?

Lord Fingall is entertaining a large party
of visitors at Killeen Castle, County Meath,

for the Fairy House and Navan race meetings. Large parties are also assembled at Dunsany, and at Somerville and Athlumney Houses. The ball at Dunsany is to be a most brilliant effort of hemitality all the brilliant effort of hospitality, all the county and many others being bidden to it. Altogether the Meath people are most successfully showing how an occasion can be risen to. Never before did such a halo of social

glory surround the "Navan Week." I have always wondered why people are so anxious to become Baronets. A Peerage secures a seat in the Upper House, and this, one can imagine, is an object of ambition to some. The Knighthood of an Order is a personal distinction. But what can it benefit anyone to know that his son and his grand-son will be called "Sir?" This title, if there be no wealth to support it, is an incumbrance, and not unfrequently an absurdity.

Mr. John Jardine, of Thorlieshope (the Charlieshope of Dandie Dinmont), has died very suddenly at his residence in Dumfriesshire. He was one of the the most popular residents in the Border counties, and used to be well known as a prominent courser. He won the Waterloo Cup in 1859, when he not only owned the winning dog (Clive), but also the" runner-up." The grapes from the hot-houses at Arkleton have always been famous, and have often taken prizes at exhibitions in all parts of the country. Mr. Jardine was scarcely less well-known as a breeder of

Walking-sticks ought to have gone out with high heels. These latter provided them with their sole raison d'être. Now that heels are worn low, there is no necessity to prop the tottering footsteps of the victim to fashionable bootmakers. And yet there is even now a stoop or slight limp of some kind which is affected by women of fashion. Is it caused by tight-lacing, or is it a kind of crinolette creep? It is not at present obtrusively perceptible, but yet it is unmistakable.

The experiences of the converted before conversion are curious. At Middlesbrough a recruit explained how he "used to turn black houses into white ones by the aid of whitewash." At Blackburn "one who used tobacco for twenty-one years, and could not pray without a chew, has, after a hard fight, made a surrender." At Halifax a "brother said that when he told his wife he had joined the Salvation Army, she called him names, and threw his shield through the window. He and his son got on their knees, and prayed that God would have mercy on her. doing so, old boots were flying about, but they prayed on, and the next night she came and got herself saved." In Chester-le-Street " there was a man so bad that he went by the name of Charlie Peace; he would come home sometimes so drunk that his wife had to hide his razors, but now a wonderful change has been wrought in him." In Winsford, a brother says, "I used to go to public-houses and stand on my head on the table, and play my concertina, and dance with my feet against the ceiling, but I am saved now.

Here is an account of a midnight meeting in Manchester :- " From the very first commencement the Holy Spirit fell upon the people. The bottom of the temple was packed, there must have been 800 present. While singing the first hymn six converted sinners came to the fountain without any preliminaries, whilst the soldiers rushed out to the front and sang. Batch after batch did follow, and the scene soon baffled description. During the night over 500 laid their all on the altar. A large number fell under the power, and had to be removed. No wonder that the saints should dance, as they did, for joy. Old and young alike were overjoyed, faces shone, some sang, some shouted, some clapped their hands. We left the temple at five in the morning, better both in body and soul than we were when the meeting began."

That Carlyle was an amiable man no one ever supposed, even before his Reminiscences and his Diary were published. According to the concurrent testimony of all who knew him, he was as disagreeable a human being as ever wrote a book and lectured mankind on their duties. In private life he was utterly indifferent to the feelings of others, morose, proud, ill-bred, envious, and ever complainng because his food did not agree with him. His utterances in regard to his contemporaries are, therefore, no revelation except to those who have only been able to judge the man by his books. But I cannot help being amused at the flutter in the mutual admiration dove-cot produced by the publication of his opinions upon many of the literary doves with whom he came in contact. Each generation has its own literary celebrities. Whilst they are alive, either their friends unduly exalt them, in order to share in a humble way in their notoriety, or, being statellites of other stars, they privately revile them. When they die, their social reputation assumes the legendary form; everything that tells against them is suppressed, whilst everything that can be urged in their favour is put prominently forward. Carlyle's sneers, sarcasms and estimates of Lamb and others are probably as much exaggerated one way, as are the laudations of their worshippers the other. The just medium lies between the two, and it is well that the public should have both

A party of nearly forty young men, sons of gentlemen residing in all parts of the country, left Bristol last week for New York, on their way to Minnesota, where they are to be placed as pupils with well-known American farmers. They are under the charge of the Rev. G. Pridham, Vicar of West Carptree, who has been induced to promote this emigration by the success which has followed a similar placing out of several of his own relatives.

Perhaps the most ridiculous Company that has of late appeared is the Zoological Necropolis Company. The public are invited to subscribe £10,000 to buy a burial place for "pet animals, dogs, cats, and little birds." The Company boasts of three directors, a banker, a solicitor, a broker and a secretary and "as a commercial success it will be seen that the prospects of the Company are very encouraging, and will bring almost immediate returns," for it has been Restablished to meet a want "which, in this great metropolis of four million souls, has been pressed upon us by many people." The only thing that surprises me is that no Chaplain figures on

for a dead cat being buried in a necropolis would, I should think, be equally ready to pay for some sort of burial service being performed over the remains of the dear departed.

Mr. Farthing's famous herd of Devon cattle will be sold at Stowey Court next Thursday, the 20th. There are nearly one hundred bulls, cows, and heifers, and they will be sold without reserve. During the last ten years Mr. Farthing has taken ninety prizes, including three Champion prizes.

LADY MOUNT TEMPLE AND PRO-FESSOR NEWMAN.

is satisfactory to think that much is

being done to remove that reproach of national inhumanity to animals which Miss Anna Parnell has fixed upon the English nation. Ever since Miss Parnell met a hungry cat in Russell-square—at least, we think it was in Russell-square—she is known to have had the worst opinion of England, and her indignation at the impudence which—leaving its own cats hungry—objects to such sublime displays of vengeance as the cutting off of the tails of cows belonging to farmers who pay rent and the stabbing of Mr. Herbert's lambs as a finish to the murder of himself, has known no bounds. Now there is no doubt that there is plenty of room for reformation in this as in other respects among us. The particular practice to which Miss Parnell very properly objected, and against which we have ourselves often protested, that of leaving domestic animals unprovided for during the absence of their owners, is a practice showing not indeed deliberate cruelty, but a very repre-hensible thoughtlessness. Pigeon shooting is blamed by other people besides Mr. Spurgeon. There are persons who have no ob-jection whatever to field sports in general, but who have never been able to be present at a coursing meeting, while there are others who having once attended have never been able to bring themselves to see another. Plenty of barbarous acts against animals are committed among us out of drunken brutality, in fits of rage, or in mere wantonness. We have, therefore, not the least intention of laughing at humanitarians, who often do very serious and excellent work. But as the fringe of every body of serious workers there almost always exists a certain number of well-meaning crotcheteers, who do not succeed in being much else than ludicrous. Some of these good people have made their appearance during the last few days in attitudes eccentric enough. The correspondence which we published yesterday between Lady Mountpublished yesterday between Lady Mount-Temple and Professor F. W. Newman is funny enough; a proposal for a Zoological Necropolis Company (Limited), which lies before us, though not possessing quite the same literary interest, is if possible still funnier. Lady Mount-Temple has, it seems, become a vegetarian; and she applies to the professor for confirmation in the faith. Neither the formation of the human viscera, the physiological proofs as vegetarians teeth nor the arrangement of the human viscora, the physiological proofs as vegetarians are wont to call them, seems to have converted Lady Mount-Temple. She has a laudable desire to make man less savage and beasts more comfortable, and thinks that vegetarianism would do it. No feeling for the beaches such as detarded Mr. Weller from butcher, such as deterred Mr. Weller from wishing for the abolition of death because of the inconvenience likely to result to another trade seems to weigh on her. But that after all animals in a vegetarian world would be certainly fewer, and perhaps less happy, and she feels "the difficulties that would arise about shoeing, and clothing, and combing us." So she appeals for guidance. Professor Newman is fully equal to the occasion, though he does not use all the arguments that he might have used. Lady Mount-Temple's fears for the abolition of combs are surely excessive. Fossil ivory for the rich and vulcanite for the poor open up a cheerful prospect even if the produce of existing animals were wholly tabooed. But the Professor does not go that "The skins" (and therefore presumably the horns) "of animals dying of old age or disease are," he says he is told, "as good for leather as others." So, too, we may suppose the contemplative tortoise, gathered to his long-lived fathers after a century or two, would not object to combs being fashioned from his shell. Nor would it be necessary to wait for that period, for there must be tortoises (born in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries) who would "drop in" like leases in the interval. Milk and wool are allowable on vegetarian principles, so cows and sheep would continue to have a reason for existence. Nay, more, we are to "go back to bulls" in agriculture. This seems to us to be rather hard on Suffolk Punches and Clydesdales and other cart horses who must go out of existence to make room for Professor Newman's bulls but all reforms involve hardship to some-body. We are not to shoot birds, but "to leave the little hawks to kill them with divine dexterity." This is, we must confess, something of what a great man called a staggerer and we should rather like to know what Lady Mount-Temple thought of it. The divine dexterity of the hawk, the workmanlike habits of the shrike, the modest abstemiousness of the otter in taking just one bite and no more out of a salmon, the pleasant fashions in which weasels and their like put an end to their prey, the scientific vivisection which gulls practice at sea on a disabled or sick mallard or solan-goose—to these things we are to leave the "joll lill birds," as Mr. Verdant Green has it, and also the jolly little beasts and fishes. We do not mean to argue that it is merciful to eat salmon and wild duck in order to save them from otters and seagulls; that would be a paralogism the other way. But really the last stage of that jolly little bird who is to be left to the divine dexterity of the hawk (even with the contingent advantage which Mr. Newman points out of "flying to our bosoms as protectors") will not be so very much better than the first in which he now is, and in which the divine dexterity of the keeper nails up the hawk to the barn door. differ otherwise than pleasantly with Professor Newman, whose very crotchets are as attractive as his long blameless life and honest thought and work are venerable. But if we are asked our opinion of the little bird's views as to the paradise provided for him, with the divinely dexterous hawk as keeper thereof, we must candidly answer, as Mr. Carlyle did about Cromwell's statue, "We're afraid he wouldn't like it."-Daily News.

SUPPOSED MURDER OF AN ENGLISHMAN ON A FRENCH RAILWAY.

The authorities at Scotland-yard have received from M. Perlet, the head of the police bureau at Calais, the proces-verbal of a mysterious occurrence on the Great Northern Railway of France, between Boulogne and M. Perlet states that on March 30, at about 9.45 in the morning, he received a despatch from the chef du gare at Frethun, informing him that the body of a young man had been found upon the railway between that place and Coillière. Upon reaching the spot where the body had been discovered he saw that the two feet of the deceased had been crushed, and that the legs were badly cut below the knee. Those wounds had evidently been inflicted by the passing trains. but there were also wounds upon the head which could not have been caused in that manner. Round and about where the body was lying there were splashes of blood upon the ballast and also upon the upon the ballast and also upon the sides of the metals. Near at hand there was lying a felt hat broken at the top and besmeared with blood. The dead man was dressed in a bluish - coloured coat, with trousers of the same tint, his vest being opened at the front and double-breasted. All his clothes were new. He also wore beneath a white shirt a new flannel undervest, upon MORNING EDITION.

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A Great-Britain.

LONDON, APRIL 13-14, 1882.

THE CONSERVATIVE DEMONSTRA-TION.

The Conservative campaign at Liverpool is being conducted, at all events, with a great show of vigour. Considering the limited and cautious character of the plan of operations unfolded by Lord Salisbury in his opening speech, there appears to be an unnecessary expenditure of oratorical ammunition. After the salvoes of the previous day, the leaders of the party came out again in force, and with no visible diminution of spirit, at Thursday night's meeting of the Liverpool Conservative Working Men's Association. The Opposition have to learn a lesson from their rivals in the management of their political artillery. It seldom happens at Liberal demonstrations that there is a deliberate waste of power. The Conservatives at Liverpool have piled up masses of speeches which, however able they may have been, must have strained the attention even of partisan audiences, and when printed in the newspapers must have been too much for a great number of readers. Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote, speaking on two successive days, forced into the background the performances of several of their followers, who might have found op-portunities of doing good service to their party at another place and another time. When the two chiefs had so much to say, and so freely availed themselves of the opportunity of saying it, Sir Richard Cross, Mr. Gibson, Lord Sandon, and others might have been spared the task of coming in at the close with arguments which probably were neither attentively listened to nor adequately reported. The particular phase of the Conservative demonstration which called into exercise the oratorical powers of Lord Salisbury, Sir Stafford Northcote, and Mr. Gibson on Thursday night was not highly favourable to the development of those cautious and moderate qualities which at the present moment would be most advantageous to and becoming in the leaders of the Opposition. Whatever may be thought of that curious phenomenon, the Conservative working man, the existence of which was once stoutly denied by Liberals, but which has assuredly never been wanting in Liverpool and some other Lancashire towns, it must be admitted that the conception of Conservatism calculated to attract a large democratic audience is not likely to be distinguished by an excess of caution and moderation. When Lord Salisbury was commenting on Thursday night with some severity upon the conduct of the Government, one of the audience in the gallery called out, "Give it 'em hot!" Though the Conservative leader declared himself unwilling to oblige his friends in this regard, he was influenced-perhaps insensibly-by the atmosphere and the scene. Not only Lord Salisbury, but Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. Gibson infused into their criticisms upon the political situation on Thursday far more acrimony than was apparent in the speeches of the

The Daily News says :- Lord Salisbury very explicitly acknowledged on Thursday night that the relative importance of public meetings and of Parliament has changed. The authority of the latter is decreasing; that of the former is increasing. He made profession of what a few years ago he would probably and unjustly have denounced as a theory of systematised demagoguism. We are not finding fault with him and his colleagues because they appeal to their people out of doors; on the contrary, we congratulate them on the change which has taken place in their policy and their practice, no matter how this change may have been brought about. They are quite right in their recognition of the fact that Parliament can no longer be managed by a privileged class, and that the party which refuses to take into its counsels the public out of doors, and even the humblest class of that public, will find that it has mistaken its reckoning. But we are no-ticing, first, the interesting historieal fact that the change has taken place, and next, the fact, scarcely less interesting, that the Conserva-tives have rushed to accept the new conditions with all the convert's impassioned zeal. The Conservative leaders seem now to go beyond anything the Radicals ever dreamed of. They reserve themselves for public meetings. They seem inclined virtually to drop Parliament altogether. We hear but little of the eloquence of Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords: nor does Sir Stafford Northcote or Sir Richard Cross favour the House of Commons with more than an occasional piece of formality in the shape of a speech towards the close of a great debate. But we hear of the Conservatives in their strength and with all their earnestness when we are told that they are going down to the country for something which is described not inappropriately as a great Conservative campaign. They take the field in Lancashire, or some other county. To use an expressive, although somewhat vulgar, American phrase, they "go on the rampage" in Hengler's Circus, Liverpool, or some other such building. They denounce this or that political organization amongst the Liberals, as calculated to supersedeor subvert the authority of Parliament, and in the same breath they call upon their own followers to "organize, organize, organize," in order that they organize, organize, organize a political pressure that this respect for the sanctity of property, on which the whole of our civil constitution rests, is in any sense the peculiar or even the

previous day .- Times.

Government and the majority of the House of Commons. We do not say that there is anything unfair in this, and most assuredly we do not say that there is anything in it of which the Liberals, regarded merely as a party, have the slightest reason to complain. The more discussion there is of whatever kind the better for them. But it is remarkable that while denouncing the Birmingham Caucus and Northern Radicalism Lord Salisbury not only endeavours to bring outside pressure upon Parliament, but has deliberately formulated a theory of popular agitation which a few years ago he would have denounced as demagogic and revolutionary.

THE CONSERVATIVE CAMPAIGN IN LANCASHIRE.

A great meeting was held in Hengler's Circus, Liverpool, on Thursday night, to celebrate the anniversary of the Working Men's Conservative Association. Lord Salisbury pointed to the fact of the subjects brought before the House of Commons of the present Parliament being entirely different from those which were set before the people at the last election as a proof of the necessity of a second House in the Legislature, and there was not in Europe a better model of a second Chamber than the House of Lords. He vindicated the action of their Lordships in instituting an inquiry into the operation of the Land Act, the result of which, he said, had justified their proceedings. In

continuing. Lord Salisbury said:—When Mr. Glad-stone was introducing the Land Act he com-pared the Irish landlords to the owners of slaves. Well, that was not a very pleasant comparison, and I should not have ventured to make it-(laughter and cheers)-but it reminded one of a certain fact-that when the slave-owners were deprived of their property, Parliament compensated them for what they had lost. (Voices: "His father, too.") (Laughter, and cheers.) Well, somebody here says, "His father." I believe that was a fact—(cheers)—but, however that may be, what I want you to consider is, what would his father or what would anybody else have thought, if that question of compensation had been handed over not to an impartial or judicial man, but, say, to some frantic abolitionist, or, say, actually to some slave himself? Would not that have been thought the height of scandalous injustice? Would not a payment of that kind have been considered one of the gravest imputations that could have been made against the Minister of the day? (Hear, hear.) Well, now, the Ministry perfectly well knew that one of the principal imputations was against the method in which they had exercised this particular patronage. In the course of the debates they had always expressed their entire willingness to submit to any committee their own particular action, and yet, when it came to the test, Mr. Forster revived this almost obsolete privilege in order to protect himself from examination. (Cries of "Shame.") It is possible that we may hear some explana-tion of the case that I have not yet heard. But it does seem to me to give an explanation of the strange consistency with which the Government followed this suicidal policy of trying to prevent the House of Lords from having a perfectly legitimate inquiry. (Hear, hear.) Now, I wish to say a word with respect to the allegation that our action has been the result of class prejudice. There is nothing that the Liberals are more fond of insinuating than that the defence of the rights of property is a question of class prejudices. , on the contrary, maintain that not only is the defence of the rights of property a matter that concerns the whole community, but that it more truly concerns the struggling and the industrious classes than those who have already secured a certain amount of accumuproperty. (Loud cheers.) Every industrious man hopes to lay aside something by which his old age can be supportedsomething by which those who are dear to him can live in case he should be taken away. The protection of that to him is infinitely more important than the mere fraction which any law you can pass can take away from the very wealthy man. (Hear, hear.) case of Ireland. Mr. Gladstone talks of it being a question of pompous titles—I think he said—and long rent rolls. It is not a question of long rent rolls. The few people who possess in Ireland long rent rolls, I have no doubt, will adequately take care of themselves; or at all events their sufferings, though they may be unjustly pressed, will not be comparable to the sufferings of those who have not got long rent rolls to protect them. (Cheers.) The people who are really to be pitied are the small proprietors—(hear, hear)—men who have laid by a small amount of money by a life of labour and exertion, by industry, by enterprise, by success in their particular vocations. They are men who particular vocations. They are men who were induced by the deliberate action of Parliament itself to invest in Irish land. (Cheers) Parliament did for Ireland what it did for no other part of the country-it offered to these men an indisputable title to the land; it undertook to guarantee the goodness of the title to the land of which it disposed, and having allured these men by these pretences into investing in the security it had offered to them the result of that labour and self-denial

actuated only by sympathy for the grievances of the very rich. There is another ground on which these attacks on property are of interest to the whole community. These proceedings entirely destroy all confidence. Supposing—I will take the case of the investments of a foreign country-supposing Parliament has guaranteed to the holders of property in Indian railways a certain interest, say 5 per cent. The Government has guaranteed that; and, supposing the Government suddenly discovered that this was an outrage on the rights of the Indian people and the Indian taxpayers, and said that the guarantee that it had pronounced of 5 per cent. should be cut down to 4 per cent. You can understand that beyond the great injustice that this would inflict, it would absolutely prevent all investments in Indian securities for the future. (Cheers.) Precisely that same thing has taken place in Ireland. There is nothing you hear more common than that the resources of Ireland are tremendous, if only they be developed. There are fertile fields, there are abundant rivers, there are splendid fisheries. I believe there are coal mines and forests. There is great water power, that requires nothing but capital to develop it, and capital, remember, means the support of labour, the support of the industrial classes. (Cheers.) And why cannot that support be given? Why will capital refuse to flow? Why does it avoid Ireland, as a place more dangerous, more fatal, than any of the South American Republics? Because Parliament has tampered again and again with the rights of property. (Cheers.) Well, gentlemen, I have detained you for some time—(cheers, and cries of "Go on")—but I have done it because I am earnestly anxious to bring home to you the

deep conviction that is present to my own mind, that there is nothing more futile, more

hollow, and more false than this pretence-

of their whole lifetime, it comes down in the

end to invent a new law of property never

heard of before, and cuts away one quarter

—and very often more—of the property that these men had accumulated. (Cries of "Shame.") Don't tell me that the House of

Lords is showing jealousy for the robbery which has been inflicted—(cheers)—on those

unhappy and most injured men, and has been

eminent interest of the very rich. On the contrary, depend upon it, in all classes of society, if we desire prosperity and progress; if we desire the promotion of civilisation; if we desire the maintenance of tranquillity and peace; if we desire the existence of all conditions, that are the most opposite to those which Ireland displays at the present moment -we should support, and earnestly support, those who contend for the rights of property. (Cheers.) Let me turn to other matters. The resolution which has been moved has referred in terms in which I most heartily concur, to the duties which are incumbent upon this country in its relations to the colonies and to foreign lands. (Cheers) Now, in expressing my sentiments upon this subject, a man is particularly liable to be misunderstood, or, at least, to be misrepresented. (Cheers and laughter.) It is a very convenient thing to say that anybody who stands up for the honour of England, or desires to maintain her position amongst nations, wishes to maintain a state of quarrel, and to banish the blessings of peace from the world, or is indif-ferent to the horrors of war. But I maintain that the whole course of history and of our recent experiences shows the contrary, and that those are the truest apostles of peace, and have the most genuine sense of the horrors of war, who allow other countries thoroughly to understand that while we deeply and earnestly value peace and goodwill amongst nations, we do not think that that end is to be attained by our allowing our interests to be disregarded mr. Bright recently told you—(groans)—that the great honour of the present Government was that there was a great calm. Well, any ship that chooses to run out of its appointed course, and out of the passage which it is its duty to perform, into the nearest harbour can find the blessings of a great calm. (Cheers.) The question is whether the calm has been honourably earned. I do not say but that it is the greatest privilege to a Ministry if it can point to a great calm which has been attained without sacrificing anything of the position of this country, or of the honour that it holds amongst the nations (Cheers.) But to point to a great calm as a proof of the merits of your foreign policy is to elevate to one level of statesmanship the dogmas of a very respectable but a very small and mistaken clique of religionists. (Laughter.) England has great duties to perform. She has founded splendid colonies. She has achieved a magnificent empire beyond the seas. She has charged herself with the responsibility of the good government of 250 millions of people, who but for her would be plunged into anarchy and intestine war, and

she must maintain, she must act up to the responsibility she has acquired. She must not shrink from the occasional exertions and the occasional risks which those duties she has assumed may involve. She must not be seduced by the prospect of a great calm, must not allow herself to think that the whole of her duties lie within the narrow compass of these four seas; but be assured that the policy of upholding her honour, of maintaining the great creations which are due to the energy of her sons, of sustaining the policy which her fathers have handed down—that that policy is not only the most consistent with our honour and our tradi-

Sir Stafford Northcote, who followed said the great question which, before all others, now presented itself, was whether the working men of England should continue to discharge their Constitutional duties, or whether they should have a

tions, but it is also the surest path to peace.

caucus to think for them :-The Opposition had a great responsibility laid upon them; and they were determined, when they saw their duty lying fairly before them, not to shrink from it. There had been occasions in the present Parliament in which they had found that courage duly exerted had met with success. They found that the minority, if they dared to use the constitutional opposition assigned to them, might and did influence the decisions even of a great majority, and he ventured to think that this was an occasion of the sort. Yes; the times were serious; the times were perplexing. The duties which lay before either the Ministry of the day or those who might under any possibility be ever called upon to take part in the conduct of affairs, were such as should make the boldest pause and be thoughtful as to the action which they had to take. Let them take counsel together. They were anxious to do it, and they believed the country was anxious they should do it. They would not refrain in Parliament on all proper occasions from giving their advice, and endeavouring, so far as they could, to assist the Government in that task which it was for the common interest that they should achieve. But when they found them dealing in this way with such questions as the new rules of procedure, they could not but look with suspicion on what was going on. The Trojans let in the huge wooden horse filled with armed men which led to their betrayal; and let us take care that we did not let in that which would lead us to a similar fate. Let us take care that this cloture, which might not be intended to be used for illegitimate purposes, did not become an engine in the hands of some unscrupulous Government, supported by an unscrupulous caucus, for silencing any opposition that might at any time henceforward be raised against it by simply using the power of closing the debate (Hear, hear.) That was the example which they had seen in the proceedings of the French Parliament during certain periods of its existence. That was what they believed was taking place-and would take place-in other countries where this system is in existence; but in England the matter was more serious than it could be in any foreign assembly, because the position which Parliament occupied in the constitution of this great empire was one to which no foreign assembly could pretend, and which bore comparison with no other in the wide civilised world. (Cheers.) They (the Conservatives) on their part desired no closing of debates for purposes of stilling the voice of any majority which wished to make itself properly heard and represented the feelings of the people. They invited criticism, they invited discussion, and they looked with pleasure to the prospect of the great classes of England, the great working classes, and not only the working classes, but all classes throughout the country, co-operating together in the legitimate study of political questions, and in the free and noble exercise of their political functions. (Loud cheers.)

LIBELS ON A BRITISH MINISTER. A very unusual correspondence which has just passed between Sir J. Drummond Hay, the British Minister in Morocco, and Lord Granville is contained in a Parliamentary paper just issued :-

Other speakers followed.

Sir John Hay has been accused of corruption, and writes to Lord Granville for advice as to prosecuting his libeller. Lord Granville replies that none who know Sir John Hay's high character and long service can possibly attach importance to the slanders, that a legal prosecution is not desirable, but that he will assist him in their public repudiation. The story of the libels is an odd one. A few years ago Sir John Hay was temporarily in charge of German interests in Morocco during the leave of absence of the German Minister, when there came to him one Herr von Conring with a recommendation from the Foreign Office at Berlin. Herr von Conring said he was an agent of M. Krupp, that he desired to travel in Morocco, to visit the Moorish Court, and to promote commercial relations between Germany and Morocco. Sir John Hay introduced

him to the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs, Cid Mohammed Bargash, and he was invited to the Moorish Court. On his return home Von Conring published a book on Morecco, in which he accused Sir John Hay of corruption. The main charge was that he had received £14,000 when the loan was made to the Moorish Government under British guarantee to liquidate the debt to Spain. Another was that he persuaded the Moors to adopt and buy Armstrong guns, and M. Krupp's agent hints that in such matters "nobody works gratis." He adds further that the flow of presents never ceases, and supplies Sir John's house with all that is necessary for subsistence. The German work was published in 1879; and in 1881 it was translated into Spanish, and a copy of this translation reached Sir John Hay in Tangier. The charges are ridiculous; and the reference to the Armstrong guns reveals their source and animus. Lord Granville has written to Lord Ampthill pointing out that Von Conring was introduced by the German Foreign Office, and asking him to bring the matter, with a repudiation of the libels, before the German Foreign Minister. He has also asked him to send a message to the publishers of the book inviting them to stop its sale. He has written in the same sense to Mr. Morier, in Madrid; and Sir John Hay expresses himself as entirely satisfied and very grateful. There is no need for the repudiation of such charges at home. Had they been published here every Englishman would have seen their refutation on the face of them.

THE "DOURO" DISASTER. Three of the survivors of the Royal Mail

steamer Douro, lost off Cape Finisterre on Saturday week last, landed at Plymouth on

Thursday, by the Castle steamer Hepzbah, which arrived early in the morning from

Corunna. They were the following members

of the crew:—George Amrath, quartermaster, of Southampton; James Buckingham, lamptrimmer, of Southampton; and James Stewart, quartermaster, of Portsmouth. They were forwarded to their homes by the South-Western Railway Company's 3 p.m. train by Mr. T. W. Hopkins, hon. secretary of the Shipwrecked Mariners Society. An important statement as to the collision itself was made by George Amrath, who, in his capacity of quartermaster, was on deck on duty when the disaster took place. He said in the course of his statement:—"I was quartermaster and acting boatswain's mate. I arrived on deck at 8 o'clock on the night of the disaster. I mustered the watch to relieve the deck. The chief officer was on the bridge; the fourth officer was on the quarter-deck. We made sail about half-past 8 upon leaving Lisbon. Three-quarters of an hour later sail was taken in, but we again made sail at a quarter to 10 o'clock. There was a nice breeze, and the night was clear. Mr. Tongen, the chief officer, called to me at about a quarter to 11 to lower the topsail. I looked up aloft and saw our sail all aback, and heard Mr. Tongen singing out. Where are you going to?' I strained my eyes and saw a steamer on our starboard bow. She was very close to us. Mr. Tongen cried to the other steamer, 'Put your helm hard-a-port.' There was no answer from the other steamer. I then perceived a red light coming over the railing. Mr. Tongen said to me, 'Sing out "hard-aport" to the other steamer.' I ran abaft the bridge and did as directed. I could see nobody on the bridge of the Spanish steamer nor anyone else forward. Mr. Tongen cried out, 'Oh, my God, she is into us!' struck us first about abreast the funnel on the starboard side, again struck us the second time with more force, crashing into us in the forepart of the after rigging. Mr. Tongen then gave the order 'Clear away the boats : we are sinking." I ran forward and called the crew and got the port lifeboat ready for lowering, under the superintendence of the fourth officer. Captain Kemp, who had behaved with wonderful coolness, ordered every man to his boat. I called out to the fourth officer, 'Come along sharp,' and lowered the port fore lifebout, taking off some ladies, children, and a few male passengers. At this time the passengers were in an awful panic, but the ladies did not lose themselves to as great an extent as the male passengers. One of the male passengers behaved in a most cowardly manner. He tried to prevent ladies from entering the boat. I foiled his efforts. He was selfish enough to imagine that they would overcrowd the boat. I hit him in the face, and then kept quiet. I spoke to the fourth officer, who was on board the Douro, and appealed to him to come with me into the boat; but he refused to quit the vessel, and gave me orders to clear away the boat, which, though touching the water, was yet attached to the davits. This I did. He next shouted to me to drop astern. A heavy sea was running, and the Douro was rolling severely. Whilst I was detaching our boat our rudder broke. I could not keep her alongside the steamer in consequence, but I did my best to remain as near her as I could. At this time the Dourg was sinking fast, being down to the white moulding. I noticed Captain Kemp standing aft, watching the movements of the various rescue boats. order was then issued by him. 'Clear the way from alongside with your passengers, but keep as close as you can.' My impression keep as close as you can.' My impression was that he meant us to endeavour to pick up any persons who might be left on board. One of the passengers in my boat cried out to Captain Kemp, appealing to him to come into our boat. He waved his hand in response and walked away. I saw a steamer coming towards our boat, which I had to keep, owing to this fact, head to the sea. At this period I gathered there was a fearful panic on board the Yrurac Bat, but evidently her captain did not think her position so critical as it was. I perceived our boats proceed to move further away from the Douro, which was now going down faster and faster. She gradually dropped level with the water's edge. I followed her movements closely, and shortly after witnessed her explosion and her almost immediate disappearance. About the same period the Yrurac Bat went down head foremost. Fearful cries rent the air, and the scene in the boats was most distressing. In the meantime the *Hidalyo* had come up between the position of the two steamers and lay to. I made towards her, getting alongside after tremendous pulling against perilous seas, which were momentarily threatening to overwhelm us. Upon our running alongside, the captain Hidalgo asked me if I had passengers. I replied, 'Yes,' and added, 'Some of them are females and children.' He announced, 'All right, get them up on my deck.' All of them safely reached the deck. Captain Turner told us to go in search and try to rescue any more persons who might be floating about. At this moment, however, another of our boats with passengers came alongside, and I assisted to get them also on board. It was between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning when we reached the Hidalgo's deck ourselves. We were all too worn out to go about in search in face of the mountainous sea, and we therefore rested until 5 o'clock The captain and several others were missing. At daylight the sea bore no trace in the shape of débris of the terrible occourence of the previous night, and we proceeded for Counna, which we reached within 12 hours.'

DISESTABLISHMENT IN SCOTLAND. - At the Free Church Synod of Caithness and Suther-land on Wednesday, Mr. Renny, of Wick, proposed an overture in favour of disestablishment. After a discussion lasting five hours and continued until one o'clock this morning, the motion was carried by 20 votes to 6. A subsequent motion that the Synod should petition Parliament in favour of Mr. Dick Peddie's disestablishment motion was carried by 6

EUROPEAN OFFICIALS IN EGYPT. The correspondent of the Daily News at Alexandria, writes: -For some time past great stress has been laid by the native newspapers inspired by the so-called National party on the large number of Europeans in the service of the Government and the salaries paid to foreigners. Her Britannic Majesty's Government has called for a return from the Consul-General of all Europeans in the different administrations, their duties, salaries, and the nature of any existing contract. This return is being prepared; but as large bodies move slowly, and as much exaggeration is current on the subject, it may be interesting for all concerned to know the true state of the case without waiting for the official figures. Here then are some facts which I have obtained on the best authority:—There are 970 Europeans in Egyptian Government employ, whose annual salaries are £E.254,616, giving an average of £E.262 per annum. Only 17 of the 970 draw more than £E.1,200 per annum, and only seven of these draw more than £E.1,200 per annum, and excepting the controllers, the highest salary is £E.3,000 per annum. Of those drawing more than £E.1,200 per annum seven are French, seven are English. 884 of the 970 Europeans draw less than £E.480 per annum. The nation-884 of the 970 Europeans draw alities of the 970 are as follows :- 247 Italians, 209 French, 152 English, 81 Maltese, 66 Austrian, 81 Greeks, 134 various. The European employés in the Caisse, Daira, Domains, mixed tribunals, etc., are 355, drawing an annual salary of £E.124,440, or a yearly average of £E.350. Of these there are 16 who draw more than £E.1,200 per annum, such as the judges, commissioners of the Caisse, Daira, and Domains. Of these 16, eight draw between £E.1,500 and £E.1,500 and £E.1,500 er annum, and eight between £E.2,400 and £E.3,000 per annum. The nationalities of the 355 are as follows:—117 French, 101 Italian, 35 Austrian, 22 English, 13 Maltese, 34 Greeks, and 33 various. Adding together those em-ployed in the Egyptian Government service and in the various Daira, Domain, Caisso, and tribunal services, there are 1,325 Europeans, drawing an annual salary of £E 379,056, giving an average of £E.278 per annum; and of these 1,325 there are 348 Italians, 326 French, 174 English, 94 Maltese,

101 Austrian, 115 Greeks, and 167 various Considering the services rendered to Egypt by the above-named 1,325 European employés, at an average annual salary of £E.278, or £285 sterling, it would be difficult to prove. that the total charge of £E.379,056 is a heavy burden on the Egyptians. No doubt a native staff of employés could be found to undertake the work at half the above amount, just as in England hundreds of persons would offer to discharge the duties of Chancellor of the Exchequer at half the moderate stipend allowed to Mr. Gladstone. We have had ample experionce of Egypt for the Egyptians, and it may safely be said that the whole cost of the 1,325 European employés is now being an-nually saved in two administrations alone viz., the Customs and the railways. Very few Europeans have contracts; none for more than five years. Many of the higher-paid officials have given up valuable appointments in England, India, France, Italy, Austria, etc.; some at the requests of their Govern-ments, all with the view of faithfully serving the Egyptian Government, by whom their rate of remuneration has been fixed. Considering the services rendered, this crusade of the so-called National party against Europeans should be put down if the general finances of the country and the revenues assigned to the public debt are to be maintained in an efficient and prosperous condition. In generations to come, when, profiting by the teaching of European officials, Egypt may be able to produce a body of honest and competent civil servants, it will be time enough to think of handing over the different administrations to Egyptians. At present it would be as wise prudent to entrust a London cabby to drive a steam engine as it would be to confide the finances of Egypt to the control of the

THE FORTHCOMING ROYAL MARRIAGE. - Early on Wednesday morning the employés of the Office of Works and Lord Chamberlain's Department began the marriage preparations within the chapel, additional workmen having been engaged to assist in the fitting of the choir and nave for the wedding guests and spectators. Low wooden galleries, intended for the accommodation of spectators, are being placed in the north and south aisles of the nave. The carpeted space in the centre from the west or grand entrance will be railed off by ornamental bronzed iron standards and crimson cords. A small boudoir for the use of Princess Helen and her bridesmaids will be erected on the north-western corner of the north aisle of the nave in close proximity to the west door, by which the Queen and Royal Family enter the chapel upon their arrival from the Palace. Prior to the ceremonial, which is expected to take place about one o'clock in the afternoon, the Archbishop of Canterbury, who will officiate, and the other clergy will assemble in the Chapterroom at St. George's Chapel. At the close of the marriage service, the Queen, the Duke and Duchess of Albany, and the members of the Royal Family will return to the Palace, where the guests will be entertained at a Déjeuner. As a large number of spectators are expected to visit Windsor on the wedding day, barriers will be erected upon the Castle near Henry VIII.'s gateway, through which the Royal procession are expected to pass on their way to St. George's Chapel. The final arrangements will not be completed till after her Majesty's return from the Con-

tinent. THE CONVICT LAMSON.—The Press Association is informed that the health of the convict Lamson remains good. His appetite is in no way impaired, and he invariably sleeps well, while at times his spirits are almost buoyant. Notwithstanding all the warnings which have been given to him by his friends, he seems to have a fixed idea that the capital sentence will not now be carried out. He attends the ordinary chapel services regularly, and takes exercise in the prison-yard twice daily. Mr. Mills, his solicitor, has visited him again and informed him of the steps which are being taken in his behalf. The convict has written what purports to be a diary of his movements just before the date of his visit to Wimbledon: but it is untrustworthy, many of the state ments having upon inquiry been proved to be untrue. Some important evidence has been gathered from the four servants employed by the convict at Bournemouth, all of whom aver that they believed him to be insane, and took little notice of his orders. They also detail some of the eccentric acts committed by the prisoner while he lived at Bournemouth. This evidence will be forwarded in due course to the Home Office together with that which will arrive from America by the Arizona and the Adriatic. A telegram has been received stating that the Abyssinia also brings documents bearing on the case, but as she did not sail until the 11th inst. these cannot of course be waited for.

AN EASTER MONDAY SCENE AT THE ALEX-ANDRA PALACE. - At the Tottenham policecourt on Wednesday, Henry Turner, of 25, Caledonian-street, King's-cross, was charged with wilfully damaging a guy, the property of Messrs. Jones and Barber, lessees of the Alexandra Palace to the extent of £1. It was stated that an embibition of guys took place at the Palace on the 5th of last November, and that the figures have since remained in the bazaar. On the evening of Easter Monday a large crowd was in the bazaar and made an attack upon the guys. First that representing Mr. Bradlaugh was thrown over, then Jumbo, which had been added to the collection, was pulled down, followed by Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Henry Irving, several members of the Salvation Army, policemen, Mr. Parnell, and other

dignitaries were present.

Mr. John Gorrie, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Fiji, upon whom her Ma-

celebrities, the only things which stood firm celebrities, the only things which stood firm being the representation of the Temple Bar Memorial with the griffin and a huge figure of an African king. The prisoner was seen to seize a rope to which a guy representing Lord Randolph Churchill was attached, and pull the figure over. It fell on to the floor, and was greatly damaged by being kicked about and beaten with sticks. For the defence it was urged that the prisoner had been pushed by the grown against the prisoner and pushed by the crowd against the rope, and that he had not acted wilfully, and in view of the doubt a fine of 5s. only was imposed.

THE ATTEMPTED ROBBERY OF LADY WIN-TERTON'S JEWELS.—At the Midhurst petty ses-sions, on Wednesday afternoon, Joseph New-man, alias Lawrence, a dealer in jewellery, and William Harris, alias Sayers, a house decorator, were charged on remand with at-tempting to break into the house Up Park, near Midhurst, Sussex, with intent to steal the jewels of the Countess of Winterton, valued at £30,000, on the 22d of March. Lord and Lady Winterton were staying at Up Park, Midhurst, the seat of Miss Featherstone, on their honeymoon, and upon the day in question the prisoners were seen by two constables to place a ladder against the dressing-room window of the Countess. On seeing the officers both ran away; but Harris was captured with a life-preserver in his hand, while the other prisoner escaped. Harris, when charged by Inspector Clarke, made a long statement to the effect that it was a good thing that they had not caught his partner, for he had a revolver with him, and if they had done so there would have been murder. He and his partner had intended to steal the Countess of Winterton's jewellery. The other prisoner was after-wards apprehended at his place of business. Both were committed for trial.

THE SHAKER COMMUNITY IN THE NEW Forest.—During the last few days a large number of excursionists have visited the Shaker community at Hordle, Mrs. Girling's declaration that she is the incarnation of Christ, and that she bears the marks of His crucifixion and suffering on her feet, hands, and side, having created quite a sensation, the effect of the "revelation" being that visitors to Lymington, Bournemouth, and the adjacent towns are compelled by curiosity to pay a visit to this singular community, and, seeing their destitute condition, they cannot help dropping contributions into the almsbox which generally occupies such a prominent position outside the tents. The "wound prints," both in her hands and feet, have been shown by Mrs. Girling to several visitors, to whom she has also given some very rambling statements as to the "new revela-tions." During the past winter the community have been frequently without food, but with fine spring weather and something sensational to attract visitors there is a pro-bability of their finances being replenished. The man Frampton, who has been so many times sent to prison for refusing to contribute towards the support of his wife, who had left the community, has again returned from Winchester Prison, and it is reported that he has now abandoned his intention of remaining with the Shakers, and that for the future he will endeavour to comply with the demands made upon him for the support of his wife and family.

DEATH OF A LANGASHIRE CELEBRITY .- Mr. Whinns, Sabden, Lancashire, at the age of eighty-six years. Mr. Foster was the son of poor parents and was put to work at a print-works at Sabden, of which he ultimately became part proprietor, one of the other partners being the late Mr. Richard Cobden. Mr. Foster took a prominent part in the agitation for the Reform Bill of 1832, and was one of the principal supporters of Mr. John Fort, and grandfather of the sitting member for Clitheroe at the first election after the passing of the bill. He was afterwards elected president of the Clitheroe Reform Club, a position which he filled for many years. Mr. Foster leaves a wife and five children, one of whom (his only son) is a professor in University College, London. One of his daughters is the wife of Mr. W. F. Ecroyd, the senior member for Preston.

WOMEN AS POOR LAW GUARDIANS .- In St. Pancras on Wednesday, on the occasion of the election of guardians for that parish, there were for the twenty-one vacancies thirty-six candidates, of whom four were women. Three of the latter were returned. In Lambeth, three women—Miss H. F. Low, of 176, Lambeth-road; Miss C. M. Whitehead, 194, Lambeth-road; and Miss E. Muller, 44, Foxley-road-were elected members of the Board of Guardians. Four women were nominated for seats at the Barton Regis Board of Guardians, Bristol. The votes were counted yesterday and showed that all four were elected-Miss Clifford for Westbury-on-Trym, at the head of the poll by several hundreds; Miss Winkworth and Miss Woollam for Clifton, both at the head of the poll; and Mrs. Prentice, widow, for

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF SYDNEY .- Dr Frederick Barker, Bishop of Sydney and Metropolitan of Australia, died at San Remo on the 6th inst., at the age of seventy-four. He was educated at Grantham School and Jesus College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1831, and proceeded to M.A. in 1839. He was formerly incumbent of Upton, Cheshire; St. Mary's, Edge Hill, Liverpool; and Baslow, Derbyshire; and was consecrated Bishop of Sydney in 1854. The funeral will take place at Baslow, near Bakewell, Derbyshire, on Tuesday next.

GENERAL NEWS.

We are informed that a marriage has been arranged between the Hon. and Rev. Edward Carr Glyn, M.A., vicar of Kensington, and Lady Mary Campbell, youngest daughter of

the Duke of Argyll.

The Prince of Wales has given his patronage and approval to the Museum and Art Gallery Extension Scheme of the Plymouth Institution, and has directed a grant of £50 to be made to the fund from the revenues of

the Duchy of Cornwall.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, who is staying at Terre Blanche, Pégomas, is expected at Lambeth Palace about the 20th nstant.

Lord Conyngham's medical advisers issued the subjoined bulletin on Wednesday night: -" Lord Conyngham has passed a quiet day, and his strength has slightly improved since the morning."
The health of the Earl of Stamford showed

but little improvement on Wednesday, his lordship being still in a very weak state. Caroline, Lady Crompton, died on Wednesday at her residence in Dorset-square, aged seventy-seven. Her ladyship was the daughter of Mr. Thomas Fletcher, of Liverpool, and

married, in 1832, Sir Charles Crompton, for

some time Judge of the Court of Queen's

Bench, who died in 1865. The Daily News understands that Sir Arthur Gordon intends shortly to retire from the Government of New Zealand. The Irish Political Prisoners' Sustentation

Fund, which has been gradually declining for some weeks, only amounted on Wednesday to £2 15s.

The new Westminster Abbey Gardens were

opened on Wednesday without ceremony.

Mr. Healy, M.P., has been invited by the tenant-farmers of Down to contest that county on Land League principles at the next election.

The Mayor of Gloucester on Wednesday laid the foundation stone of a Memorial Church to Robert Raikes, the founder of Sunday

schools. The bishop of the diocese and other

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Great-Britain.

THE CONSERVATIVE DEMONSTRA-TION.

The Conservative campaign at Liverpool is being conducted, at all events, with a great show of vigour. Considering the limited and cautious character of the plan of operations unfolded by Lord Salisbury in his opening speech, there appears to be an unnecessary expenditure of oratorical ammunition. After the salvoes of the previous day, the leaders of the party came out again in force, and with no visible diminution of spirit, at Thursday night's meeting of the Liverpool Conservative Working Men's Association. The Opposition have to learn a lesson from their rivals in the management of their political artillery. It seldom happens at Liberal demonstrations that there is a deliberate waste of power. The Conservatives at Liverpool have piled up masses of speeches which, however able they may have been, must have strained the attention even of partisan audiences, and when printed in the newspapers must have been too much for a great number of readers. Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote, speaking on two successive days, forced into the background the performances of several of their followers, who might have found opportunities of doing good service to their party at another place and another time. When the two chiefs had so much to say, and so freely availed themselves of the opportunity of saying it, Sir Richard Cross, Mr. Gibson, Lord Sandon, and others might have been spared the task of coming in at the close with arguments which probably were neither attentively listened to nor adequately reported. The particular phase of the Conservative demonstration which called into exercise the oratorical powers of Lord Salisbury, Sir Stafford Northcote, and Mr. Gibson on Thursday night was not highly favourable to the development of those cautious and moderate qualities which at the present moment would be most advantageous to and becoming in the leaders of the Oppo-Whatever may be thought of that curious phenomenon, the Conservative working man, the existence of which was once stoutly denied by Liberals, but which has assuredly never been wanting in Liverpool and some other Lancashire towns, it must be admitted that the conception of Conservatism calculated to attract a large democratic audience is not likely to be distinguished by an excess of caution and moderation. When Lord Salisbury was commenting on Thursday night with some severity upon the conduct of the Government, one of the audience in the gallery called out, "Give it 'em hot!" Though the Conservative leader declared If unwilling to oblige his friends in this regard, he was influenced-perhaps insensibly-by the atmosphere and the scene. Not only Lord Salisbury, but Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. Gibson infused into their criticisms upon the political situation on Thursday far more acrimony

than was apparent in the speeches of the previous day .- Times. The Daily News says :- Lord Salisbury very explicitly acknowledged on Thursday night that the relative importance of public meetings and of Parliament has changed. The authority of the latter is decreasing; that of the former is increasing. He made profession of what a few years ago he would probably and unjustly have denounced as a theory of systematised demagoguism. We are not finding fault with him and his colleagues because they appeal to their people out of doors; on the contrary, we congratulate them on the change which has taken place in their policy and their practice, no matter how this change may have been brought about. They are quite right in their recognition of the fact that Parliament can no longer be managed by a privileged class, and that the party which refuses to take into its counsels the public out of doors, and even the humblest class of that public, will find that it has mistaken its reckoning. But we are noticing, first, the interesting historical fact that the change has taken place, and next, the fact, scarcely less interesting, that the Conservatives have rushed to accept the new conditions with all the convert's impassioned zeal. The Conservative leaders seem now to go beyond anything the Radicals ever dreamed of. They reserve themselves for public meetings. seem inclined virtually to drop Parliament altogether. We hear but little of the eloquence of Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords; nor does Sir Stafford Northcote or Sir Richard Cross favour the House of Commons with more than an occasional piece of formality in the shape of a speech towards the close of a great debate. But we hear of the Conservatives in their strength and with all their earnestness when we are told that they are going down to the country for something which is described not inappropriately as a great Conservative campaign. They take the field in Lancashire, or some other county. To use an expressive, although somewhat vulgar, American phrase, they "go on the rampage " in Hengler's Circus, Liverpool, or some other such building. They denounce this or that political organization amongst the Liberals, as calculated to supersedeor subvert the authority of Parliament, and in the same breath they call upon their own followers to "organize, organize, organize," in order that they may be able to bring a political pressure to bear which shall overwhelm the Liberal Government and the majority of the House of Commons. We do not say that there is anything unfair in this, and most assuredly we do not say that there is anything in i of which the Liberals, regarded merely as a party, have the slightest reason to com-The more discussion there is of whatever kind the better for them. But it is remarkable that while denouncing the Birmingham Caucus and Northern Radicalism Lord Salisbury not only endeavours to bring outside pressure upon Parliament, but has deliberately formulated a theory of popular agitation which a few years ago he would have denounced as demagogic and revolutionary.

THAT DEAR ELEPHANT.

The tender interest in that dear elephant, Jumbo, is still kept up. It will bring solace to thousands of English homes when the tale is told that the gentle pachyderm is calmly accommodating himself to life in America, and seems to make himself at

home in his new quarters without the necessity of compulsion:-

He underwent the hazards and discomforts of the voyage across the Atlantic bravely, and developed a healthy thirst for Irish whiskya fact which would be worthy of unalloyed congratulation but for the ungenerous disdain for the unsweetened gin of the Cockneys who loved him so much which it betrays. The account of his meeting with his brethren in New York is one of the most pathetic passages we have read for a long time—indeed, quite a piece of genuine sentiment, interpolated amidst the dry pages of contemporary history. He trumpeted joyfully, delicious and soft-hearted beast that he is; his eyes glistened— fancy those mild, small, heady orbs twinkling with affectionate recognition; and his tail absolutely wagged! How interesting this must be to the multitude who patted this huge but loveable pet upon the hind-quarters, or, mayhap, the trunk. How it must soothe the pillow of the good gentleman who made him a present of Whithelman who made him a who made him a present of whithelman who made him a present of whithelman who made him a who made him a who was a whole who who was a whole who who was a whole who was a whole who who was a whole who who was a whole who was a whole who who was a whole who was a whole who who was a whole who was a stable oysters, and what a throng of emotions it must call up in the bosom of the charitable lady who wove a wreath of spring flowerets for his cage. Sweet Jumbo! The more one reads of his meeting with those blustering, stuck-up Yankee elephants the more one is pleased, and the more one's patriotism is stimulated. Their trunks, we are informed, caressed each other like boaconstrictors. This serpentine endearment is new in natural history; but, after this gra-cious display, Jumbo recollected himself, stood upon his dignity, and grunted and blowed like a naturalised John Bull. Dear Jumbo! There is a female elephant in Mr. Barnum's collection who rejoices in the parnum's collection who rejoices in the pretty but inapposite name—that is to say, inapposite for a Republic—of the Queen? and she has a baby the size of a pony. Our stately British favourite was introduced to her, and commenced a flirtation on the spot, but scorned to notice the baby. Sly Jumbo! It is consolatory to hear that we may expect to see him back again, but not until October. From April to October is six months. Why, that is an age to keep us in an agony of sus-pense. We all respect Mr. Barnum, but this is unkind on his part.—Evening

THE CONSERVATIVE CAMPAIGN IN LANCASHIRE.

A great meeting was held in Hengler's Circus, Liverpool, on Thursday night, to celebrate the anniversary of the Working Men's Conservative Association. Lord Salisbury pointed to the fact of the subjects brought before the House of Commons of the present Parliament being entirely different from those which were set before the people at the last election as a proof of the necessity of a second House in the Legislature, and there was not in Europe a better model of a second Chamber than the House of Lords. He vindicated the action of their Lordships in instituting an inquiry into the operation of the Land Act, the result of which, he said, had justified their proceedings. In continuing, Lord Salisbury said:—When Mr. Glad-

stone was introducing the Land Act he com-pared the Irish landlords to the owners of slaves. Well, that was not a very pleasant comparison, and I should not have ventured to make it—(laughter and cheers)—but it reminded one of a certain fact—that when the slave-owners were deprived of their property, Parliament compensated them for what they had lost. (Voices: "His father, too.") (Laughter, and cheers.) Well, somebody here says, "His father." I believe that was a fact—(cheers)—but, however that may be. what I want you to consider is, what would his father or what would anybody else have thought, if that question of compensation had been handed over not to an impartial or judicial man, but, say, to some frantic abolitionist, or, say, actually to some slave himself? Would not that have been thought the height of scandalous injustice? not a payment of that kind have been considered one of the gravest imputations that could have been made against the Minister of the day? (Hear, hear.) Well, now, the Ministry perfectly well knew that one of the principal imputations was against the method in which they had exercised this particular patronage. In the course of the debates they had always expressed their entire willingness to submit to any committee their own particular action, and yet, when it came to the test, Mr. Forster revived this almost obsolete privilege in order to protect himself from examination. (Cries of "Shame.") It is possible that we may hear some explana-tion of the case that I have not yet heard. But it does seem to me to give an explanation of the strange consistency with which the Government followed this suicidal policy of trying to prevent the House of Lords from having a perfectly legitimate inquiry. (Hear, hear.) Now, I wish to say a word with respect to the allegation that our action has been the result of class prejudice. There is nothing that the Liberals are more fond of insinuating than that the defence of the rights of property is a question of class prejudices. I, on the contrary, maintain that not only is the defence of the rights of property a matter that concerns the whole community, but that it more truly concerns the struggling and the industrious classes than those who have already secured a certain amount of accumulated property. (Loud cheers.) Every in-dustrious man hopes to lay aside something by which his old age can be supportedsomething by which those who are dear to him can live in case he should be taken away. The protection of that to him is infinitely more important than the mere fraction which any law you can pass can take away from the very wealthy man. (Hear, hear.) Take the case of Ireland. Mr. Gladstone talks of it case of ireiand. Air. Gladstone talks of it being a question of pompous titles—I think he said—and long rent rolls. It is not a question of long rent rolls. The few people who possess in Ireland long rent rolls, I have no doubt, will adequately take care of themselves; or at all events their sufferings, though they may be unjustly pressed, will not be comparable to the sufferings of those who have not got long rent rolls to protect them. (Cheers.) The people who are really to be pitied are the small proprietors—(hear, hear)—men who have laid by a small amount of money by a life of labour and exertion, by of money by a life of labour and exertion, by industry, by enterprise, by success in their particular vocations. They are men who were induced by the deliberate action of Parliament itself to invest in Irish land. (Cheers) Parliament did for Ireland what it did for no other part of the country—it offered to these men an indisputable title to the land; it undertook to guarantee the goodness of the title to the land of which it disposed, and having allured these men by these pretences into investing in the security it had offered to them the result of that labour and self-denial of their whole lifetime, it comes down in the end to invent a new law of property never heard of before, and cuts away one quarter—and very often more—of the property that these men had accumulated. (Cries of "Shame.") Don't tell me that the House of Lords is showing jealousy for the robbery which has been inflicted—(cheers)—on those unhappy and most injured men, and has been actuated only by sympathy for the grievances of the very rich. There is another ground on which these attacks on property are of in-terest to the whole community. These pro-ceedings entirely destroy all confidence. Supposing—I will take the case of the invest-

ments of a foreign country—supposing Par-liament has guaranteed to the holders of property in Indian railways a certain interest,

say 5 per cent. The Government has gua-ranteed that; and, supposing the Govern-ment suddenly discovered that this was an

outrage on the rights of the Indian people and the Indian taxpayers, and said that the guarantee that it had pronounced of 5 per cent. should be cut down to 4 per cent. You can understand that beyond the great injustice that this would indicate. great injustice that this would inflict, it would absolutely prevent all investments in Indian securities for the future. (Cheers.) Precisely that same thing has taken place in Ireland. There is nothing you hear more common than that the resources of Ireland are tremendous, if only they be developed. There are fertile fields, there are abundant

rivers, there are splendid fisheries. I believe there are coal mines and forests. There is great water power, that requires nothing but capital to develop it, and capital, remember, means the support of labour, the support of the industrial classes. (Cheers) And why cannot that support be given? Why will capital refuse to flow? Why does it avoid Ireland, as a place more dangerous, more fatal, than any of the South American Republics? Because Parliament has tampered again and again with the rights of property.
(Cheers.) Well, gentlemen, I have detained you for some time—(cheers, and cries of "Go on")—but I have done it because I am earnestly anxious to bring home to you the deep conviction that is present to my own mind, that there is nothing more futile, more hollow, and more false than this pretence that this respect for the sanctity of property, on which the whole of our civil constitution rests, is in any sense the peculiar or even the rests, is in any sense the peculiar or even the eminent interest of the very rich. On the contrary, depend upon it, in all classes of society, if we desire prosperity and progress; if we desire the promotion of civilisation; if we desire the promotion of tranquillity and peace; if we desire the existence of all con-ditions, that are the most opposite to those which Ireland displays at the present moment we should support, and earnestly support, those who contend for the rights of property. (Cheers.) Let me turn to other matters. The esolution which has been moved has referred, in terms in which I most heartily concur, to the duties which are incumbent upon this country in its relations to the colonies and to foreign lands. (Cheers) Now, in expressing my sentiments upon this subject, a man is particularly liable to be misunderstood, or, at east, to be misrepresented. (Cheers and laughter.) It is a very convenient thing to say that anybody who stands up for the honour of England, or desires to maintain her position amongst nations, wishes to maintain a state of quarrel, and to banish the blessings of peace from the world, or is indifferent to the horrors of war. But I maintain that the whole course of history and of our recent experiences shows the contrary, and that those are the truest apostles of peace, and have the most genuine sense of the horrors of war, who allow other countries thoroughly to understand that while we deeply and earnestly value peace and goodwill amongst nations, we do not think that that end is to be attained by our allowing our interests to be disregarded

—(cheers)—or our honour to be contemned. Mr. Bright recently told you—(groans)—that the great honour of the present Government was that there was a great calm. Well, any ship that chooses to run out of its appointed course, and out of the passage which it is its duty to perform, into the nearest harbour can find the blessings of a great calm. (Cheers.)
The question is whether the calm has been honourably earned. I do not say but that it is the greatest privilege to a Ministry if it can point to a great calm which has been attained of this country, or of the honour that it holds amongst the nations (Cheers.) But to point to a great calm as a proof of the merits of your foreign policy is to elevate to one level of statesmanship the dogmas of a very respectable but a very small and mistaken clique of religionists. (Laughter.) England has great duties to perform. She has founded splendid colonies. She has achieved a magnificent empire beyond the seas. She has charged herself with the responsibility of the good government of 250 millions of people, who but for her would be plunged into anarchy and intestine war, and e must maintain, she must act up to the responsibility she has acquired. She must not shrink from the occasional exertions and the occasional risks which those duties she

compass of these four seas; but be assured that the policy of upholding her honour, of maintaining the great creations which are due to the energy of her sons, of sustaining the policy which her fathers have handed down—that that policy is not only the most consistent with our honour and our traditions, but it is also the surest path to peace. (Cheers.) Sir Stafford Northcote, who followed, said the great question which, before all others, now presented itself, was whether

the working men of England should con-

has assumed may involve. She must not be

seduced by the prospect of a great calm, must not allow herself to think that the

whole of her duties lie within the narrow

tinue to discharge their Constitutional duties, or whether they should have a caucus to think for them :-The Opposition had a great responsibility laid upon them; and they were determined, when they saw their duty lying fairly before them, not to shrink from it. There had been occasions in the present Parliament in which they had found that courage duly exerted had met with success. They found that the minority, if they dared to use the constitutional opposition assigned to them, might and did influence the decisions even of a great majority, and he ventured to think that this was an occasion of the sort. Yes; the times were serious; the times were per-plexing. The duties which lay before either the Ministry of the day or those who might under any possibility be ever called upon to take part in the conduct of affairs, were such as should make the boldest pause and be thoughtful as to the action which they had to take. Let them take counsel together. They were anxious to do it, and they believed the country was anxious they should do it. They not refrain in Parliament on all proper occasions from giving their advice, and endeavouring, so far as they could, to assist the Government in that task which it was for the common interest that they should achieve But when they found them dealing in this way with such questions as the new rules of procedure, they could not but look with suspicion on what was going on. The Trojans let in the huge wooden horse filled with armed men which led to their betrayal; and let us take care that we did not let in that which would lead us to a similar fate. Le us take care that this cloture, which might not be intended to be used for illegitimate purposes, did not become an engine in the hands of some unscrupulous Government supported by an unscrupulous caucus, for silencing any opposition that might at any time henceforward be raised against it by imply using the power of closing the debate Hear, hear.) That was the example which they had seen in the proceedings of the French Parliament during certain periods of its existence. That was what they believed was taking place-and would take place-in other countries where this system is in existence; but in England the matter was more serious than it could be in any foreign assembly, because the position which Parlia-ment occupied in the constitution of this great empire was one to which no foreign issembly could pretend, and which bore comparison with no other in the wide civilised world. (Cheers.) They (the Conservatives) on their part desired no closing of debates for on their part desired no closing of denates for purposes of stifling the voice of any majority which wished to make itself properly heard and represented the feelings of the people. They invited criticism, they invited discus-

sion, and they looked with pleasure to the prospect of the great classes of England, the great working classes, and not only the

working classes, but all classes throughout the country, co-operating together in the legitimate study of political questions, and in the free and noble exercise of their political functions. (Loud cheers.)
Other speakers followed.

LIBELS ON A BRITISH MINISTER A very unusual correspondence which has just passed between Sir J. Drummond

Hay, the British Minister in Morocco, and Lord Granville is contained in a Parliamentary paper just issued:—
Sir John Hay has been accused of corruption, and writes to Lord Granville for advice as to prosecuting his libeller. Lord Gran-ville replies that none who know Sir John Hay's high character and long service can possibly attach importance to the slanders, that a legal prosecution is not desirable, but that he will assist him in their public repudiation. The story of the libels is an odd one. A few years ago Sir John Hay was temporarily in charge of German interests in Morocco during the leave of absence of the German Minister, when there came to him one Herr von Conring with a recommendation from the Foreign Office at Berlin Herr von Conring said he was an agent of M. Krupp, that he desired to travel in visit the Moorish Court, and to promote commercial relations between Ger many and Morocco. Sir John Hay introduced him to the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs, Cid Mohammed Bargash, and he was invited to the Moorish Court. On his return home Von Conring published a book on Morocco, in which he accused Sir John Hay of corruption. The main charge was that he had received £14,000 when the loan was made to the Moorish Government under British guarantee to liquidate the debt to Spain. Another was that he persuaded the Moors to adopt and buy Armstrong guns, and M. Krupp's agent hints that in such matters "nobody works gratis." He adds further that the flow of presents never ceases, and supplies Sir John's house with all that is necessary for subsistence. The German work was published in 1879; and in 1881 it was translated into Spanish, and a copy of this translation reached Sir John Hay in Tangier.

THE "DOUBO" DISASTER.

Three of the survivors of the Royal Mail

steamer Bouro, lost off Cape Finisterre on Saturday week last, landed at Plymouth on

Thursday, by the Castle steamer Hepzbah,

The charges are ridiculous; and the refer-

ence to the Armstrong guns reveals their

source and animus. Lord Granville has written to Lord Ampthill pointing out that Von Conring was introduced by the German Foreign Oflice, and asking him to bring the

matter, with a repudiation of the libels, before

the German Foreign Minister. He has also asked him to send a message to the pub-lishers of the book inviting them to stop its

Mr. Morier, in Madrid : and Sir John Hay

expresses himself as entirely satisfied and

pudiation of such charges at home. Had the

very grateful. There is no need for the re-

been published here every Englishman would

have seen their refutation on the face of them.

sale. He has written in the same sens

which arrived early in the morning from Corunna. They were the following members the crew :- George Amrath, quartermaster, of Southampton; James Buckingham, lamptrimmer, of Southampton; and Stewart, quartermaster, of Portsmouth. were forwarded to their homes by the South-Western Railway Company's 3 p.m. train by Mr. T. W. Hopkins, hon. secretary of th Shipwrecked Mariners Society. An important statement as to the collision by George Amrath, who, in his capacity of quartermaster, was on deck on duty when the disaster took place. He said in the course of his statement:—"I was quartermaster and acting boatswain's mate. I arrived on deck at 8 o'clock on the night of the disaster. I mustered the watch to relieve the deck. chief officer was on the bridge; the fourth officer was on the quarter-deck. We made sail about half-past 8 upon leaving Lisbon.
Three-quarters of an hour later sail was taken in, but we again made sail at a quarter to 10 o'clock. There was a nice breeze, and the night was clear. Mr. Tongen, the chief officer, called to me at about a quarter to 11 to lower the topsail. I looked up aloft and saw our sail all aback, and heard Mr. Tongen singing out, 'Where are you going to?' strained my eyes and saw a steamer on our starboard bow. She was very close to us. Mr. Tongen cried to the other steamer, 'Put your helm hard-a-port.' There was no answer from the other steamer. I then perceived a red light coming over the railing. Mr. Tongen said to me, 'Sing out "hard-aport" to the other steamer.' I ran abaft the bridge and did as directed. I could see nobody on the bridge of the Spanish steamer nor anyone else forward. Mr. Tongen cried Oh, my God, she is into us struck us first about abreast the funnel on the starboard side, again struck us the second time with more force, crashing into us in the forepart of the after rigging. Mr. Tongen then gave the order 'Clear away the boats: we are sinking." I ran forward and called the crew and got the port lifeboat ready for lowering, under the superintendence of the fourth officer. Captain Kemp, who had beright side, so that he has at last an opportuhaved with wonderful coolness, ordered every man to his boat. I called out to the fourth officer, 'Come along sharp,' and lowered the port fore lifeboat, taking off some ladies, children, and a few male passengers. At this time the passengers were in an awful panic, but the ladies did not lose themselves o as great an extent as the male passengers One of the male passengers behaved in a most cowardly manner. He tried to prevent nost cowardly manner. ladies from entering the boat. I foiled his efforts. He was selfish enough to imagine that they would overcrowd the boat. I hit hir in the face, and then he kept quiet. I spoke to the fourth officer, who was on board the Douro, and appealed to him to come with me into the boat; but he refused to quit the vessel, and gave me orders to clear away the boat, which, though touching the water, was This I did. vet attached to the davits. next shouted to me to drop astern. A heavy sea was running, and the *Bouro* was rolling severely. Whilst I was detaching our boat severely. Whilst I was detaching our boat our rudder broke. I could not keep her alongside the steamer in consequence, but I did my best to remain as near her as I could. At this time the Douro was sinking fast, being down to the white moulding. I noticed Captain Kemp standing aft, watching the movements of the various rescue boats. The order was then issued by him, 'Clear the way from alongside with your passengers, but keep as close as you can.' My impression was that he meant us to endeavour to pick up any persons who might be left on board. One of the passengers in my boat cried out to Captain Kemp, appealing to him to come into our boat. He waved his hand in response and walked away. I saw a steamer coming towards our boat, which I had to keep, owing to this fact, head to the sea. At this period gathered there was a fearful panic on board he Yrurac Bat, but evidently her captain did not think her position so critical as it was. I perceived our boats proceed to move further way from the Douro, which was now going down faster and faster. She gradually dropped level with the water's edge. I followed her movements closely, and shortly after witnessed her explosion and her almost immediate disappearance. About the same period the Yrurac Bat went down head foremost.

Fearful cries rent the air, and the scene in the

boats was most distressing. In the meantime the Hidalgo had come up between the posi-

tion of the two steamers and lay to. I made

towards her, getting alongside after tremendous pulling against peril ous seas, which

were momentarily threatening to overwhelm us. Upon our running alongside, the captain of the *Hidalyo* asked me if I had passengers. I replied, 'Yes,' and added, 'Some of them are females and children.' He announced, 'All right, get them up on my deck.' All of them safely reached the deck. Captain Turner told us to go in search and try to rescue any more persons who might be floating about. At this moment, however, another of our boats with passengers came alongside, and I assisted to get them also on board. It was between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning when we reached the Hidalyo's deck ourselves. We were all too warn out to you ourselves. We were all too worn out to go about in search in face of the mountainous sea, and we therefore rested until 5 o'clock. The captain and several others were missing At daylight the sea bore no trace in the shape of debris of the terrible occurrence of the previous night, and we proceeded for Corunna, which we reached within 12 hours."

HORRORS OF THE BULL FIGHT.

The Madrid correspondent of the Stanlard, writing under date April 11, says :-Bull fighting has not ceased to be the na-tional sport in this country. In point of fact it seems now to be more popular than ever it was, and it has this year procured for the amateurs who enjoy, and can artistically appreciate the amusement, an extraordinary amount of excitement. It had in recent years, I must confess, shown signs of degeneracy, Bull fights were coming to be dull affairs, and began to bore the average spectator. The slaughtering of horses, and the baiting of bulls, where the horses were "screws" and the bulls tame, not to say lazy, could not by any stretch of imagination be called an exhilarating sport. It has now at last altered its character, and, in a small degree, revived its ancient barbaric glories. Human beings have at last been gored and tossed about in the arena in the most interesting manner, and the physical suffering which gives zest to the spectacle has not been solely confined to the dumb animals engaged. So popular has this novel feature in the show been, that our most recent bull fights have caused the Madrilenos to forget the Barcelona crisis, and the Catalonian protests against Free Trade. When they bought with unwonted eagerness the evening papers, it was not for the purpose of learning what new peril confronted the Cabinet, but in order that they might devour the sickening details of the results of the two "Corridas de Toros" of Easter-day and Easter Monday in the Spanish Metropolis. When these "events" came off the finest streets that lie between the Puerta del Sol and the Buen Retiro Gardens presented their usual aspect of animation and the din, the stir of multitudes swiftly moving on to the ring or jealously staring at the 16,000 privi-leged individuals who had obtained, at fabulous prices, admittance to the truly Castilian pastime. Vehicles of every class,

from the aristocratic equipages of the grandee "aficionados" down to those ante-diluvian coaches that popular suburbs turn out on every Sabbath to race down the road to the "Plaza de Toros," were more numerous than in former years. In wild, noisy, cheerful streams they rattled on in anxious competition to reach the goal towards which the tion to reach the goal towards which they were driving most recklessly. A bright, warm, glorious sun added to the splendour of the scene, and contributed to the jollity and merriment of all classes. The ring itself was packed, from the barriers below, where the very élite of aristocratic amateurs congregate, to the boxes above, where damsels of high lineage, delicate, sensitive ladies of high-bred Queens of Society fashion, and wear with native grace and coquetry the national mantilla, and smile benignantly at the horrors of the scene they grace by their fair presence. The bulls were of the Andalusian breed, and the "cuadrillas" were led by popular fighters, whose names possess a world-wide fame among connoisseurs of bull baiting. Lagarijo, Angel Partor, Carancha appeared in gold-braided costumes, and at their heels fol-lowed the equally glittering array of men destined to dash bright coloured cloaks be-fore their infuriated victims, who were doomed to die for the amusement of the populace. Other satellites were there whose business it was to plant pairs of sharp-pronged darts behind the shoulder-blades of the bulls, and even the ring servants who torture and goad the dying horses to save a wretched saddle or worthless harness were objects of attraction. Seldom did the initiated ever witness better preparations for real national sport, and it appeared quite certain that the bull baiting would be as safe a piece of fun to indulge in as on former occasions. But the bulls had taken it into their heads to start a novel campaign in favour of the protection of animals against cruelty from the masters of creation. So Bull No. 2, on the first day, caught a picador mounted on a jaded hoodwinked horse, and so lustily tossed this Don Quixote of the Ring that his nose and hard pate were badly injured—so badly indeed that he is not expected to survive his aerial trip across the arena. Another bull, amidst a scene of frightful excitement and shouts of anguish at last from every corner of the ring, charged, caught, and tossed up Carancha, one of the most popular bull-killers in Spain. This king of the Bull-ring escaped with some ribs fearfully bruised and an ugly gash in his

nity of knowing practically how the sport must delight the horses and bulls engaged Of course these exploits of the Sunday brought to the Bull-ring on the second day a still greater multitude, and tickets were paid for at rates even unknown when Patti or Sarah Bernhardt appeared at the Royal Opera of Madrid. I am sorry to say that, as usual, a very great number of foreigners and indeed not a few English, were to be seen in the galleries of the great circus. This time, as on Easterday, Royalty had to honour the Plaza de Toros, because it might be dangerous, from a political point of view even for an intelligent and high-spirited Prince like Alphonso XII. not to inflict upon himself and his Austrian Queen the horrors of the bull-ring. If he had stopped away he would have forfeited his claim to be considered a "patriot King." Every class of society, in fact, was present on Easter Monday, and the connoisseurs of the national sport began to find fault with the bulls, who only really slaughtered some thirty horses per diem, and jumped the barriers to the great terror of the people in the lower part of the amphitheatre. At last Bull No. 5 made his exit from the dark cell where these animals are kept until they rush madly into the ring. He chased the bull-fighters about in the wildest manner, bowled several Picadors over, killed one horse, was adorned with two and a half pairs of iron prongs called "ban-derillas," and then in his rage he faced the 'Matador." This man was a young, handsome fellow, Angel Partor by name, and he had hardly time to shake his red cloak before the bull, when he was caught up, knocked down, taken up again, flung away, gored, and left mortally wounded, while the multitude rose breathless, speechless, until shrieks of women, imprecations of men, shouts of de-lighted amateurs rose in dull, hoarse yell and

Partor was carried off to the dispensary Partor was carried oil to the dispensary that forms an indispensable appendage of the Bull-ring, and where the medical men thought he was a case for the priest rather than for them, for a priest I may mention is also always in attendance. The poor man was promptly shriven, then bandaged, and sent home on a stretcher. He had a fearful wound in the right side, bad hæmorrhage, and three ribs broken. A crowd of admirers escorted the dismal procession back to Madrid, as the cheers and distant cries of the Bull-ring amounced that another bull was course to pursue.

being goaded on to fight and then slowly tortured to death. Unique, indeed, is the naive declaration of a local paper that the bull that nearly killed Partor was a "coward!" It is thought simply monstrous that bulls should object to be butchered even in the All the available partor was a different partor. in fun. All the evening papers were greedily bought, read aloud under lamp posts, hawked about with the latest bulletins, discussed in clubs and cafes, whilst hundreds of the more enthusiastic "sportsmen" called at Partor's house to condole with this gladiator of Modern Spain. The most common remark that evening was "How is Partor?" Well might a sober Conservative paper mournfully remark that more enthusiasm, far more interest, far keener curiosity is shown for the "national sport" than for such things as forms of government, Imperial Policy, and other passing preoccupations of the political world that do not move the deeper strata, the undercurrents where the real instincts of a society and a nation are revealed as in its most popular pastimes. The amazas in its most popular pastimes. The amazing thing is that such a survival of barbarism should not only still be popular in Spain, but that, as a public amusement it appears to have been for a time quickened into renewed vitality. The only trouble now will be to provide, not bulls, but "Matadors" who are willing to run the risk of being ripped up by the horns of an angry bull in the ring. And yet, after their recent experience, it is not ikely that the mob will be content with any less sensational aspect of these horrible spec-

FASHIONABLE NEWS.

The Lancet says:—"Her Majesty the Queen has derived marked advantage from her visit to Mentone. Princess Beatrice has also been benefited by the change. Prince Leopold is progressing very favourably. The swelling of the knee subsides rapidly, the daily diminution being a quarter of an inch in its circumference. His Royal Highness drives out twice every day, and is in excellent health and spirits. Mentone has been very full this year, as was to be expected. The weather has been unusually fine during the past month, so that the season, which has been generally in advance of ordinary years, is now decidedly hot, the sun being in the middle of the day so powerful as to prove dangerous to persons unhabituated to ex-posure and unaccustomed to protect themselves. That being so, it is impossible to avoid a feeling of relief at receiving the intelligence of her Majesty's return. We were glad to hear of the proposed Royal visit to a place of change and rest, but we felt, and at the time did not account to express a cortain the time did not scruple to express, a cortain amount of anxiety, looking at the defective sanitary condition of the district. The dangers which were feared have most happily been escaped, and there is good ground for confidence that the gain to her Majesty's health has been considerable. Immediately on her return the Queen will encounter exceptional calls on her strength, incident to the mar-riage of Prince Leopold. That event will doubtless now be fixed for an early date, as his Royal Highness has practically recovered from the effects of his recent accident."

M. Tissot arrived at the French Embassy, Albert-gate, from Paris on Thursday evening, The guests of Lord and Lady Holmesdale staving at Linton Park include the Swedish and Spanish Ministers, Lord and Lady On-slow, Lord Cremorne, Sir James Airey, Mr. Harris Temple, Mr. Morton, and Dr. George Stoker. Sir Douglas and Lady Forsyth are staying

at the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood. Lieut.-Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Ferguson of Pitfour have arrived at 50, Queen's-gateterrace, for the season.

A marriage has been arranged and will shortly take place between the Hon. and Rev, E. Carr Glyn, MA, vicar of Kensington chaplain in ordinary to the Queen, and rura doan, and Lady Mary Campbell, daughter of the Duke of Argyll. The date has not yet been fixed. The announcement was made at meeting of the Kensington Vestry on Wednesday night, and on the proposition of Major-General Boileau a vote of congratula-tion was tendered to the vicar, who returned thanks, and promised to convey the result of the proceedings to Lady Mary Campbell.

At St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, on Thursday afternoon, was solemnised the mar-riage of Mr. Lyonel Plantagenet Tollemache, eldest son of the Hon. W. F. Tollemache. M.P., and grandson of Lord Tollemache of Helmingham, with the Lady Sybil King, daughter of Robert Edward seventh Earl of Kingston. The wedding party had assembled by half-past eleven o'clock, when the bridegroom arrived, accompanied by the Hon. Fitzroy Stewart, his uncle, who acted as best man. The bride came at a quarter to twelve o'clock with her aunt, Lady Emily Chichester, and on entering the church was received by the Hon. F. A. J. Chichester, her uncle, (who afterwards gave her away), and her six bridesmaids, namely, Miss Blanche and Miss Grace Tollemache, sisters of the bridegroom; Miss Augusta Chichester, Miss Violet Chi-chester, and Misses Sheelah and Marna Chichester, and Misses Sheetan and Market Chester, cousins of the bride. The service, which was choral, was performed by the Rev. Walter Kelley, and the Rev. R. A. Corbett. After the marriage the Hon. F. A. J. and Lady Emily Chichester received the wedding party at break-fast at their residence in Eccleston-square. Among those present at the church and at the Among those present at the charles breakfast were Jane Duchess of Marlborough, the Earl and Countess of Galloway, the Dowager Countess of Galloway and Ladies Stewart, the Countess Dowager of Donoughmore and Lady Margaret Hely-Hutchinson, Lord and Lady Claud Hamilton, Lord and Lady Templemore, Lord Tollemache of Hel-mingham, Lady Alan Spencer Churchill and Mr. Caulfield, Hon. Randolph Stewart, Hon. Mrs. King-Harman, Colonel Hon. Alexander Stewart, Hon. Wilbraham and Mrs. Tolle-mache and Misses Tollemache (2), Hon. Fitz-Roy Stewart, Hon. Dust Tollemache. Hon. Frederick Tollemache, Sir Walter and Lady Mary Farquhar and Misses Farquhar, Mr. Algernon and Lady Henrietta Turnor, Mr. and Lady Mary Cooke, Mr. Regina'd Chichester, Mr. Charles and Hon. Mrs. Peel, the Rev. F. Cope, the Rev. R. A. Corbett, Col. Rev. F. Cope, the Rev. R. A. Corbett, Col. and Mrs. Seymour Cockran, the Rav. Rathbone Supples, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Farquhar, Mrs. and Miss Hart Dyke, Mr. Longfield, Mr. Portman, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sauford, Mr. William Tollemache, and Mr. Wilbraham Tollemache. Early in the afternoon the newly-married couple left for Helmingham Hall. Lord Tollemache's seat in Soufalls to Hall, Lord Tollemache's seat in Suffolk, to spend the honeymoon. The bride received numerous presents.

MESSRS. MOODY AND SANKEY .- The Committee appointed to make the necessary ar-rangements for the work in London which the American revivalists were invited to undertake have now received a reply to the requisition sent them last month. Writing requisition sent them last month. requisition sent them last month. Writing from Glasgow to Mr. Robert Paton, the honorary secretary, Mr. D. L. Moody expresses regret that it has been impossible to reply sooner. In thinking over the work he says:—"We have felt that London could not possibly be visited before the autumn, and as a number of the towns in England as well as Wales and Ireland have urged expossly that visits should be made there. The strongly that visits should be made there, the question arose whether it would not be better to postpone the visit to London till the autumn of 1883, using next winter in the smaller cities. As this is so far in the future, of 1883, using next winter in the it seems impossible that definite plans should be made now. We can only send our thanks for continued remembrance and sympathy, hoping at some time not far distant to meet with friends and talk over with them the best

PARIS, MONDAY AND TUESDAY, APRIL 17-18, 1882.

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Weat-Britain.

LONDON. APRIL 15-16, 1882. THE CONSERVATIVES AT LIVERPOOL. The Conservative gathering at Liverpool, says the Saturday Review, has been a marked and indisputable success. The leaders of the Party made good speeches to enthusiastic audiences, and both speakers and hearers were filled with the spirit, not only of determination, but of Lord Salisbury was both new and in his suggestion that it was through the House of Lords that England was saved from the necessity of having triennial or even annual Parliaments. I is antecedently improbable that a House of Commons elected for seven years should during the whole of that long period accurately represent the feelings of the constituencies, and the improbability increases with every year that the Parliament lasts. What the House of Lords does is to save the country from measures which the constituencies do not like to have forced upon them by a House of Commons which no longer properly represents them. It requires the sense of the country to be again taken before it will pass the measures which the country is said to want. It may thus be even a more truly representative body than the House of Commons: for, if a dissolution shows that the constituencies do not want the measures, the House of Lords has evidently gauged the opinions of the constituencies better than the House of Commons did. This is quite true, and the truth could not have been better put than it was as Lord Salisbury put it. The statement is, however, open to the remark that this salutary function of the House of Lords is in abeyance when a Conservative Ministry is in power. The House of Lords never thought of its function of truly representing the people during Lord Beaconsfield's Ministry, althe last election towards the end of its existence the House of Commons had got very much out of harmony with the constituencies. Lord Salisbury's general statement must, therefore, be qualified, as he himself qualified it in another part of his speech, by saying that the House of Lords saves the constituencies from being misrepresented by a Liberal House of Commons when they themselves have got tired of Liberalism. Lord Salisbury was on much surer ground when he pointed out that things were rapidly changing, that the House of Commons was altering its character, that it may pass under new forms of dictation, and that the country may be glad before

long to find in the House of Lords a bul-

wark of firmness and independence. The

danger which Lord Salisbury anticipates

is not an imaginary one, and, if it is

averted, it will be to a large extent

averted because those who might like to

coerce the House of Commons will know

that there are reserve forces in the House

of Lords which they may not like to bring

into activity.

The Spectator exclaims : - " Proputty proputty, proputty; that's what I hears 'un say," said the Northern Farmer, as he listened to the beat of his pony's hoofs, and that is what Lord Salisbury hears as he listens to the rhythm of the movement of the age. The Tory leader has very often seemed in his speeches to be overcareful for the "rights of property," but at Liverpool on Wednesday and Thursday he talked of them as if they contained some mystical and almost sacred secret of states manship-as if Property were the Ark and Mr. Gladstone Uzzah. What of enlightenment has his speech contributed to the country in the difficulty of the hour? He is willing, apparently, to help to put down outrage, provided it be by repressive means, but he has no plan for putting it down to propose. He has no remedy for the paralysis of Parliament, except to denounce the closure as a "muzzling of the House of Commons." He has nothing to say of foreign policy, except that anybody can get into smooth water who steers for it, out of his course, and so neglects his duty and his owners. He denounces the "caucus" as something monstrous, but helps to establish a Tory caucus in Liverpool; and detesting the new control exercised by constituencies, only says that as they are closer to their members, they influence them more. Even on the great subject of his thoughts-the turning-out of the Ministry-he gives us no clear assurance. He is a little more moderate in his tone, despite his venomous attack on Mr. Forster, and he is a little less rash about foreign and colonial policy; and he hints that if dissolution comes, the scratch majority may disappear; but he gives no other sign of expecting soon to take office, and had he expected it, would hardly have delivered that long academical essay on the House of Commons being only perfect when the members were checked by the House of Lords, and when they were free of caucus dictation. As the House of Lords is no check when great proposals are made, but only dams up the stream to make it fuller, and as the caucuses certainly do not 'dictate" votes like the old boroughmongers, that contribution to constitutional history is not valuable; and what else is there? Nothing but the proposal to make Irish tenants owners-a great proposal. but only hinted, not put forward as a pledge-and a repetition in a dozen different forms of the great dogma that property is sacrosanct. While that grand principle is maintained all is safe, for all may be restored. As no Liberal denies the dogma, but only adds that property must be rightful, nothing to guide the Government or the people can be gained

from speeches which were evidently intended to make a new impression, and which in many passages are models of rhetorical skill—if, indeed, that be rhetorical skill which has every effect upon the reader, except persuasion.

The Times, referring to the farewell addresses of the leaders of the Conservative party at Liverpool on Friday, says :- I the coming struggle, which Lord Salisbury foresees, is to be over Mr. Bradlaugh and his seat, we trust it may be of less duration than Lord Salisbury assigns to it, and that it may be well settled and out of the way before his youthful hearers are much farther advanced in political life. But whatever the question is to be which Lord Salisbury dimly hints at, it is consolatory to be assured that there will be good men found taking part on both sides. The mischief threatened may, therefore, be a little problematical, and the issue of the contest may be of no such vital importance as Lord Salisbury assumes. The other danger, that of a regular and successful attack on personal liberty, is one which needs to be guarded against. It is, as Lord Salisbury points out, the fault of democracies that they are too ready to interfere with private life. The English constitution is so far democratic as to be affected by this taint. There is no mere party issue involved here. The attempt goes on whatever party may be in power. Private members have always been the principal offenders. Scarcely a session passes without the introduction of some private bill for legislative repression on matters which the legislature would do well to leave alone. But English life, even so, has not yet been made subject to the one long inspection which Lord Salisbury is apprehensive of. The statement that the Liberal party is daily less the party that supports liberty must be received, if at all, with very important modifications. That the personal liberty of one man must not be suffered to interfere unduly with the personal liberty of his neighbours is an old and trite remark. Inspection, we admit, has a hateful sound in English ears. Lord Salisbury can safely conjure with it, and can use it to raise up a whole host of real or imaginary terrors. But Lord Salisbury does not go into particulars. He does not even attempt to draw the line at which inspection is to cease. There may be too much of it, of course; but in this country the opposite has been the more common fault.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF.

The Saturday Review says :- The final retirement of Prince Gortschakoff is the official and formal recognition of a change which had been for some time past practically accomplished. The nomination of M. de Giers to an office of which he has long discharged the duties will give satisfaction both to moderate and reasonable Russians and to foreign Powers :-

He must have regarded with contemptuous indignation General Skobeleff's recent threats to Germany, of which he may probably be able to estimate the value. It is still possible that the appointment of M. de Giers only temporary, or that, like many Russian Ministers, he may not be allowed to determine the policy even of his own Department. It is fortunately improbable that he will retain his office if he is required by more powerful politicians to promote or tolerate measures of which he disapproves. His retirement would be much more significant than his accession to office; and if it happens that in a short time the state of M. de Giers's health should compel him to resign, it will be inferred that peace is in imminent danger.

The Economist says:—Diplomacy, as practised by the almost irresponsible Minister of an autocratic Monarch, is so little possible among the servants of the Crown under a Constitution like that of England, that even the tradition of it is practically extinct among us. Few careers can be imagined more attractive to an able, experienced, and entirely unscrupulous man than that open to Prince Gortschakoff during the last five-and-twenty But when he reflects on Russia as he found it and as he leaves it, does he leave it the stronger or the weaker nation? Great as Prince Gortschakoff's diplomatic successes may have been, there can be no doubt, we think, as to the answer.

EGYPT-A SUGGESTION.

The Spectator cannot resist an impression that Europe, and more especially England, may very shortly agree to a grand mistake in Egypt. The Stock Exchange speculators are obviously quite comfortable about that country, and are driving up its Stocks to preposterous figures; but to men without the interest in the optimistic view, all recent intelligence reads premonitory of a grand disaster :-

It is admitted on all hands that the only authority now vigorous in Cairo is that of Arabi Pacha, and Arabi Pacha confesses in every decree that his authority is not real, but rests upon the corruption of the army. It is not that he is loved, but that he bribes. Arabi's success has made of the government of Egypt an attainable prize, and as he is neither a great captain, nor a necessary man, nor possessed of any charm of pedigree, every colonel is a potential candidate, and diligently endeavours to obtain influence with the only substantive power, the confra-ternity of Arab officers. The Six Powers evidently expect that anarchy will result, and are prepared, we fear, not only to intervene, are prepared, we tear, not only to intervene, but to intervene through the medium of Turkish troops, who will restore Tewfik to independence, and rebuild with his authority that of the Sultan. A competent Khedive, nominated by the Sultan and accepted by the Powers, would, we believe, without any army at all, be able, if once proclaimed, to reassert his authority. The Egyptian private soldiers have gained very little, if anything, by all this movement, they must be nearly tirel of Arabi's unfulfilled promises to get rid of the Europeans, and if they obeyed an anyther for his arrest order would be reastly and the rest order would be reastly as the rest of the rest order would be reastly as the rest of order for his arrest, order would be re-estab-lished in Egypt without a blow. Arabi's power, as against a new Khedive, rests upon no foundation whatever, and he is not prepared to declare war upon the Sultan and the Europeans together. It is upon his inability to do that, that the plan of the Powers rests, and it would be just as complete if the Sultan sent an official of the Palace with his decree, instead of a corps d'armée. With a Khedive so placed and in possession of authority, the Powers could deal as well as they did with Tewfik when he commenced his reign, and when it was proclaimed so loudly that, with such an excellent ruler, the millennium had arrived in the Valley of the Nile.

THN RAMSGATE MYSTERY .- The inquest on THN HAMSGATE MYSTERY.—The inquest on the body of the youth Wagner, the son of a butcher, of Canning-town, who it is supposed was murdered at Ramsgate, on April, 1, was adjourned on Thursday for the third time. No evidence was taken, the coroner stating that there were several witnesses to call that there were several witnesses to call, but as they were not present it would be more convenient to postpone the proceedings until Wednesday next. The solicitor who ap-peared for the man Walters stated that from what he already knew of the case he was confident his client would be able to establish his funocence.

FASHIONABLE NEWS. The Prince of Wales, attended by Lieut.

Colonel Clarke, has returned from Portsmouth and rejoined the Princess of Wales and the young Princesses at Sandringham.

The Princess Louise (Marchioness of

Lorne), the Grand Duchess of Mecklenberg-Strelitz, the Duke of Cambridge, the Princess Mary Adelaide (Duchess of Teck), and the Duke of Teck have arrived at Sandringham, and are on a visit to the Prince and Princes

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh are expected to return to Clarence House, St. James's, from Paris on Tuesday next.
Friday being the 25th anniversary of the birth of Princess Beatrice, the occasion was celebrated at Windsor and elsewhere with the

customary rejoicings.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ormonde are expected to leave Kilkenny Castle for their residence in Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, early in May, for the season.

The Earl and Countess of Kilmorey have

returned to Gordon House, Isleworth, from The medical attendants of the Earl of Stamford, after visiting the patient at Bradgate Hall, on Friday issued the following bulletin:—"The Earl of Stamford and War-

was able to get up yesterday for two hours.-C. H. Marriott, M.D., John Wright." Lord Vaux of Harrowden is in a condition which gives great anxiety to his friends. Annie Lady Honywood and Miss Honywood

rington continues to improve. His lordship

have left Wilton-place for Great Chart, Ash-The Master of Napier and the Hon. Mrs. Napier are staying at the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood. The Friday's bulletin stated that " Lord Conyngham has passed a good night, and his strength is maintained, but his general condi-

tion is still one to cause much anxiety.'

VANITY FAIRINGS. All the spirit of the Easter holidays in England has been in the provinces. Ports-mouth has been very excited over the Volunteers, and scarlet fever has raged ever since the announcement that the great Re-view would be held there. Southsea, its fashionable neighbour and social suburb, has been crammed since Maundy Thursday, every possible lodging and every bed being let. The result has quite justified the previous expecta-tion, for never has there been a more successul Volunteer Review than that held on Easter Monday. The weather was splendid, every-thing that could be wished; the sky so completely cloudless that no spectators from a distance could possibly be deterred by fear of rain, and the indispensable Gamp was only needed as a protection against the rays of a too fierce almost tropical sun.

Bath and Cheltenham have had their balls. Clifton has not been behindhand, whilst at Torquay, the usual residence of quiet respectability and invalid delicacy, the native inhabitants have been absolutely startled out of their tranquillity by a week of almost London

Three balls on three successive nights is almost an unheard-of dissipation at Torquay. Two of these were given, one public and the other private, at the Bath Saloon Assembly Rooms; the third at one of the pretty private residences with which this lovely watering-

place abounds.

Bath, which a century ago used to be the resort of the highest fashion, and which has of late years become almost as obsolete as in the days of the Romans before Prince Bladud made his discovery of the famous springs, is beginning once more to be a feature in the world of Society. Several known people have lately patronised its waters; amongst these are Lady Rolle, who is so far recovered from a late attack of illness as to move there under the care of her own medical man, and Lord Orford, who has been spending some time in Bath for rheumatism.

Brighton is, of course, one vast crowd of people. It is a sort of turn-out of the middle classes of London, the better sort being too aristocratic to parade its cliffs and lounge on its esplanade or listen to the strains of the Pier band; these exclusive members of Society seek rest or amusement during the Easter recess at their own homes or on the Continent.

So far as Society is concerned, never has so little been done during these months be-tween Christmas and Easter. Two good dances and a dozen solemn assemblies might almost sum up the whole of the general proceedings, though there have been many private little dances and cosy carpet dances which hardly count in the category of Society'

galeties.

Nor does there seem much better prospect for the future. Prince Leopold's wedding will shed a temporary but very evanescent lustre at Windsor. The Court, as usual, will move to Balmoral for some weeks. The No-Rent groan will be a valid and unanswerable excuse for no balls and no dinners; in fact, there is but one class left to whom Society can look for entertainment and hospitality, and that is the great moneyed class, those whose wealth arises more or less from commercial sources, quite independent of land and the owners of manorials. On them, on the Rothschilds, the Oppenheims, the Bischoffsheims, the Roseberys, the Murriettas, the Sassoons, the Wilsons, and the Titus Salts alone can Society pin its faith and hopes. The great millionaires can, and no loubt will, do great things in the coming season; but the palmy days of Montague, Stafford, and Bridgewater Houses seem over and not likely to return-at all events, for the

While a certain gay subaltern in Dublin garrison was kicking his heels on guard, a couple of bailiffs were good enough to instal themselves in possession of his quarters. On the young gentleman's return to barracks next morning he was apprised of the visitation. Being possessed of a ready wit, our friend quickly summoned the sergeant who had been on "gate duty" when the bailiffs entered the barracks, and having carefully coached him up in his part, and also secure the assistance of two stalwart privates of the picquet, he proceeded to attack the enemy Our subaltern enters his room by himself having his escort at the door; the bailiffs rise up and with great politeness inform him of the purpose of their visit. Subaltern calls the sergeant. "Sergeant Smith, what are the orders on the gate?" "To prevent any civilians from entering barracks, Sir, without a pass, unless they are respectable persons, and sober?" "What state are these men in, Sergeant Smith?" "Drunk, Sir," responds the sergeant. Then turn them out, Sergeant Smith, at once; why the devil did you let 'em in?" Enter stalwart privates, and exeunt

bailiffs amid jeers. Mr. Rossetti has died, after being in very bad health for a long while. Probably no man of genius was ever less known in his own day. He refused altogether to exhibit nis pictures in any gallery, and every one of is works was sold right off the easel. A few rich men bought the pictures, and the private galleries in which a Rossetti can be seen may be counted on the fingers. One splendid painting—"The Blessed Damozel"—was shown at Nottingham two years ago, and I spent an hour in looking at it. I rather fancy that the whole æsthetic school derive their existence from this picture and from the poem of the same name. A rich Newcastle soap-boiler has the choicest Rossettis in the country, and it will be a good thing when this gentleman's gallery is dispersed. I do not think that anyone who chances to see the "Dante and Beatrice" and the "Francesca di Rimini" by Rossetti will ever forget the sight. It must have vexed the poor man a good deal in his last days when he saw courageous boobies gaining reputation by caricaturing his poems and pictures.—Vanity

MUSIC.

The musical season about to commence appears likely—says the Observer—to be the busiest ever known in London or, indeed, in any part of the world. In addition to the Royal Italian Opera—which commences operations this week—we are this year to be favoured with visits from two distinct German opera companies; one at Her Majesty's Theatre, and the other at Drury Majesty's Theatre, and the other at Drury Lane. Respecting the latter undertaking, which will not be commenced until May 18, comment may for the present be reserved. Her Majesty's Theatre will open on Friday, May 5, and the prospectus of the season day, May 5, and the prospectus of the season is worthy of attention. Der Ring des Nibelungen (The Nibelung's Ring), the "Festival play for four nights," originally produced at the Bayreuth Festival a few years back, is a connected operatic drama, divided into four parts—Das Rheingold, Die Walkure, Niegfried, and Callendammenta. and Gotterdammerung. Messrs. Schulz-Curtius and Herr Angelo Neumann, the celebrated operatic manager, who has given re-presentations of *The Nibelung's Ring* with great success at Berlin and other German cities, have announced a "First Cycle," comprising the four works above-mentioned, to be given May 5, 6, 8, and 9. A second, third, and fourth cycle will follow during May. These will be the only performances of the Nibelung's Ring in England. Herr Wagner "will superintend the final rehearsals of the Nibelung's Ring, and will be present at the performances." We may, therefore, conclude that the work will be presented completely, according to the wishes of its author, the orchestral conductor being Herr Anton Seidl, said to be, "according to Richard Wagner's own opinion, the best interpreter of his works;" a German orchestra, familiar with the difficult orchestration, and also a German choir, having been imported, and "the gorgeous scenery magnificent costumes, armours, etc., used at the Bayreuth Festival Plays," having been brought to Her Majesty's Theatre "by special permission of H.M. the King of Bavaria." The leading vocalists, Herren Albert Niemann, Vord Scarie Paichmann, and Eilen Trans Vogl, Scaria, Reichmann, and Eilers, Frau Therese Vogl, and Frau Reicher-Kindermann, enjoy high reputations on the German operatic stage, and there seems every reason to believe that model performances will be given. The theories of Herr Wagner, no less than the actual merits of his later works, are about to actual merits of his later works, are about to be put to the test for the first time in England. His supporters and his opponents have for a long time been swayed by unreasoning prejudice on the one hand, and reckless partisanship on the other. The time has come when a long time been swayed by the same of an impartial judgment should be formed. A cordial welcome must be given to Richard Wagner and his interpreters. Of his genius and his musical accomplishments there cannot be an instant's doubt, nor can it be denied that his teaching and example have done much to elevate the standard of musical taste, and to discountenance the weakness and flip-pancy of the school which regarded the interest of vocalists as more important than true expression and dramatic propriety. Whatever may prove to be the success of the

ensuing performances, English ateurs and musicians are certain to find food for contemplation in Der Ring des Nibelungen. Madame Albani has received from the King of the Sandwich Islands the Jewel of the Royal Order of Merit, as a mark of his Majesty's

appreciation of her talent as an artist.

The report that Wagner intends visiting Greece, with the view of writing a new musical drama on a classical subject may, the Athenæum states, be considered as baseless

THE DRAMA.

ADELPHI. A morning performance on Saturday afternoon at the Adelphi was devoted to the production of a new historical drama by Mr. J. W. Boulding. The piece is called the Kingmaker, and its hero is, of course, that Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, whose career is perhaps best remembered by most of us through its illustration by the late Lord Lytton in his novel The Last of the Barons. Its period is the earlier portion of the reign of Edward IV., and the curtain rises upon one of Edward's first quarrels with the powerful nobleman whose influence helped him to the throne, and determined the victory of White Rose over Red. The Earl of Warwick, whose attitude towards his sovereign is throughout decidedly patronising, insists upon the betrothal of his daughter Isabel to the King's brother, George, Duke of Clarence the next heir to the throne in the event of Edward's dying childless. Edward, at the instigation of his father-in-law, Lord Rivers, objects; but, in the most unkingly fashion suffers himself to be openly defied by his self-assertive subject. The first act closes amidst loud cheers for Warwick's disrespectful eloquence, and he is already firmly estab-lished as a popular hero. The act which follows holds up King Edward the follows holds up King Edward to still further contempt, and here Mr. Boulding takes still stronger measures to ensure sympathy for Warwick in his disloyal conduct. before us a scene in which the King, after being reconciled to the Earl, and while actually a guest in Middleham Castle, behaves disgracefully towards Lady Anne Neville, and provokes her outraged father to just retaliation. This motive for War-wick's subsequent action bears better its elaboration in a novel than its outspoken and rather clumsy illustration on the stage. These proceedings on the part of the royal libertine may or may not be historically true. Dramatically they are assuredly true. Dramatically they are assuredly awkward matters to handle, and it might well have been left to our imagination to account for the changeable King-maker's espousal of the Lancastrian cause. Having finally broken with Edward, Lord Warwick takes refuge in the Court of France, where the wily Louis XI., who playfully alludes to himself as the "old fox," brings about the statistical of Lady Appet & Prince Edward of betrothal of Lady Anne to Prince Edward of Lancaster, much to the annoyance of that young man's mother, Margaret of Anjou. Another person who is displeased with this new alliance is Lady Anne's elder sister, now Duchess of Clarence, and ambitious for her husband's advancement to the throne. A bitter quarrel between Lady Isabel and Lady Anne gives one of the opportunities for spirited acting which are frequent throughout the piece. Then follows Lady Isabel's too successful effort to persuade Clarence-"false, fleeting, perjured Charence "—to desert her father, and, as a Yorkist, to throw in his lot once more with his brother Edward. result of the family feud is seen in the battle of Barnet, with which the piece is brought to a conclusion far too long delayed. at the last moment Isabel repents her unfilial treachery, she fails to prevent its consequences. Her husband has, at her own suggestion, led her father into a fatal trap; and, when the Duke of Clarence goes over to the enemy's camp, the cause of Warwick and the Lancastrians is lost. This final act is marred by faults which the author of The Kingmaker generally takes good care to avoid. The scene changes often and needlessly; and the hero, who was essentially a man of action, is allowed to talk at interminable length about his daughter's ingratitude when he ought to be doing his best to avert its probable consequences. The result is, that before the enemy comes up with him, where he stands surrounded by the symmetrically-disposed corpses of his friends, we have grown rather weary of him and of his declaration. This is a pity because the figures of

mation. This is a pity, because the figure of the great earl is striking enough, albeit rather

over-coloured Except for the defects already

alluded to, The Kingmaker is put together with considerable knowledge of stage effect

and stage requirements. Its dialogue seems

to be written in rather rugged blank verse, and is, on the whole, forcible. But its am-

bitious metaphors would scarcely bear critical examination, and its lapses from the lofty to the commonplace are sometimes uninten-

tionally comic. The chief labour of the retionally comic. The chief labour of the representation on Saturday fell to the share of
Mr. E. H. Brooke, who, besides playing the
title-rôie, was responsible for the general
direction of the performance. Of both tasks
he acquitted himself most manfully, and with
success far greater than we have yet known
him achieve. Miss Meyrick played most
carefully as Isabel, and Miss Sophie Eyre's
Lady Anne displayed intelligent feeling, and Lady Anne displayed intelligent feeling, and had no small share of womanly charm.—

The Royalty, which has of late had new life infused into it, was alone among the West End theatres in reserving its Easter change of programme for Monday night. Its new productions are very diverse in character, consisting of an extremely unsophicated domestic drama and a rattling burlesque. The combination is said to be a favourite with many playgoers, but in itself it certainly seems somewhat incongruous and odd. There is, however, something to laugh at in Mr. Arthur Matthison's Not Registered, as well as in Mr. Frank Green's Sindbad-or, at any rate, there was as the little play was given on its there was as the nue play was given on its first night. The burlesque is a spirited though rather rude mélange of comic song and "topical" allusion and grotesque impersonation. The story of Sindbad is left to take care of itself, whilst Mr. Harry Nicholls elaborates his very genuine comicalities as Mrs. Sindbad, senior, and the hero busies himself in searching after a missing docu-ment, introduced after the manner of the lost will in Mankind. Other current pieces, besides the melo-drama at the Globe, are laid under contribution to form the subject of parodies more or less laughable, and Sindbad abounds in rough and ready hits such as are readily appreciated by the playgoers of

The 25th inst. has been fixed for the production of M. Sardou's drama, Odette, at the Haymarket. Included in its cast will be Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft, Messrs. Cecil, Conway, Brookfield, and Pinero, Miss Grahame, and Madame Modjeska, who is specially engaged for the rôle of the heroine.

The Comedy Theatre remains closed until Saturday night, when the new comic opera, Boccaccio, by Herr von Suppé, will be produced. Miss Kate Munroe, Miss Violet Cameron, Mr. Lionel Brough, and Mr. J. G. Taylor will take prominent parts in the

A GERMAN VIEW OF THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

telegraphed on Friday:—To-night's semi-official Militar Wochenblatt publishes an article

The Berlin correspondent of the Standard

entitled "A German Voice on the projected new Traffic Channel from a Military Point of View." The writer, who has passed a long time in the Navy, says that if prejudiced at all, he is prejudiced only in favour of England. He entirely takes the standpoint of Sir Garnet Wolseley from a military point of view, which Wolseley from a military point of view, which he considers the only one which a neutral military critic can take. The reasons he gives for siding with Sir Garnet Wolseley are as follows:—As England in the event of a war-like complication with the Continental European Grant Payage in almost always philiped pean Great Powers is almost always obliged to look to the defence of her native soil, it would be folly for England herself to construct a new approach for an enemy. After commenting on the present lamentable condition of our coast ports he expressed a doubt whether Parliament could be induced to vote the enormous sums necessary to convert Dover into a fortress of the first class. In support of Sir G. Wolseley's apprehensions respecting the apparatus for closing or destroying the tunnel, and its probable failure at the critical moment, the writer guess a case in paint from the the writer quotes a case in point from the Franco-German war. The French had furnished the greatest part of the Vosges tunnels with explosive chambers, ready at any moment to be blown up. But they forgot to ignite the mines. Not a single tunnel was closed, thus enabling the Germans fully to utilise this important railway from the very commencement. Thus the strong Vosges barrier came to nothing. The Channel Tunnel might under circumstances, he argues, utterly paralyse the action of the English Navy, and lead to tacresult of the Engish Navy, and lead to tactical and strategical movements between two very unequal combatants, with the probable result of the enemy taking London. A glance at the map, he says, will suffice, on looking at the Channel and its coasts, to show the superiority of France in regard to her maritime and geographical development and her fortified defences as compared with the South-East and South Coasts of England.

He continues: "The military weakness of Britain certainly forms are hulwark unas Britain certainly forms no bulwark upon which the energy of a powerful France will break. The military ignorance of Britain will assuredly not defeat an energetic and well prepared foe." Passing on to the question an international guarantee for the neutrality of the Tunnel, the writer points out the worthlessness of such pieces of parchment from historical examples. Until England has effected a thorough reform throughout her entire military system, and followed the example of the Continent, where all institu-tions culminate in the army, the safety of the country is jeopardised, and the Tunnel might the wooden horse of old at Troy. No military man, he continues, who has travelled in England will doubt the possibility of a coup de main. For there is an utter absence of control of persons figuring in the enormous coast traffic, whilst the possibility of landing troops is amply proved by Napoleon's success in Egypt despite Nelson's eagle eye. The French once in Dover, all would be over. In conclusion, the writer urges on Englishmen the consideration of this problem as a sober reality within the bounds of the possibility of war. England, he says, must be guided in this matter by military authorities, not by merchants only. The "Power alone founds States, and power alone preserves them" alone preserves them.'

THE CONSERVATIVE LEADERS AT LIVERPOOL. The Marquis of Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote were entertained at luncheon by the Liverpool Conservative Club on Friday. In responding to an address, his Lordship impressed upon the younger members of the Conservative party the importance of the work they would have to do, observing that new questions are coming to the front ; political life will be on new conditions; and there will be more fundamental and more vital issues than in the past. There was a growing tendency, he remarked, to concentrate party in a central power; to disregard the claims of individuals; to bring everybody to school under the State, and make mankind pass through life in one long period of in-Sir Stafford Northcote also addressed the company, congratulating them on the progress of Conservative principles. The noble Marquis and Sir Stafford left for London in the afternoon.

MR. PARNELL.

The Paris correspondent of the Freeman's Journal states that Mr. Parnell will surrender to his parole at Kilmainham gaol on Monday next. He desires his political friends in Eng-land and Ireland to refrain from any attempt to meet him on his way bock. He is staying at the hotel under an assumed name, to avoid all interviewing. He will probably see Mr. Sexton before leaving Paris. Mr. Parnell is suffering from al feverish cold. The Law Journal says:—Mr. Parnell has been temporarily released on parole by a proceeding unknown to the common law, and not provided by the Coercion Act of last year. By that Act the Lord Lieutenant, or the Chief Secre-By that tary in his behalf, has power to "arrest and detain" the suspected persons; but nothing is

said about a temporary release. Even the power to release altogether is not given in so many words; but it is clearly implied, and the act of letting a suspected person out of prison, and confining him again on his surrender, amounts in legal effect to a release and a re-arrest. It would seem, therefore, that when Mr. Parnell returns to Kilmainham there must be a freet warrant to Kilmainham there must be a fresh warrant, and a second notification of his arrest to the House of Commons; while the three months after which his case is to be reconsidered will date from his return, and not from the end of the last three months during which he has been last three months during which he has been confined. The statute contemplates a physical detention, and not a detention which is such only in the minds of the Chief Secretary and a prisoner on parole. The actual detention being at an end, there must be a new arrest with all the incidental forms. Release on parole is a military, and not a legal phrase; and a breach of parole has no legal, phrase; and a breach of parole has no penal consequences attached to it, so that Mr. Parnell's undertaking to surrender is a purely honorary engagement.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

THE CONVICT LAMSON.

The convict was visited on Friday by his solicitor. He seems to have too much hope that he will be reprieved. His health is much better than it has been any time since his conviction. The convict also received a

visit from his wife.

Mr. Mills, solicitor, and several other gentlemen connected with his office, have made affidavits, which will be immediately forwarded to the Home Office, that the convict's father and other relatives communicated to them long before the trial that Dr. Lamson's mind had been unhinged by the inordinate use of morphia. It is understood that this view was elaborately set forth in the briefs submitted to counsel, but that upon the tetermants of chamical experts it was decided. vict's father and other relatives communicated that the defence was good and sufficient without going into the question of insanity. Mr. Mills again visited Lamson on Saturday in Wandsworth Gaol.

Among the affidavits received from America on behalf of the convict Lamson is one by the Rev. Irving M Elroy, rector of Christ Church, Reuse's Point, in the State of New York, who, after giving particulars of the habits of Lamson, says:—He avoided company, and made very few friends in the town. His appearance was such as to give rise to a common report that he was under the influence of interiorities lives. ence of intoxicating liquors, which I knew to be untrue and contradicted, and this report gave place to another that he was crazy, which, from my observation and knowledge of his mental condition, I was unable to contradict, as I then believed, and still believe, that to be true. In my judgment the doctor's mind had been thoroughly unsettled by his constant use of drugs, and I was under the constant apprehension lest he should administer an overdose to himself. I, therefore, never went to bed until I was satisfied that he was quiet in his own bed; and I never left the house without asking my wife to watch him as far as she could. During this time my wife was ill, but I refused to allow Dr. Lamson to prescribe for her, not thinking his judgment any longer sound, considering that he was not morally responsible for whatever might result from his administration of medicines. I charged my wife not to allow him to administer medicines to any of the family, lest he should give them the same medicines and in such quantities as he was taking himself. My experience with him ed me that he had lost all idea of truth, and that he had lost his strength of will-power. frequently strove to break him of the of using morphine, and he always promised me that he would abandon it, but he would forget his promise in a few moments. He remained with us until the 23d of June, and gave himself up more and more to the habit of taking morphine, using it with such reck-lessness that we were kept in a continual state of alarm lest he should injure himself or others in some crazy fit. I was very glad to be relieved from the responsibility of watching and caring for him, and from the danger which I feared attended my family during his presence.

Funeral of Mr. Rossetti.-The remains of Mr. Dante Gabriel Rossetti, poet and painter, were on Friday afternoon quietly and without ceremony interred in the little churchyard attached to the quaint old parish church of Birchington, Kent. At half-past three the cortege, consisting of the hearse and five ordinary mourning coaches, left the sea-side cottage where Mr. Rossetti had been staying during the past six weeks in company with his old friend Mr. Hall Caine. The deceased was followed to the grave by his deceased was followed to the grave by his mother, his sister, Miss Christina Rossetti, his brother, Mr. William Michael Rossetti, Mrs. W. M. Rossetti, Miss Polidori, Mr. Theodore Watts, Mr. Wm. Graham (late M.P. for Glasgow, Mr. F. J. Leyland, Mr. Hall Caine, Dr. Franz Hueffer, Mr. P. Burke Marston, Mr. H. T. Dunn, Mr. Vernon Lushington, Mr. F. G. Stephens, Mr. F. J. Shields, Mr. P. Boyce, Mr. Sedden, Dr. Harries, Mr. Murray Marks, and Mr. Martin. It had at first been intended to have a public funeral at Highgate, where the wife and father of the deceased were interred, but for family reasons this idea was abandoned. At family reasons this idea was abandoned. At the churchyard wicket the procession was met by the vicar, the Rev. J. Allcock, and the coffin, which was covered with flowers, the cossin, which was covered with flowers, was carried along the pathway to the church. It was of polished oak with brass sittings, and bore the inscription, "Dante Gabriel Rossetti, born at London, May 12, 1828; died at Birchington-on-Sea, April 9, 1882." The burial service was read by the vicar, after which the cossin, covered with flowers, was lowered into the crays. was lowered into the grave.

FATAL FIRE. - Terrible Scene. - A terrible scene was witnessed at Stockport on Saturday morning. Shortly after two o'clock a fire broke out in a small house in a thickly popular to the stock of the stock lated quarter of the town. Nine persons were crowded in the two sleeping rooms, and the fire broke out downstairs. By the time an alarm was given the flames had obtained a hold upon the staircase, and escape by that means was impossible. A young woman named Loftus threw her baby four months old out of the window, and it was caught by some one underneath. The woman then jumped out, but, falling on the pavement, broke her leg. Six of the other inmates were recued from the windows, but the remaining one, a child four years old, was found dead in bed when the fire was extinguished.

MR. OSBORNE MORGAN ON THE BLOCK OF PUBLIC BUSINESS.—In a letter acknowledging a resolution of the Normal College of Bangor, complaining of the delay which has taken place in giving effect to the recommendations of the Departmental Commission on Welsh education, Mr. Osborne Morgan says:—It cannot be too often repeated or too widely known that with a House of Commons constituted like the present House, and governed by Rules which seem designed to extract the minimum of result from the maximum of labour, legislation of any kind has become all but impossible. Certain it is that by a skilful and unscrupulous use of those Rules a handful of men can with impunity defeat, or at any rate spoil, the most beneficent of measures. Strongly impressed by the existence of an evil which amounts to a national calamity, the Government are doing their best to improve the procedure of the House of Commons. In that effort they are encountering the persistent opposition of the most extraor-dinary combination of parties which has ever sought to paralyze the action of a Government. Bear in mind that upon their success or failure hangs the fate of many useful and much-needed reforms among the rest, of a measure which I make bold to say is as ardently desired by your representatives as by

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Mreat-Britain.

LONDON, APRIL 16-17, 1882. ADMIRALTY CHANGES. An extract from the London Gazette shows that a change announced in Parliament last March is now completed. As Lord Northbrook explained to the Peers and Mr. Trevelyan to the Commons, Mr. George W. Rendel, a partner in Sır William Armstrong's Elswick firm, has been appointed a Lord of the Admiralty. Another seat at the Board has also been assigned, according to the arrangement then indicated, to Rear-Admiral Brandreth, the Controller. Admiral Brandreth's fitness for the elevation has been demonstrated in the ordinary duties of his office. Membership of the Admiralty Board will not alter the functions he already discharges. When the Board assembles the deliberation on topics within his jurisdiction he has enjoyed the right hitherto of attending and defending his own measures or combating innovations. Before the revolution at the Admiralty of 1872 the Controller occupied a seat for all purposes. The old usage in that respect is now resumed. As the Board seldom meets for general conferences, the main effect of the return to the ancient practice will be some augmentation in the rank and authority attaching to the Controller's character. Useful as that increase may indirectly prove, it would scarcely have been ground enough for the issue of a new Commission. But as Lord Northbrook intimated in the House of Lords. Admiral Brandreth's promotion was a necessary consequence of the nomination of Mr. Rendel. The Controller is responsible for the matériel of the mavy. Mr. Rendel has been placed on Board for the express object of aiding the Controller by the co-operation of one possessed of "special mechanical and engineering knowledge, as well as admin-

istrative experience in the superintendence of large private establishments." Admiral Brandreth as Controller remains primarily answerable to the First Lord, and through him to the Queen and Parliament. manifest inconsistency would have resulted from leaving the Controller in apparent charge, while degrading his post in the eyes of the service by letting him stand outside while his coadjutor was admitted to the inner councils of the Department. The real effect of Mr. Rendel's appointment, balanced thus by an addition to the titular dignity of the office of Controller, is, as Lord Northbrook declared last month, to "strengthen." rather than diminish, the powers which the Controller wields. The materiel has had no regular representative at the Board. Of the total number of seats its representatives will henceforth hold a third part. The concession marks an essential modification in the estimate of the relative importance of the constituents of a modern novy. The officers and crews which man the navy must always be the principal care of the Admiralty. Formerly, however, they were supposed to be virtually its sole care. A theory prevailed, which facts helped to justify, that improvements in shipbuilding and equipment mattered little, provided British sailors kept stout

hearts and arms and shrewd heads. At present the comparative value of hulls and armour and ordnance has risen nearly to a level with that of the personnel itself. Nothing demonstrates more vividly the slow movement of official ideas than that, although the slow truth has been recognized for a whole generation as a doctrine, the Board of Admiralty has continued up to this date without a single member distinctly charged with the supervision of the very keystone of the arch of British naval supremacy. A partner in Messrs. John Thornycroft's firm, writing to us on Saturday upon precautions against the fatalities from collisions at sea, taunted his countrymen with a foreign saying, that it takes ten years to introduce any great improvement in England. He might have enlarged the period had he instanced the years it has taken to convince statesmen that the extraordinary mechanical and engineering problems to be encountered before a war ship is ready for action require some more special training than party politics for their solution. A view would seem to have been current that business men professionally versed in the affair in hand may make competent critics and even subordinates, but that for

actual administrative decision technical

education is a positive disqualification.

Parliament has never been without

members accustomed to the deter-

mination of questions vital to the

a wal interests of the empire. If party and professional jealousies forbade their pre'sence, within the sanctuary at Whitehalf, the country has all the time been absolute 'y running over with the highest construct ive and engineering genius, only waiting an invitation to devote itself to patriotic l'abours, to which no such objection could possibly apply. The reconstituted Ad miralty Board excuses a hope that the se if-denying ordinance is at last repealed by which naval administration has refused to avail itself of the wealth of skill and caracity for the effective per-formance of its peculiar work which has been lying profusely scattered around. The appointment of Sir Thomas Brassey to the post in a Department he has sedulously as an amateur qualified himself to fill, instead of one for which he would have had-no especial aptitude, might have been a happy accident. Followed by the selection of Mr. Rendel for another

Civil lordship, it is a coincidence which

looks like a return to principles of common

tense in public life.—Times.

THE IMPRISONED SUSPECTS.

The case of the political prisoners in Irish gaols has acquired new interest, if not fresh importance, by the temporary release of Mr. Parnell. We are not now speaking of those persons who are detained under the Lord-Lieutenant's warrant on suspicion of being concerned as principals in crimes of violence. It would be highly desirable if some more open form of investigation could be made into the truth of the charges brought against these men, and into the value of the evidence on which they are confined. But those who were arrested because they were supposed to be guilty of treason, or some other political offence, are in a different category, and their case, as it seems to us, is more urgent. At the head of this list are the three members of Parliament, Mr. Parnell himself, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. O'Kelly. Mr. William O'Brien, the Editor of United Ireland, was, we are glad to know, released from Kilmainham on Saturday, after an imprisonment of six months. It would be rash to conclude that by entering into negotiations with the Government Mr. Parnell had abandoned his irreconcilable attitude. But it is for the Cabinet very seriously to reflect on the question what is to be gained by keeping him in prison. It is one of the hopeful symptoms in a very serious case that within the last few days two of the wost extreme politicians among Mr. Parnell's Parliamentary followers, Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Metge, have deplored and condemned in manly and outspoken language the deeds of violence and bloodshed of which Ireland has so much reason to be ashamed. Moreover, it must now be admitted that the imprisonment of Mr. Parnell and his colleagues is doing no good. There is no longer any danger of tenants being prevented by intimidation from applying to the Land Courts. There is, on the other hand, great danger of secret conspiracy taking the place of open agitation. Indeed, to say that there is langer is to say too little. The process has begun, and agrarian crimes in Ireland are now of a more deadly and more deliberate kind than they were a year ago. Some better plan than promiscuous arrests on more or less justifiable suspicion will have to be adopted if order is to be restored. Respect for law is almost as important as obedience to it, and that will best be promoted by substituting proof for surmise .- Daily News.

RUSSIANS, GERMANS, AND JEWS. The Frankfort correspondent of the Standard telegraphed on Sunday night:-Questions of race have of late played so mportant a part in the politics of Germany and Eastern Europe generally that much stress has been laid on the appointment of M. de Giers as Russian Foreign Minister, he being generally reputed to be of German extraction. I may, therefore, take the earliest pportunity The family of M. de Giers is, I believe, of Swedish origin. The new Foreign Minister comes, however, immediately from Finland, although he is neither of Finnish, nor Slav, nor strictly Russian race. Two of M. de Giers' brothers are in positions of standing in

other Russian Ministries.

Race antipathies in Germany and Russia may be expected to lead to explosions and persecutions of more or less violence from time to time in the future. The Germans persecute the Jews. The Russians persecute the Jews and the Germans. The Teutons of the Fatherland are furious with the Russians for their conduct against persons of the German race, residents or settlers in the Empire of the Czar. They accuse the Russians, not only of barbarity, but also of black ingratitude. Is it not the Germans, they ask, who have ever been the civilisers of Russia? Precisely the same ground is taken by the Jews who are the victims of persecution in Germany. "Have the Germans," they ask, "ever reflected how much they owe to our race? Apart from the obligations connected with religion, have we Israelites not always been in the van of the promoters of intellectual and material progress? And does not our present position as proprietors of almost all the greatest German journals and as the leading bankers and financiers afford some proof of our claims to a certain kind of su-

Although for the moment the persecuting spirit is not active or acute either in Russia or Germany, my observation is that the antipathies of race I have referred to are deeply rooted in very large sections of the populations of the two Empires. The native Russian is being taught by the Panslavists to abhor all "Western civilisation," and to hate the German as its chief representative in Russia. The Germans are told in so many words-"You are intruders here just as much as the Jews. We don't want you. Your civilisation and pretended superiority of race have enabled you to do little more than plunder and suck the life's blood of our too easy-going, good-natured Russians. So far from being grateful for your Western civilisation, we only regard you as the 'Heathens of the West.'"

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. WINDSOR CASTLE, SATURDAY.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice walked and drove this morning. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein visited the Queen to-day and remained to luncheon. SUNDAY.

The Queeu and Princess Beatrice drove out yesterday afternoon. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, attended by Capt. Waller, arrived at the Castle at 20 minutes to 7 p.m. yesterday, from Paris. The Hon. Victor Spencer had the honour of being included in her Majesty's dinner party. The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service this morning in the private chapel. The Rev. Francis J. Holland, minister of Quebec Chapel, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen and Canon of Canterbury, preached the sermon. Prince and Princess Christian and Duke Ernest Gunther, of Schleswig-Holstein, visited the Queen to-day and remained to luncheon. The Hon. Harriet Phipps has arrived at the Castle as Maid of Honour in

THE MARRIAGE OF PRINCE LEOPOLD.

Prince Leopold arrived at Dover on Saturday afternoon by the London and Chatham special boat the Samphire, Captain Dane. The vessel left Calais shortly before two o'clock. His Royal Highness was accompanied by Captain Morgan, R.N., London and Chatham Marine Superintendent, and put alongside the Admiralty Pier at 3.25, just after the arrival of the Calais-Douvres. There was a large muster of the public on the pier to witness the landing of his Royal Highness, who was received by Major-General Newdigate, C.B., Captain Sir Thomas Bruce, R N., and Lieutenant Frere, A.D.C. A short time elapsed after the arrival of the boat before the Prince came on shore. When he passed up the gangway it was seen he was still suffering considerably from lameness, and he had to resort to the use of crutches to enable him to reach the train. Considering his rough passage, and his illness during his short visit to the Continent, the Prince was looking remarkably well. Ample railway facilities were offered for him to reach his destination.

The Duke, immediately after his arrival at Windsor, drove to the Castle to visit

following day. The Queen's guests at the wedding will, it is understood, likewise include the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, the Grand Duke of Hesse and his daughter, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, the Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg and their son, and Prince and Princess Philip of Saxe-Coburg Gotha. Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein will also attend the marriage, and their Royal Highnesses will receive a number of visitors at Cumberland Lodge during the rejoicings. Since the return of the Queen to Windsor Castle most of the arrangements for the nuptials of the Duke of Albany and Princes Helen of Waldeck-Pyrmont have been settled, and the officials in the Lord Chamberlain's department, under the Earl of Kenmare and the Hon. S. Ponsonby-Fane, C.B., are now busily engaged in carrying out the preparations for the ceremonial, which is to take place next Thursday week at St. George's Chapel. The marriage is expected to take place about one o'clock in the afternoon. The Duke and Duchess of Albany, at the close of the wedding festivities, will probably leave the Castle about four o'clock in the afternoon for Claremont House, which has

The Earl of Kenmare, Lord Chamberlain, has returned to Belgrave-square from Ire-

already been prepared for their reception

The Countess of Warwick, Lord and Lady Elcho, and Captain Hon. Frederick W. Charteris, R N., are staying with the Earl and Countess of Wemyss at Gosford House,

near Haddington.

Viscountess Malden and the Hon. Misses Capel have arrived at 39, Lowndes-street, Lord Carlingford, Lord Privy Seal, returned to his house in Hamilton-place from

Dublin on Friday night. Lord Carew has left the Alexandra Hotel. Sir Henry and the Hon. Lady Ingilby have left their residence in Hereford-gardens for

Sir Astley and Lady Cooper and family have arrived at 106, Eaton-square, for the

VANITY FAIRINGS.

All the spirit of the Easter holidays in England has been in the provinces. Portsmouth has been very excited over the Volunteers, and scarlet fever has raged ever since the announcement that the great Review would be held there. Southsea, its fashionable neighbour and social suburb, has been crammed since Maundy Thursday, every possible lodging and every bed being let. The result has quite justified the previous expectation for never has there been a more successful Volunteer Review than that held on Easter Monday. The weather was splendid, every-thing that could be wished; the sky so completely cloudless that no spectators from a distance could possibly be deterred by fear of rain, and the indispensable Gamp was only needed as a protection against the

too fierce almost tropical sun. Bath and Cheltenham have had their balls. Clifton has not been behindhand, whilst at Torquay, the usual residence of quiet respectability and invalid delicacy, the native inhabitants have been absolutely startled out of their tranquillity by a week of almost London season gaiety.

Three balls on three successive nights is almost an unheard-of dissipation at Torquay. Two of these were given, one public and th other private, at the Bath Saloon Assembly Rooms; the third at one of the pretty private residences with which this lovely wateringplace abounds.

Bath, which a century ago used to be the resort of the highest fashion, and which has of late years become almost as obsolete as in the days of the Romans before Prince Bladud made his discovery of the famous springs, is beginning once more to be a feature in the world of Society. Several known people have lately patronised its waters; amongst these are Lady Rolle, who is so far recovered from a late attack of illness as to move there under the care of her own medical man, and Lord Orford, who has been spending some time in Bath for rheumatism.

Brighton is, of course, one vast crowd of people. It is a sort of turn-out of the middleclasses of London, the better sort being too aristocratic to parade its cliffs and lounge on its esplanade or listen to the strains of the Pier band; these exclusive members of Society seek rest or amusement during the Easter recess at their own homes or on the Continent.

So far as Society is concerned, never has so little been done during these months be-tween Christmas and Easter. Two good dances and a dozen solemn assemblies might almost sum up the whole of the general proceedings, though there have been many private little dances and cosy carpet dances which hardly count in the category of Society's

Nor does there seem much better prospect for the future. Prince Leopold's wedding will shed a temporary but very evanescent lustre at Windsor. The Court, as usual, will move to Balmoral for some weeks. The No-Rent groan will be a valid and unanswerable excuse for no balls and no dinners; in fact, there is but one class left to whom Society can look for entertainment and hospitality, and that is the great moneyed class, those whose wealth arises more or less from commercial sources, quite independent of land and the owners of manorials. On them, on the Rothschilds, the Oppenheims, the Bischoffsheims, the Roseberys, the Mur-riettas, the Sassoons, the Wilsons, and the Titus Salts alone can Society pin its faith and hopes. The great millionaires can, and no doubt will, do great things in the coming season; but the palmy days of Montague, Stafford, and Bridgewater Houses seem over and not likely to return-at all events, for the

While a certain gay subaltern in Dublin garrison was kicking his heels on guard, a couple of bailiffs were good enough to instal themselves in possession of his quarters. On the young gentleman's return to barracks next morning he was apprised of the visitation. Being possessed of a ready wit, our friend quickly summoned the sergeant who had been on "gate duty" when the bailiffs entered the barracks, and having carefully coached him up in his part, and also secure the assistance of two stalwart privates of the picquet, he proceeded to attack the enemy. Our subaltern enters his room by himself having his escort at the door; the bailiffs rise up and with great politeness inform him of the purpose of their visit. Subaltern calls the sergeant. "Sergeant Smith, what are the orders on the gate?" "To prevent any civilians from entering barracks, Sir, without a pass, unless they are respectable persons, and sober?" "What state are these men in, Sergeant Smith ?" " Drunk, Sir," responde the sergeant. Then turn them out, Sergeant Smith, at once; why the devil did you let em in?" Enter stalwart privates, and exeunt hailiffs amid jeers.

Mr. Rossetti has died, after being in very bad health for a long while. Probably no man of genius was ever less known in his own day. He refused altogether to exhibit his pictures in any gallery, and every one of his works was sold right off the easel. A few rich men bought the pictures, and the private galleries in which a Rossetti can be seen may be counted on the fingers. One splendid painting-"The Blessed Damozel' at Windsor, drove to the Castle to visit —was shown at Nottingham two years ago, the Queen and Princess Beatrice. Princess and I spent an hour in looking at it. I rather

Helen and her parents, the Prince and Princess of Waldeck-Pyrmont, will, it is expected, arrive at Windsor on Tuesday next week, and the King and Queen of Holland on the following the company of the same name. A rich Newcastle soap-boiler has the choicest Rossettis in the country, and it will be a good thing when this gentleman's gallery is dispersed. I do not think that anyone who chances to see the "Dante and Beatrice" and the "Francesca di Rimini" by Rossetti will ever forget the sight. It must have vexed the poor man a good deal in his last days when he saw courageous boobies gaining reputation by caricaturing his poems and pictures.-Vanity

MUSIC.

The musical season about to commence

appears likely-says the Observer-to be

the busiest ever known in London or, indeed, in any part of the world. In addition to the Royal Italian Opera-which commences operations this week-we are this year to be favoured with visits from two distinct German opera companies; one at Her Majesty's Theatre, and the other at Drury Respecting the latter undertaking, which will not be commenced until May 18 comment may for the present be reserved. Her Majesty's Theatre will open on Friday, May 5, and the prospectus of the season is worthy of attention. Der Ring des Nibelungen (The Nibelung's Ring), the "Festival play for four nights," originally produced at

the Bayreuth Festival a few years back, is a connected operatic drama, divided into four parts-Das Rheingold, Die Walkure, Siegfried, and Gotterdammerung. Messrs. Schulz-Curtius and Herr Angelo Neumann, the celebrated operatic manager, who has given re-presentations of *The Nibelung's Ring* with great success at Berlin and other German cities, have announced a "First Cycle," comprising the four works above-mentioned to be given May 5, 6, 8, and 9. A second, third, and fourth cycle will follow during May. These will be the only performances of the Nibelung's Ring in England. Herr Wagner will superintend the final rehearsals of the Nibelung's Ring, and will be present at the per-formances." We may, therefore, conclude that the work will be presented completely, ac-cording to the wishes of its author, the orchestral conductor being Herr Anton Seidl, said to be, "according to Richard Wagner's own opinion, the best interpreter of his works; German orchestra, familiar with the difficult orchestration, and also a German choir, having been imported, and "the gorgeous scenery magnificent costumes, armours, etc., used at the Bayreuth Festival Plays," having been brought to Her Majesty's Theatre "by special permission of H.M. the King of Bavaria." The leading vocalists, Herren Albert Niemann, Vogl, Scaria, Reichmann, and Eilers, Frau Pherese Vogl, and Frau Reicher-Kindermann, enjoy high reputations on the German operation stage, and there seems every reason to believe that model performances will be given. The theories of Herr Wagner, no less than the actual merits of his later works, are about to be put to the test for the first time in England. His supporters and his opponents have for a

dice on the one hand, and reckless partisan-ship on the other. The time has come when an impartial judgment should be formed. cordial welcome must be given to Richard Wagner and his interpreters. Of his genius and his musical accomplishments there cannot be an instant's doubt, nor can it be denied that his teaching and example have done much to elevate the standard of musical taste and to discountenance the weakness and flippancy of the school which regarded the interest of vocalists as more important than true expression and dramatic propriety. Whatever may prove to be the success of the ensuing performances, English amateurs and musicians are certain to find food for contemplation in Der Ring des Nibelungen Madame Albani has received from the King

ong time been swayed by unreasoning preju-

of the Sandwich Islands the Jewel of the Royal Order of Merit, as a mark of his Majesty' appreciation of her talent as an artist. The report that Wagner intends visiting Greece, with the view of writing a new musica drama on a classical subject may, the Athenxum states, be considered as baseless.

> THE DRAMA. ADELPHI.

A morning performance on Saturday afternoon at the Adelphi was devoted to the production of a new historical drama by J. W. Boulding. The piece is called the Kingmaker, and its hero is, of course, that Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, whose career is perhaps best remembered by most of us through its illustration by the late Lord Lytton in his novel The Last of the Barons. Its period is the earlier portion of the reign of Edward IV., and the curtain rises upon one of Edward's first quarrels with the powerful nobleman whose influence helped him to the throne, and determined the victory of White Rose over Red. The Earl of Warwick, whose attitude towards his sovereign is throughout decidedly patronising, insists upon the betrothal of his daughter Isabel to The work will contain chapters on Odessa, the King's brother, George, Duke of Clarence the next heir to the throne in the event of Edward's dying childless. Edward, at the instigation of his father-in-law, Lord Rivers. objects; but, in the most unkingly fashion, suffers himself to be openly defied by his selfassertive subject. The first act closes amidst loud cheers for Warwick's disrespectful eloquence, and he is already firmly established as a popular hero. The act which follows holds up King Edward to still further contempt, and here Mr. Boulding takes still stronger measures to ensure sympathy for Warwick in his disloyal conduct. He sets before us a scene in which the King, after being reconciled to the Earl, and while actually a guest in Middleham Castle, behaves disgracefully towards Lady Anne Neville, and provokes her outraged father to just retaliation. This motive wick's subsequent action bears better its elaboration in a novel than its outspoken and rather clumsy illustration on the stage. These proceedings on the part of the royal libertine may or may not be historically true. Dramatically they are assuredly awkward matters to handle, and it might well have been left to our imagination to account for the changeable King-maker's espousal of the Lancastrian cause. Having finally broken with Edward, Lord Warwick takes refuge in the Court of France, where the wily Louis XI., who playfully alludes to himself as the "old fox," brings about the betrothal of Lady Anne to Prince Edward of Lancaster, much to the annoyance of that young man's mother, Margaret of Anjou. Another person who is displeased with this new alliance is Lady Anne's elder sister, now Duchess of Clarence, and ambitious for her husband's advancement to the throne. bitter quarrel between Lady Isabel and Lady Anne gives one of the opportunities for spirited acting which are frequent throughout the piece. Then follows Lady Isabel's too successful effort to persuade Clarence-" false, fleeting, perjured Clarence"—to desert her father, and, as a Yorkist, to throw in his lot once more with his brother Edward. The result of the family feud is seen in the battle of Barnet, with which the piece is brought to a conclusion far too long delayed. The at the last moment Isabel repents her unfilial treachery, she fails to prevent its consequences. Her husband has, at her own suggestion, led

her father into a fatal trap; and, when the

Duke of Clarence goes over to the enemy's camp, the cause of Warwick and the Lancastrians is lost. This final act is marred by

faults which the author of The Kingmaker

generally takes good care to avoid. The

scene changes often and needlessly; and the

grown rather weary of him and of his declamation. This is a pity, because the figure of the great earl is striking enough, albeit rather over-coloured. Except for the defects already alluded to, The Kingmaker is put together with considerable knowledge of stage effect and stage requirements. Its dialogue seems to be written in rather rugged blank verse, and is, on the whole, forcible. But its ambitious metaphors would scarcely bear critical examination, and its lapses from the lofty to the commonplace are sometimes unintentionally comic. The chief labour of the representation on Saturday fell to the share of Mr. E. H. Brooke, who, besides playing the title-rôie, was responsible for the general direction of the performance. Of both tasks he acquitted himself most manfully, and with success far greater than we have yet known him achieve. Miss Meyrick played most carefully as Isabel, and Miss Sophie Eyre's Lady Anne displayed intelligent feeling, and had no small share of womanly charm .-

The Royalty, which has of late had new life infused into it, was alone among the West End theatres in reserving its Easter change of programme for Monday night. Its new productions are very diverse in character. consisting of an extremely unsophicated domestic drama and a rattling burlesque. The combination is said to be a favourite with many playgoers, but in itself it certainly seems somewhat incongruous and odd. There is, however, something to laugh at in Mr. Arthur Matthison's Not Registered, as well as in Mr. Frank Green's Sindbad--or, at any rate, there was as the little play was given on its first night. The burlesque is a spirited though rather rude mélange of comic song and "topical" allusion and grotesque imper-sonation. The story of Sindbad is left to take care of itself, whilst Mr. Harry Nicholls elaborates his very genuine comicalities as Mrs. Sindbad, senior, and the hero busies himself in searching after a missing docu-ment, introduced after the manner of the lost will in Mankind. Other current pieces, be-sides the melo-drama at the Globe, are laid under contribution to form the subject of parodies more or less laughable, and Sindbad abounds in rough and ready hits such as are readily appreciated by the playgoers of

The 25th inst. has been fixed for the production of M. Sardou's drama, Odette, at the Haymarket. Included in its cast will be Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft, Messrs. Cecil, Conway, Brooksield, and Pinero, Miss Grahame, and Madame Modjeska, who is specially engaged for the rôle of the heroine.

The Comedy Theatre remains closed until Saturday night, when the new comic opera, Boccaccio, by Herr von Suppé, will be produced. Miss Kate Munroe, Miss Violet Cameron, Mr. Lionel Brough, and Mr. J. G. Taylor will take prominent parts in the

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART. Mr. Irving's acting edition of Romeo and Juliel, as now being performed at the Lyceum, has been published by the Chiswick Press.

Sir Alfred Lyall has in the press a volume

'Asiatic Studies, Religious and Social." We (Athenæum) regret to hear of the illness of Mr. Edwith Waugh, the Lancashire poet. He has been under medical treatment or several weeks, and is quite unable to attend to the correspondence which reaches him. Mr. T. R. Wilkinson, of Manchester, has just presented to the corporation of that city a portrait of Mr. Waugh painted by Mr. Percy. In a letter to the corporation asking acceptance of the picture, Mr. Wilkinson says :- " It is fitting that the municipality of Manchester should possess a portrait of this man of genius, whose name will descend to posterity, honoured not here only, but whereever Lancashire people make their homes."

The interest in the sacred books of the East is spreading. We hear from Calcutta of a translation of the Koran into Bengali being published by Bhai Grish Ghunder Sen.

The Moulevis in Culcutta speak well of it, and vouch for the accuracy of the translation. Messrs. Chapman and Hall have a new work in the press upon household economy, entitled "How to Live on nothing," which is intended to teach how much that is now thrown away in every household can be utilised.

The volume of sermons preached by the late Dean Stanley in Westminster Abbey on special occasions, which is about to be published by Mr. Murray, will include the discourses occasioned by the deaths of Lord Palmerston, Charles Dickens, Canon Kingsley, the Princess Alice, Carlyle, Lord Beaconsfield, and others. Mr. Gallenga, in his new work, entitled 'A Summer Holiday in Russia," has devoted considerable attention to the Jewish question.

Kieff, and Warsaw, to each of which the author will add an appendix recording his views on the subject of the outrages perpetrated on the Jews in those cities. The ceremony of re-opening the Birmingham Free Library, which was destroyed by fire three years ago, has been appointed for the

1st of June. Mr. Bright has consented to take part in the proceedings. Mr. Egmont Hake's new work, "Flattering Tales," is in the press, and will be published in a few days by Messrs. Remington and Co.; as will also be "Songs and Rhymes." by Mr. Walter H. Pollock, and "Poets' Walk," by Mr. Mowbray Morris. The same firm will issue next month the "Life and Letters of Berlioz," translated from the French by Mr. H. Mainwaring Dunstan, and the following novels: "A Royal Amour," by Mr. R. Davey; "Tempted of the Devil," by the author of "A Fallen Angel," and "The Dawn of the Twentieth Century," by the Rev.

Augustus K. B. Granville. According to the Academy, Mr. Edwin W. Streeter has been engaged for many years in collecting materials for something like an authoritative history of the world's famous diamonds. In collaboration with Mr. Joseph Hatton and Mr. A. H. Keane (an Oriental scholar), he has completed a volume, entitled The Great Diamonds of the World." In addition to the literary alliance just mentioned, Mr. Streeter has had the honour to have had the manuscript of the chapter on the "Koh-i-Nur" graciously read by the Queen, and those on "The Pitt," "The Eugénie." and other stones revised and corrected by her Majesty the Empress Eugénie. The Ministers and Ambassadors of several European Courts have contributed valuable

information. The Jubilee Meeting of the British Medical Association will be held at Worcester, on August 8-11. The president-elect is Dr. William Strange, senior physician to the General Infirmary, Worcester.

The Academy regrets to hear that the Treasury seem disposed to fetter with annoying conditions the proposed public grant of £5,000 towards the Eira search expedition. It is to be hoped that they will not persevere, or the disagreeable spectacle may be seen of an expedition only associated with the nation through the Royal Geographical Society.

Nine cases have arrived at the British Mu-

seum from Bagdad, containing contract tablets of the later Babylonian period found at Abu Habba or Sippara.

The Athenxum says :- The exhibition mania has made way in Constantinople. The first modest attempt was made in 1880 by two English visitors, Miss Sharpe and Miss Colville. This succeeded, and last year the allowed to talk at interminable length about his daughter's ingratitude when he ought to be doing his best to avert its probable consequences. The result is, that before the A B C Club was formed and a larger exhibi-tion held, as we mentioned in the Athenxum.

enemy comes up with him, where he stands surrounded by the symmetrically-disposed corpses of his friends, we have ings, and the third of miscellaneous works of Oriental art.

No place in the habitable world is equal to Mexico for floral treasures. All the year round the gardens are full of exquisite blossoms laden with fragrance. Even on the coldest day in this mild tropical climate, Indians may be seen seated on the side walks with their baskets of flowers, which they sell for a mere trifle. Roses, heliotrope, violets, geraniums, heartsease, pinks, and a number of less-known flowers, are there in profusion. For a bouquet of beautiful flowers, which would fetch five or six dollars in New York, but 20 cents are asked; and in the flower season, for six and a quarter cents enough may be bought to decorate an ordinary-sized room.—Land and Water.
Mr. Watt, of Kierfold House, Sandwick,

has discovered in his own parish a large specimen of the prehistoric brough, or round tower. The walls are massive, being from 10 to 15 feet broad and from 10 to 15 feet high. An underground passage, supposed to lead to a cave, has been explored for about 50 feet. This is the first specimen found in the Orkney

The private view of the exhibition of the Royal Academy takes place on the 28th inst., and the exhibition will be open to the public on the following Monday.

The Fine Art Society, 148, New Bond-street, propose to hold an exhibition of the works of Mr. D. G. Rossetti at once (similar to the Millais exhibition which was held last year), and they invite the co-operation of possessors of important examples of Mr.

Rossetti's work. Many persons will be sorry to hear that Chiswick Church, the parish church, of Ho-garth and many men and women of note, the body of which is composed of fine red brick and is partly covered with names cut there, is to be "restored." Mr. Pearson will be the operator. A new channel was added some years ago, and has been utilized in the usual way from that time. The tower has been al-ready practically rebuilt. The old church at Hammersmith, a late and somewhat clumsy building, but not without merit and conve nience, is to be abolished in the most unnecessary manner, and all its historical associations cast to the winds. Mr. J. P. Seddon will perform this feat. It is said that Hammer-smith Church must be destroyed in order to accommodate a large congregration in a larger building. The fact is the old church is now rarely more than half filled. A chancel is indispensable, it is said. - Athenzum.

Another relic of old London is about to pass away. Stockwell-park House, in Stock-well-road, an old and fine mansion, of Queen Anne's time, has been put lately up to auction and sold, along with its Italian garden, lawn, and kitchen garden, which presented many of the same features as that of the Trade-scants at Lambeth. They occupy about four acres, and are studded with cedars, chestnuts, hollies, and other evergreens, the great size attained by several of them proving their venerable age. The house, like most of the mansions of the time, is built of fine red bricks, but of late has been covered with stucco, and the oak panelling of the rooms, staircases, and passages inside has been painted white. Over the front entrance are the arms of the Angell family, to whom the estate belonged, and who gave their name to Angell Town at Brixton. With the arms of Angell are impaled those of Sir John Gresham, a near relative of Sir Thomas Gresham. The old iron gates which divided the Italian from the kitchen garden were very fine specimens of scrolled ironwork. The house will be pulled down very shortly, when the site will be utilized for building purposes.

THE CONVICT LAMSON. The following letter has been addressed by the Secretary of State to the High Sheriff of Surrey:—Whitehall, 16th April, 1882. Sir,— The Minister of the United States having communicated to the Secretary of State the earnest wish of the President that the respite granted to the convict George Henry Lamson. now in the Prison at Wandsworth, should be further extended in order to give time for the consideration of certain documents, a portion of which have not arrived, but which are now on their way from America, I am to signify to you the Queen's commands that the execution of the sentence of death passed upon the said George Henry Lamson be further respited until Friday, the 28th day of April instant. You will, at the same time that the prisoner is informed of this extension of the present respite, take care to explain to him that no further respite will be granted, and that no evidence which has hitherto beca submitted to the Secretary of State, either from England or America, affords any justification for advising any interference with the sentence of the law. I am, Sir, your obedient servant. (Signed), W. V. HARCOURT. The news of the respite was communicated

to the convict during the course of the day. Intimation of the fact was also forwarded to the American Minister, Mr. Lowell, and to Mr. A. W. Mills, the prisoner's solicitor. The latter, however, is out of town, and the news will not reach him before this morning. The Daily News observes :- The renewed

respite granted to the convict Lamson by the Home Secretary logically follows from the course already taken. Sir William Harcourt directs the High Sheriff of Surrey to inform the prisoner that unless fresh facts are forthcoming the execution will take place, for that the evidence already forwarded to the Home Office furnishes no ground for interfering with the sentence of the law. This second delay is ordered in consequence of a request from the President of the United States, conveyed through the American Minister in London. To recognise the right of the President to interfere with the administration of Engglish law would be, in our opinion, a very grave error indeed. Of course it may be said that Sir William Harcourt's compliance is merely an act of international courtesy, and the statement that it will not be repeated may be quoted as depriving it of any effect as a precedent. But Sir William Harcourt is of opinion that the convict's insanity has not been proved by the facts already published, and few impartial persons will disagree with him. The further testimony now on its way from America is not alleged to be of a different kind, nor is it probable that Lamson's friends would have kept back the strongest part of their case till the last moment, which might well have been too late. It is difficult, therefore, to believe that the convict's sentence would have been further respited till the 28th if the Government of the United States had not interposed. If this be so, a very mischievous principle has been

BURNING OF AN OPERA HOUSE.

At an early hour on Sunday morning the Temple Opera-house, Bolton, one of the largest provincial theatres in England, was totally destroyed by fire. The building is situated in Dawes-street, in the very centre of the town, and was formerly known as the Temple Mill. About five years ago it was converted into a theatre, and was opened on the 20th of October, 1877, under the management of Mr. J. P. Weston. Since that time the place has undergone many vicissitudes, eventually becoming the property of Mr. George Hemingway, maltster, Lightcliffe, Halifax, by whom last year it was let on lease Halifax, by whom last year it was let on lease to Mr. Charles Majilton, a well-known grotesque actor. After spending about £700 in altering and decorating the building Mr. Majilton opened it on Christmas-eve. Last week the theatre was occupied by the traveling company of Mr. Charles Dornton, who

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Woreat Britain.

LONDON, APRIL 16-17, 1882.

ADMIRALTY CHANGES. An extract from the London Gazette shows that a change announced in Parliament last March is now completed. As Lord Northbrook explained to the Peers and Mr. Trevelyan to the Commons, Mr. George W. Rendel, a partner in Sir William Armstrong's Elswick firm, has been appointed a Lord of the Admiralty. Another seat at the Board has also been assigned, according to the arrangement then indicated, to Rear-Admiral Brandreth, the Controller. Admiral Brandreth's fitness for the elevation has been demonstrated in the ordinary duties of his office. Membership of the Admiralty Board will not alter the functions he already discharges. When the Board assembles the deliberation on topics within his jurisdiction he has enjoyed the right hitherto of attending and defending his own measures or combating innovations. Before the revolution at the Admiralty of 1872 the Controller occupied a seat for all purposes. The old usage in that respect is now resumed. As the Board seldom meets for general conferences, the main effect of the return to the ancient practice will be some augmentation in the rank and authority attaching to the Controller's character. Useful as that increase may indirectly prove, it would scarcely have been ground enough for the issue of a new Commission. But as Lord Northbrook intimated in the House of Lords, Admiral Brandreth's promotion was a necessary consequence of the nomination of Mr. Rendel. The Controller is responsible for the materiel of the navy. Mr. Rendel has been placed on the Board for the express object of aiding the Controller by the co-operation of one possessed of "special mechanical and engineering knowledge, as well as adminthe superintendence istrative experience in of large private establishments." Admiral Brandreth as Controller remains primarily answerable to the First Lord, and through him to the Queen and Parliament. manifest inconsistency would have resulted from leaving the Controller in apparent charge, while degrading his post in the eyes of the service by letting him stand outside while his coadjutor was admitted to the inner councils of the Depart-The real effect of Mr. Rendel's appointment, balanced thus by an addition to the titular dignity of the office of Controller, is, as Lord Northbrook declared last month, to "strengthen, rather than diminish, the powers which the Controller wields. The materiel has had no regular representative at the Board. Of the total number of seats its representatives will henceforth hold a third part. The concession marks an essential modification in the estimate of the relative importance of the constituents of a modern navy. The officers and crews which man the navy must always be the principal care of the Admiralty. Formerly, however, they were supposed to be virtually its sole care. A theory prevailed, which facts helped to justify, that improvements in shipbuilding and equipment mattered little, provided British sailors kept stout hearts and arms and shrewd heads. At present the comparative value of hulls and rmour and ordnance has risen nearly to a level with that of the personnel itself. Nothing demonstrates more vividly the slow movement of official ideas than that. although the slow truth has been recognized for a whole generation as a doctrine, the Board of Admiralty has continued up to this date without a single member distinctly charged with the supervision of the very keystone of the arch of British naval supremacy. A partner in Messrs. John Thornycroft's firm, writing to us on Saturday upon precautions against the fatalities from collisions at sea, taunted his countrymen with a foreign saying, that it takes ten years to introduce any great improvement in England. He might have enlarged the period had he instanced the years it has taken to convince statesmen that the extraordinary mechanical and engineering problems to be encountered before a war ship is ready for action require some more special training than party politics for their solution. A view would seem to have been current that business men professionally versed in

the affair in hand may make competent

critics and even subordinates, but that for

actual administrative decision technical education is a positive disqualification.

Parliament has never been without

members accustomed to the deter-

mination of questions vital to the

naval interests of the empire. If party

and professional jealousies forbade their

presence within the sanctuary at White-hall, the country has all the time been

absolutely running over with the highest

constructive and engineering genius, only

waiting an invitation to devote itself to

patriotic labours, to which no such objec-

tion could possibly apply. The recon-

stituted Admiralty Board excuses a hope

that the self-denying ordinance is at last

repealed by which naval administration has refused to avail itself of the wealth of

skill and capacity for the effective per-

formance of its peculiar work which has

been lying profusely scattered around.

The appointment of Sir Thomas Brassey

to the post in a Department he has

sedulously as an amateur qualified him-

self to fill, instead of one for which he

would have had no especial aptitude, might have been a happy accident. Followed by

the selection of Mr. Rendel for another

Civil lordship, it is a coincidence which looks like a return to principles of common sense in public life.—Times.

THE IMPRISONED SUSPECTS. The case of the political prisoners in Irish gaols has acquired new interest, if not fresh importance, by the temporary release of Mr. Parnell. We are not now speaking of those persons who are detained under the Lord-Lieutenant's warrant on suspicion of being concerned as principals in crimes of violence. It would be highly desirable if some more open form of investigation could be made into the truth of the charges brought against these men, and into the value of the evidence on which they are confined. But those who were arrested because they were supposed to be guilty of treason, or some other poli-tical offence, are in a different category, and their case, as it seems to us, is more urgent. At the head of this list are the three members of Parliament, Mr. Parnell himself, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. O'Kelly. Mr. William O'Brien, the Editor of United Ireland, was, we are glad to know, released from Kilmainham on Saturday, after an imprisonment of six months. It would be rash to conclude that by entering into negotiations with the Government Mr. Parnell had abandoned his irreconcilable attitude. But it is for the Cabinet very seriously to reflect on the question what is to be gained by keeping him in prison. It is one of the hopeful symptoms in a very serious case that within the last few days two of the most extreme politicians among Mr. Parnell's Parliamentary followers, Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Metge, have deplored and condemned in manly and outspoken language the deeds of violence and bloodshed of which Ireland has so much reason to be ashamed. Moreover, it must now be admitted that the imprisonment of Mr Parnell and his colleagues is doing no good. There is no longer any danger of tenants being prevented by intimidation from applying to the Land Courts. There is, on the other hand, great danger of secret conspiracy taking the place of open agitation. Indeed, to say that there is danger is to say too little. The process has begun, and agrarian crimes in Ireland are now of a more deadly and more deliberate kind than they were a year ago Some better plan than promiscuous arrests on more or less justifiable suspicion will have to be adopted if order is to be restored. Respect for law is almost as important as obedience to it, and that will best be promoted by substituting proof for surmise .- Daily News.

RUSSIANS, GERMANS, AND JEWS. The Frankfort correspondent of the Standard telegraphed on Sunday night:-Questions of race have of late played so important a part in the politics of Germany and Eastern Europe generally that much stress has been laid on the appointment of M de Giers as Russian Foreign Minister, he being generally reputed to be of German ex-traction. I may, therefore, take the earliest opportunity of correcting this impression. The family of M. de Giers is, I believe, of Swedish origin. The new Foreign Minister comes, however, immediately from Finland, although he is neither of Finnish, nor Slav, Russian race. Two of M. de Giers' brothers are in positions of standing in other Russian Ministries.

Race antipathies in Germany and Russia may be expected to lead to explosions and persecutions of more or less violence from time to time in the future. The Germans persecute the Jews. The Russians persecute the lews and the Germans. The Teutons of the Fatherland are furious with the Russians for their conduct against persons of the German race, residents or settlers in the Empire of the Czar. They accuse the Russians, not only of barbarity, but also of black ingratitude. Is it not the Germans, they ask, who have ever been the civilisers of Russia? Precisely the same ground is taken by the Jews who are the victims of persecution in Germany. "Have the Germans," they ask, ever reflected how much they owe to our race? Apart from the obligations connected with religion, have we Israelites not always been in the van of the promoters of intellectual and material progress? And does not our present position as proprietors of almost all the greatest German journals and as the leading bankers and financiers afford some proof of our claims to a certain kind of su-

Although for the moment the persecuting spirit is not active or acute either in Russia or Germany, my observation is that the anti-pathies of race I have referred to are deeply pathies of race I have referred to are deeply rooted in very large sections of the populations of the two Empires. The native Russian is being taught by the Panslavists to abhor all "Western civilisation," and to have the German as its chief representative in Russia. The Germans are told in so many words—"You are intruders here just as much as the Jews. We don't want you. Your civilisation and pretended superiority of race have enabled you to do little more than plunder and suck the life's blood of our too easy-going, good-natured Russians. So far from being grateful for your Western civilisation, we only regard you as the 'Heathens of the West.'"

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. WINDSOR CASTLE, SATURDAY. The Queen and Princess Beatrice walked

and drove this morning. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein visited the Queen to-day and remained to luncheon.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove out yesterday afternoon. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, attended by Capt. Waller, arrived at the Castle at 20 minutes to 7 p.m., yesterday, from Paris. The Hon. Victor Spencer had the honour of being included in her Majesty's dinner party. The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service this morning in the private chapel. The Rev. Francis J. Holland, minister of Quebec Chapel, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen and Canon of Canterbury, preached the sermon. Prince and Princess Christian and Duke Ernest Gunther, of Schleswig-Holstein, visited the Queen to-day and remained to visited the Queen to-day and remained to luncheon. The Hon. Harriet Phipps has luncheon. The Hon. Harriet Phipps has arrived at the Castle as Maid of Honour in

THE MARRIAGE OF PRINCE LEOPOLD.

Prince Leopold arrived at Dover on Satur-Prince Leopold arrived at Dover on Saturday afternoon by the London and Charlam special boat the Samphire, Captain Dane. The vessel left Calais shortly before two o'clock. His Royal Highness was accompanied by Captain Morgan, R.N., London and Chatham Marine Superintendent, and put alongside the Admiralty Pier at 3.25, just after the arrival of the Calais. Downers. the arrival of the Calais Douvres. There was the arrival of the Calais Douvres. There was a large muster of the public on the pier to witness the landing of his Royal Highness, who was received by Major-General Newdigate, C.B., Captain Sir Thomas Bruce, R.N., and Lieutenant Frere, A.D.C. A short time elapsed after the arrival of the boat before the Prince came on shore. When he passed up the gangway it was seen he was still suffering considerably from lameness, and he had to resort to the use of crutches to enable him to reach the train. Considering his rough pasreach the train. Considering his rough passage, and his illness during his short visit to the Continent, the Prince was looking remarkably well. Ample railway facilities were offered for him to reach his destination.

The Duke, immediately after he arrival at Windsor, drove to the Castle to visit the Queen and Princess Beatrice. Princess

Helen and her parents, the Prince and Princess of Waldeck-Pyrmont, will, it is expected, arrive at Windsor on Tuesday next week, and the King and Queen of Holland on the following day. The Queen's guests at the wedding will, it is understood, likewise include the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, the Grand Duke of Hesse and his daughter, the Duke and Duchess of Teck the daughter, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, the Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg and their son, and Prince and Princess Philip of Saxe-Coburg Gotha. Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein will also at-tend the marriage, and their Royal Hightend the marriage, and their Royal High-nesses will receive a number of visitors at Cumberland Lodge during the reioicings. Since the return of the Queen to Windsor Castle most of the arrangements for the nup-tials of the Duke of Albany and Princess Helen of Waldeck-Pyrmont have been settled, and the officials in the Lord Chamberlain's department, under the Earl of Kenmare and he Hon. S. Ponsonby-Fane, C.B., are now busily engaged in carrying out the preparaplace next Thursday week at St. George's Chapel. The marriage is expected to take place about one o'clock in the afternoon. The Duke and Duchess of Albany, at the close of the wedding festivities, will probably leave the Castle about four o'clock in the afternoon for Claremont House, which has already been prepared for their reception

The Earl of Kenmare, Lord Chamberlain, has returned to Belgrave-square from Ire-

The Countess of Warwick, Lord and Lady Elcho, and Captain Hon. Frederick W. Charteris, R. N., are staying with the Earl and Countess of Wemyss at Gosford House,

near Haddington. Viscountess Malden and the Hon. Misses Capel have arrived at 39, Lowndes-street, from the Continent.

Lord Carlingford, Lord Privy Seal, re-turned to his house in Hamilton-place from Dubliu on Friday night. Lord Carew has left the Alexandra Hotel. Sir Henry and the Hon. Lady Ingilby have eft their residence in Hereford-gardens for

Sir Astley and Lady Cooper and family have arrived at 106, Eaton-square, for the

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART. Mr. Irving's acting edition of Romeo and Juliet, as now being performed at the Lyceum, has been published by the Chiswick Press. Sir Alfred Lyall has in the press a volume

of "Asiatic Studies, Religious and Social."
We (Athenxum) regret to hear of the illness of Mr. Edwin Waugh, the Lancashire poet. He has been under medical treatment for several weeks, and is quite unable to attend to the correspondence which reaches him. Mr. T. R. Wilkinson, of Manchester, him. Mr. T. R. Wilkinson, of Manchester, has just presented to the corporation of that city a portrait of Mr. Waugh painted by Mr. Percy. In a letter to the corporation asking acceptance of the picture, Mr. Wilkinson says:—"It is fitting that the municipality of Manchester should possess a portrait of this man of genius, whose name will descend to posterity, honoured not here only, but whereever Lancashire people make their homes.

The interest in the sacred books of the East is spreading. We hear from Calcutta of a translation of the Koran into Bengali being published by Bhai Grish Ghunder Sen. The Moulevis in Culcutta speak well of it, and youch for the accuracy of the translation. Messrs. Chapman and Hall have a new work in the press upon household economy, entitled "How to Live on nothing," which is intended to teach how much that is now thrown away in every household can be

The volume of sermons preached by the late Dean Stanley in Westminster Abbey on special occasions, which is about to be published by Mr. Murray, will include the discourses oc-casioned by the deaths of Lord Palmerston, Charles Dickens, Canon Kingsley, the Princess
Alice, Carlyle, Lord Beaconsfield, and others.
Mr. Gallenga, in his new work, entitled
"A Summer Holiday in Russia," has devoted

considerable attention to the Jewish question. The work will contain chapters on Odessa Kieff, and Warsaw, to each of which the author will add an appendix recording his views on the subject of the outrages perpetrated on the Jews in those cities.

The ceremony of re-opening the Birmingham Free Library, which was destroyed by fire three years ago, has been appointed for the 1st of June. Mr. Bright has consented to take part in the proceedings.

Mr. Egmont Hake's new work, "Flattering

Mr. Egmont Hake's new work, "Flattering Tales," is in the press, and will be published in a few days by Messrs. Remington and Co.; as will also be "Songs and Rhymes." by Mr. Walter H. Pollock, and "Poets' Walk," by Mr. Mowbray Morris. The same firm will issue next month the "Life and Letters of Berlioz," translated from the French by Mr. H. Mainwaring Dunstan, and the following novels: "A Royal Amour," by Mr. R. Davey; "Tempted of the Devil," by the author of "A Fallen Angel," and "The Dawn of the Twentieth Century," by the Rev.

Augustus K. B. Granville.

According to the Academy, Mr. Edwin W Streeter has been engaged for many years in collecting materials for something like an authoritative history of the world's famous diamonds. In collaboration with Mr. Joseph Hatton and Mr. A. H. Keane (an Oriental scholar), he has completed a volume, entitled "The Great Diamonds of the World." In addition to the literary alliance just men-tioned, Mr. Streeter has had the honour to have had the manuscript of the chapter on the "Koh-i-Nur" graciously read by the Queen, and those on "The Pitt," "The Eugénie," and other stones revised and corrected by her Majesty the Empress Eugenie. The Ministers and Ambassadors of severa European Courts have contributed valuable

Information.

The Jubilee Meeting of the British Medical Association will be held at Worcester, on August 8 11. The president-elect is Dr.

August 8 11. The president-elect is Dr. William Strange, senior physician to the General Infirmary, Worcester.

The Academy regrets to hear that the Treasury seem disposed to fetter with annoying conditions the proposed public grant of £5,000 towards the Eira search expedition. It is to be hoped that they will not persevere, or the disagreeable spectacle may be seen of an expedition only associated with the nation through the Royal Geographical Society.

Nine cases have arrived at the British Mu-

seum from Bagdad, containing contract tablets of the later Babylonian period found at Abu Habba or Sippara.

The Athenaum says:—The exhibition ma-

The Attenaum says:—The exhibition maintain has made way in Constantinople. The first modest attempt was made in 1880 by two English visitors, Miss Sharpe and Miss Colville. This succeeded, and last year the A B C Club was formed and a larger exhibition. tion held, as we mentioned in the Athenaum.

A considerable balance remaining over, the A B C Club has grown into the Art Club, with the Earl of Dufferin as president. This year's exhibition is to have three galleries—

year's exhibition is to have three galleries—one of contemporary works, one of loan paintings, and the third of miscollaneous works of Oriental art.

No place in the habitable world is equal to Mexico for floral treasures. All the year round the gardens are full of exquisite blossoms laden with fragrance. Even on the coldest day in this mild tropical climate, Indians may be seen seated on the side walks with their baskets of flowers, which they sell for a mere trifle. Roses, heliotrope, violets, geraniums, heartsease, pinks, and a number of less-known flowers, are there in profusion. For a bouquet of beautiful flowers, which

would fetch five or six dollars in New York, but 20 cents are asked; and in the flower season, for six and a quarter cents enough may be bought to decorate an ordinary-sized -Land and Water.

Mr. Watt, of Kierfold House, Sandwick, has discovered in his own parish a large specimen of the prehistoric brough, or round tower. The walls are massive, being from 10 to 15 feet broad and from 10 to 15 feet high. An underground passage, supposed to lead to a cave, has been explored for about 50 feet. This is the first specimen found in the Orkney

The private view of the exhibition of the Royal Academy takes place on the 28th inst., and the exhibition will be open to the public

and the exhibition will be open on the following Monday.

The Fine Art Society, 148, New Bondstreet, propose to hold an exhibition of the works of Mr. D. G. Rossetti at once (similar ways held last to the Millais exhibition which was held last year), and they invite the co-operation of possessors of important examples of Mr.

Many persons will be sorry to hear that Chiswick Church, the parish church, of Ho-garth and many men and women of note, the ody of which is composed of fine red brick and is partly covered with names cut there, is to be "restored." Mr. Pearson will be the operator. A new chancel was added some years ago, and has been utilized in the usual way from that time. The tower has been al-ready practically rebuilt. The old church at hammersmith, a late and somewhat clumsy building, but not without merit and conve-nience, is to be abolished in the most unnecessary manner, and all its historical associations cast to the winds. Mr. J. P. Seddon will perform this feat. It is said that Hammer-smith Church must be destroyed in order to accommodate a large congregration in a larger building. The fact is the old church is ow rarely more than half filled. A chancel is indispensable, it is said. - Athenxum.

Another relic of old London is about to pass away. Stockwell-park House, in Stockvell-road, an old and fine mansion, of Queen Anne's time, has been put lately up to auction and sold, along with its Italian garden, lawn, and kitchen garden, which presented many of the same features as that of the Trade-scants at Lambeth. They occupy about four acres, and are studded with cedars, chestnuts, hollies, and other evergreens, the great size attained by several of them proving their venerable age. The house, like most of the mansions of the time, is built of fine red bricks, but of late has been covered with stucco, and the oak panelling of the rooms, staircases, and passages inside has been painted white. Over the front entrance are the arms of the Angell family, to whom the estate belonged, and who gave their name to Angell Town at Brixton. With the arms of Angell are impaled those of Sir John Gresham, a near reative of Sir Thomas Gresham. The old iron gates which divided the Italian from the kitchen garden were very fine specimens of scrolled ironwork. The house will be pulled down very shortly, when the site will be utilized for building purposes.

THE SUNDERLAND LIBRARY.

The sale of the second portion of the Sun-derland Library begins on Monday afternoon, and will be continued for several days. The third and fourth portions will have their turn later in the year, and then it will have taken twelve months to disperse the magnificent collection formed in as many years by Charles Spencer, third Earl of Sunderland. The second instalment, now on view, will probably realise such enormous sums as the first. There is in it no such commanding collection, from the bibliophile's point of view, as the series of Bibles and the Boc-caccios of the first sale; but it is still rich in precious and rare books. The series of Ciceros, the Chronicles of France, Spain, and Portugal, the long list of rare Dante editions, the splendid collection of books and tracts relating to French affairs from 1563 to 1663 the innumerable first editions of classical and ecclesiastical authors—these alone would be enough to make any ordinary sale famous. Of manuscripts there are only two of any im of manuscripts there are only two of any importance. One is a palimpsest copy of the Gospels, in uncial characters pronounced to be of the eighth century, of which, however, only certain fragments can be deciphered and the other is a very fine fifteenth-century manuscript of the "Inferno," with Guidor Pisana's commentary, beautifully written and beautifully bound in that mellowed crimson morocco so soothing to the col-lector's taste. Among the books on vellum, of which there are fifty-eight in the whole library, there are some to be sold next week, which may be trusted to make good seconds in point of price to the sensations of the December sale, the "De Civitate Dei" of 1475 and the Fust and Schoiffer's Bible of 1462. The editio princeps of Aulus Gellius, printed on vellum at Rome in 1469, is in every sense a beautiful book, finely printed, finely bound, and well-preserved. The keenest competition of the sale will probably centre round it. Besides, there are some attractive little Ciceros on vellum, two printed by Jenson, in 1470 and 1472, three by the Aldi, and one by Fust and The whole collection of Ciceros is one of the features of the library. It takes up more than 300 entries of the catalogue, and more than 300 entries of the catalogue, and includes, "perhaps without exception, every edition, either of the collected or separate works, published up to the end of the reign of George I." Cicero collecting must have been a special mania with Lord Sunderland. Under the head of "Chronicles" we find the probably unique "Cronica del Rey Don Redrigo" of 1499, an edition unknown to Ticknor or Southey or any of the biblio-Ticknor or Southey or any of the biblio-graphers. But its value for the collector's purposes is a good deal spoiled by its com-mon modern binding and the merciless way n which it has been cut down. There is a fair show of other Spanish Chroniclers, in-cluding a "Cronica del Cid," with the signature of Stephen Baluze on the title-page; the Chronicles of Saint Ferdinand, Alfonso the Learned, Sancho the Brave, and Ferdinand the Summoned, bound together in one volume; and Ramon Muntaner's vivid chronicle of a striking king—James I. of Aragon, Majorca, and Valencia. The "Chroniques de France" are represented by two edi-tions, of which the second is unusually fine and perfect. There are thirteen editions and translations of Commines, including the editio princeps and the Elzevir of 1648a beautiful little book, very slightly cut down, and bound in old yellow morocco the Spanish translation with interesting addi-tions published at Antwerp in 1643. The Dantes include eight editions of the "Com-media" before 1500, most of them both fine and rare. Among the miscellaneous Spanish books we notice one of the early editions of the two well-known dialogues by Juan and Alfonso de Valdes, the "Dialogo de Mercurio y Caron," and the dialogue on the sack of Rome in 1527. Both are wrongly attributed nome in 1527. Both are wrongly attributed in the catalogue to "Jean" do Valdes. The first, however, is by Juan, the second by Alfonso, and both rank among the rarest and the most spirited of sixteenth century pamphlets. Juan is now much better known than Alfonso, but in his day Alfonso was by far the more important man of the two. He was se-cretary to Charles V., and the intimate friend and warm champion of Erasmus. It was he

who had the sense to say when Luther's books were burned at Worms in 1521 that

what men were witnessing was "not the end but the beginning of a tragedy," and his dia-

logue on the sack of Rome was an energetic

defence of the empire and a stirring attack

upon the vices and corruption of the sacred city. The exhaustive collection of books and tracts relating to France from 1563 to 1663

gives us some inkling of what we may expect

when the English tracts and pamphlets from

have said enough to show that, although next week's sale will not be so exceptional or so productive as that held in December, it will be still full of interest to the book-buying public.—Pall Mall Gazette.

THE CONVICT LAMSON.

The following letter has been addressed by the Secretary of State to the High Sheriff of Surrey:—Whitehall, 16th April, 1882. Sir,— The Minister of the United States having communicated to the Secretary of State the earnest wish of the President that the respite granted to the convict George Henry Lamson, now in the Prison at Wandsworth, should be further extended in order to give time for the consideration of certain documents, a portion of which have not arrived, but which are now on their way from America, I am to signify to you the Queen's commands that the execu tion of the sentence of death passed upon the said George Henry Lamson be further respited until Friday, the 28th day of April instant. You will, at the same time that the prisoner is informed of this extension of the present respite, take care to explain to him that no further respite will be granted, and that no evidence which has hitherto been submitted to the Secretary of State, either from England or America, affords any justification for advising any interference with the sentence of the law. I am, Sir. your obedient servant. (Signed), W. V. HARCOURT.

The news of the respite was communicated to the convict during the course of the day. Intimation of the fact was also forwarded to the American Minister, Mr. Lowell, and to Mr. A. W. Mills, the prisoner's solicitor.
The latter, however, is out of town, and the
news will not reach him before this morning.
The Daily News observes:—The renewed respite granted to the convict Lamson by the Home Secretary logically follows from the course already taken. Sir William Harcourt directs the High Sheriff of Surrey to inform the prisoner that unless fresh facts are forth-coming the execution will take place, for that the evidence already forwarded to the Home Office furnishes no ground for interfering with the sentence of the law. This second delay is ordered in consequence of a request from the President of the United States, conveyed through the American Minister in London. To recognise the right of the President to interfere with the administration of Engglish law would be, in our opinion, a very grave error indeed. Of course it may be said that Sir William Harcoure's compliance is merely an act of international courtesy and the statement that it will not be repeated may be quoted as depriving it of any effect as a precedent. But Sir William Harcourt is of opinion that the convict's insanity has not been proved by the facts already published, and few impartial persons will disagree with him. The further testimony now on its way from America is not alleged to be of a different kind, nor is it probable that Lamon's friends would have kept back the strongest part of their case till the last moment, which might well have been too late. It is difficult, therefore, to believe that the convict's sentence would have been further respited till the 28th if the Government of the United States had not interposed. If this be so, a very mischievous principle has been

BURNING OF AN OPERA HOUSE. At an early hour on Sunday morning the Temple Opera-house, Bolton, one of the largest provincial theatres in England, was totally destroyed by fire. The building is situated in Dawes-street, in the very centre of the town, and was formerly known as the Temple Mill. About five years ago it was converted into a theatre, and was opened on the 20th of October, 1877, under the manage-ment of Mr. J. P. Weston. Since that time the place has undergone many vicissitudes, eventually becoming the property of Mr. George Hemingway, maltster, Lightcliffe, Halifax, by whom last year it was let on lease to Mr. Charles Majilton, a well-known gro-tesque actor. After spending about £700 in altering and decorating the building Mr. Ma-jilton opened it on Christmas-eve. Last week the theatre was occupied by the travel-ling company of Mr. Charles Dornton, who produced The Two Orphans. The theatre was 45 yards long by 35 yards broad, and before its adaptation as a place of amusement was seven stories high. It contained a pit, lower circle, dress circle, balcony, and lery, and was capable of accommodating between 6,000 and 7,000 persons. The performance on Saturday night was con-cluded about half-past ten, and for some time afterwards Mr. Dornton and his company were engaged in packing up their wardrobe, the whole of which was carted from the building by half-past 11. At that time there were no signs of fire, but in less than three-quarters of an hour afterwards Mr. A. Passmore. manager to the lessee of the theatre, who was seated in his house adjoining the theatre, was informed that the theatre was on fire. Opening a door and looking across the stage, he discovered that the balcony opposite was in flames. Information was immediately conflames. Information was veyed to the Corporation fire-engine house, and in a few minutes the brigade were upon the spot and had ten jets of water playing. From the very first, however, there was no hope of saving the building, owing to the combustible nature of its contents. combustible nature of its contents. The flames spread with great rapidity, and by 1 o'clock the roof fell in, followed quickly afterwards by the gallery, balcony, and circles. These fell almost simultaneously into the pit, whence the flames shot up to the height of about a hundred feet, illuminating the entire town and attracting to the scene thousands of people. Several private brigades attended, but their services were of little value. Against the west side of the building were arranged a number of carts laden with coal, belonging to the Atherton Coal Company, and several of these caught fire, but the flames were speedily extinguished. Nearly the whole of Mr. Majilton's furniture in the house occupied by his manager was destroyed, but tunately the house itself sustained little damage. A pianoforte and other musical instruments which had been left in the orchestra were burnt, and Mr. Majilton lost the whole of his properties except the limelight tanks, which were in an adjoining building. Mr. Majilton was at the time at Rochdale. He is a very heavy loser by the Rochdale. He is a very heavy loser by the fire, not being insured to the extent of a single penny. Mr. Hemingway, owner of the building, is partially insured. The damage is estimated at about £15,000. The cause of the fire is unknown. It is supposed, however, to have been caused by some one in the balcony throwing down a lighted match, which, falling through a crevice in the floor, set fire to a quantity of waste which had accumulated during the time the place was worked as a cotton mill.

CARDINAL MACCABE. Telegraphing on Sunday night, the Rome orrespondent of the Baily News says -This afternoon, at four, Cardinal Maccabe took possession of his titular church, Santa Sabina, before a large congregation of his fellow-countrymen. After an address of welcome by the Dean of Chapter, the Cardinal replied, saying he was greatly surprised at his elevation to the cardinalate, and utterly overwhelmed with the weight of obligation thus imposed on him. At the same time he expressed his gratification at the mark of favour the Pope had thereby conferred on Ireland, which he said was bound to Rome by the closest ties of tribulation and sorrow During the early Christian centuries, when the dust of Rome was drenched with the blood of the martyrs, Ireland, still shrouded Elizabeth to Anne come to be sold. But we must bring these jottings to an end. We

Church. But since these mists had been dispelled by the light of the true faith, who had always been in times of tribulation and persecution the Father of Ireland? To whom had she ever turned in her distress? To the Sovereign Pontiff. Alluding to the historical traditions which clustered about the church they were assembled in, the Cardinal said it had been built by Celestin I., the Pope who sent Saint Patrick to Ireland, and that in the neighbouring monastery Saint Dominic had penned the letter recommending to Prince O'Donnell the Fathers who had so nobly and successfully carried on St. Patrick's work. Referring to the services rendered to Ireland by the Dominicans in more modern times, he by the Dominicans in more modern times, he spoke of Bishop Doyle, quoted by Mr. Gladstone in "Vaticanism" against the Papal claims to civil allegiance, as one of the glories of the order. The Cardinal closed by renewing his thanks to the Pope for the dignity conferred on him, and for the noble church assigned to him.

CLAIMANTS TO FORTUNES.

A Company, styling itself "the International Law Agency," avowedly established for the purpose of discovering heirs and next of kin, purpose of discovering neits and next of kill, and recovering vast sums at present in Chancery, took offices at Burlington Chambers, New-street, Birmingham, about twelve months since, announcing that it had branches in London, Manchester, Glasgow, Sheffield, and St. Neots, with important agencies at New York and Melbourne. It issued advertise-ments, setting forth that the next of kin and ments, setting forth that the next of kin and heirs were wanted for unclaimed money amounting to £25,750,000, and stating that all claimants should address "J. S. Rogers, Esq., B.A.," of the International Law Agency, at one of its several addresses, and offering to supply on receipt of postage-stamps, either at one of its several addresses, and offering to supply, on receipt of postage-stamps, either a circular on unclaimed money or a list of persons wanted to unclaimed money and property. The Birmingham offices, which are situated in the principal thoroughfare, were handsomely furnished, and were occu-nied by a manager and clark and a california. pied by a manager and clerk and a solicitor, and were regularly visited by "Mr. Rogers, for whom a private room was set apart. Business was also invited by additional adbusiness was also invited by additional advertisements requesting all parties bearing the commonest names, such as Smith. Johnson, White, King, Wood, Roberts, Wright, Scott, Ward, Jones, Mason, Green, Griffiths, Davis, etc., to apply at the offices. These lists of names were offices. These lists of names were regularly varied in the announcements, and the bait seems to have been irresistible. The number of persons who complain that they have been victimized in Birmingham and the Black Country districts alone exceeds 100. Black Country districts alone exceeds 100. A few persons have by threats of exposure and personal violence succeeded in having returned to them the "fees" which they had paid to the agency. The suspicions of the postal officials and the occupants of neighbouring offices are now confirmed by the sad tales of crowds of persons around the offices of the agency. At the announcement of last week Mr. E. T. Ratcliffe, solicitor, Bennett's-bill Birmingham, was consulted by a client. hill, Birmingham, was consulted by a client, from whom about £30 had been obtained, and upon instituting inquiries that gentleman felt warranted in entering the offices of the agency and seizing a large quantity of the papers which were customarily used by the agency. At the same time he recovered possession of documents entrusted to the agency by different clients for the purpose of enabling their claims to be prosecuted. Over two hundred persons have since sought Mr. Radcliffe's assistance, and in at least half of this number of cases their evidence has been for-One woman living at Sparkbro her furniture to raise the money to make the payments demanded from her, and another poor woman parted with almost the whole of her clothing. A tailor's assistant, who was induced to "believe he was heir to ten or twenty thousand pounds," was temporarily entrusted by his master with £105, in order to establish his claims. The whole of this money, it is said, went into the hands of the conductors of the agency, and the hope-lessness of its recovery has ruined the em-ployer of the supposed heir. A member of the Birmingham Town Council is among the list of dupes, and other well-to-do people have been victimised to a considerable extent. nave been victimised to a considerable extent. Although consultations were assumed to be without charge, a guinea and a half, or more, appears to have been levied as preliminary appears to nave been levied as preliminary expenses, after which the charges accumulated according to circumstances upon most ingenious pretexts, a demand of four or five guineas being made on the allegation that a power of effective teachers. power of attorney costing that sum would be required. Another source of revenue to the required. Another source of revenue to the agency was the payment for a lithographed form of agreement which each applicant was required to sign. This agreement pledges the client to pay all sums found to be due, together with all costs, charges, and expenses is gidnet to presenting and conduction the incident to prosecuting and conducting the claim. In many cases the different members of a family interested in a claim were all persuaded to contribute. Mr. Wright, of Highgate, Birmingham, who applied because his name was included in one of the advertised lists, was assured he had a very good pedigree lists, was assured he had a very good pedigree claim to property, said to have been left by the daughter of his grandfather's brother, who was a London solicitor. Wilson and eight of his family paid 7s. 6d. each for fees, and four guineas for the power of attorney. An innkeeper at Leominster, in Herefordshire, was told that his wife would be a very rich lady, and that there was £3,500 in personal property alone coming to her. By instructions he obtained the marriage and burial certificates of his ancestors for several generations, and was informed that his case would be heard in the informed that his case would be heard in the Court of Chancery on the 14th inst., the London Court being in reality closed on this day. A widow at Tipton, who also called in answer to an advertisement, states that the manager looked in a book and saidthe property was there, and could easily be obtained, upon was there, and could easily be obtained, upon which she paid him fees amounting to £6.

A Birmingham shopkeeper, William Barnes, was assured by the manager that he and Mr. Rogers were Government lawyers, and that they were working under the Court of Chancery, and could get the property to which the applicant was heir. Another man of the same name was told that property in Chancery belonged to him, and that they would proceed at once to obtain it. Both paid accordingly. A tradesman named Hancock paid several preliminary fees, but after supplying the agency with certificates of various births and deaths in his family, they said the next thing that would be required was an administration bond, for which they would have to charge £8. On Saturday afternoon and evening numerous persons came to the offices, but found them closed. The man believed to be the principal of the agency cannot be found, although the strictest search has been made to discover his whereabouts. Steps have been taken which, it is believed, will result in the apprehension of the persons wanted, when the Treasury will be requested to undertake their prosecution for conspiring to de-

M. GAMBETTA'S EXPECTED VISIT TO ENGLAND. The report that M. Gambetta will shortly visit England is revived, and the 18th of May is now mentioned as the probable date of his arrival. Preparations are, it is said, in progress among members of the Democratic and Republican purty in London to give M. Gambetta a fitting recention. Gambetta a fitting reception; and overtures are being made to certain members of Parliament to lend their names to the list of a provisional reception committee, now in course of formation. The first point which the committee will have to settle, however, it is added, is "whether their attentions will be agreeable to the distinguished Frenchman, whose visit to this country is understood to be wholly free from political considerations."

EDITION. EVENING

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Moreat-Britain.

LONDON, APRIL 17-18, 1882.

AN INTERESTING CAPTIVE. Like Mr. Parnell, Cetewayo, it appears, is a prisoner on parole of the English Government. Mr. Gorst is anxious to know how long he will continue to be so, and entered on Monday night a vigorous plea in favour of his release. The Zulu ex-King is about to pay a visit to our shores under highly remarkable circumstances. He will come to us not exactly as a State guest or as a State captive. He will be in the custody of the representatives of the Queen, and will be conveyed to England at the national expense. It is possible that his appearance among us may arouse some show of popular interest, but what significance, Imperial or domestic, is to be attached to the event? Is Cetewayo coming here to see us, or in order that we shall see him? Whatever view may be taken of his visit, the superficial objections to it are not removed. The contem-plation of our civilisation is not likely to intensify in practice the devotion which Cetewayo professes to the English Crown. On the other hand, however much he may minister to our amusement, he is no more likely to make us converts to his views on society, religion, and other matters than he is unreservedly to adopt ours. These topics were only incidentally touched upon in Monday night's discussion. Mr. Gorst was satisfied with making out a strong prima facie case against the continued imprisonment of the dethroned Zulu Monarch. The Prime Minister fully admitted his argument, but showed very plainly that the unconditional release of Cetewayo would certainly, at the present momeut, be premature, and might be dangerous. The durance in which this dusky Sovereign is held is not so irksome as many people may suppose. He is, said Mr. Gladstone, "on parole within certain local limits." The affairs of Zululand are now in a transitional state. and a permanent settlement has still to be arranged. Mr. Gorst summed up the position, so far as Cetewayo is affected by it, in two alternative hypotheses. Either, he said, the ex-King of the Zulus was without friends among his former subjects-in which case his release could do no harm; or the Zulus were unanimously longing for his restoration-in which case we could not do better than try to govern them by giving them back their Sovereign, who would be their Sovereign, who would be our most valuable instrument and ally. These two suppositions are not, as Mr. Gladstone showed, mutually exhaustive of the possibilities of the case. Instead of provoking the universal dislike, or commanding the universal adhesion, of the Zulus, Cetewayo may be supported by one section and resisted by others. If that assumption should prove correct, his reappearance in his own country might be the signal for an outburst of civil war. There are limits, in Mr. Gladstone's judgment, to the expediency of undoing what the predecessors of the present Govern-ment thought fit to do. The Cabinet found Cetewayo captive on their accession to office, and were confronted by the establishment of a new system in Zululand. The state of that country is now the subject of an official inquiry, and when the Report is ready Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues will decide how to act. Till then they can only assure the public that Cetewayo shall be treated with due regard to his dignity, and that the question of his release shall be carefully considered. Mr. Gorst thus gained all he wanted, and was

HOUSE RENT IN LONDON AND PARIS. An eminent French economist has been commenting on the excessive rise of houserents in Paris. A similar complaint has been often heard of late years from Londoners who have not the rare good fortune to be landlords. The cost of lodging in the British as in the French metropolis has been largely augmented within memory. Houses in the best quarters have doubled and trebled in value. When, however, M. Leroy Beautieu's figures are examined Londoners will have no difficulty in perceiving that they enjoy an advantage over Parisians of equivalent circumstances. To some wealthy Englishmen, ambitious of social distinction, twenty or thirty streets and squares, if so many, compose the town. A map of London for them resembles a map of Africa. Vast portions present to their imaginations the aspect of irreclaimable desert. The habit-able region is habitable only by comparison. Huge expanses of it are excluded from selection. Often a street is per-missible while others running into and out of it, which would seem to the uninitiated even more desirable. are impossible. Sometimes a thoroughfare is lawful ground at one end, or on side, and unlawful elsewhere. Fashionable London is a thing of strips and patches, with rich and costly oases here and there. The difference between London and Paris is that the Londoner who cannot be or does not care to be fashionable has the alternative of lodging cheaply. Fashion in abandoning districts it once favoured has not been able to deprive them of the substantial qualities which the wealth brought in its train impressed upon them. House rent in those parts is actually lower than it was thirty years ago, while the houses have lost none of their essential merits as

naturally well content to withdraw his

Resolution .- Standard.

homes. New quarters have sprung up, endowed with the incidents of fresh air and garden ground, made accessible by modern facilities of communication, and with rents kept moderate by a competition proportioned to the elastic surface they cover. Even on the borderland of fashion, or winding in and out of its inner sanctuaries, domiciles may be discovered to suit the means of those whose associations or tastes incline them to dwell beside the rose without defraying the charges of tending and watering it. If, then. London rents in some situations are as exorbitant as in Paris, the result here is due for the most part to a sentimental constraint under which the Londoners who pay them are pleased to put themselves. They are not compelled to live in Parklane or Carlton-house-terrace, or Belgrave and Eaton Squares, or Mayfair. Bloomsbury contains houses as spacious and solid, and Highgate and Denmark-hill grass contains houses as spacious and and flowers and ancient cedars. Regent'spark abounds in pleasant terraces actually closer to the centre of social gaiety than various monotonous localities which fashion is good enough to tolerate. For the rich or middle classes no great city either in Europe or in America offers so wide a choice of residence as London. Houses of the same characteristics in structure and size are always on hand everywhere at rents of every degree. He whom his own estimate or that of others requires to pay £500 or £1,000 a year for his house need not be balked in his liberal ambition. A very similar article is available at a third or fourth of the amount for others whose social obligations are less exacting. For Parisians of corresponding ranks house rents are less accommodating. A generation back Paris resembled the present fashionable quarters of London in the juxtaposition of cheap and dear dwellings. The more exclusive streets were intersected and elbowed by modest lanes. In mansions tenanted in their lower stories by the rich and illustrious, artisans and students occupied the attics. The Empire cleared away the allevs so far as its influence extended. The capitalists who worked on the lines which Baron Haussmann and his less despotic successors laid down built palaces of a grandeur demanding rents that only prodigals or millionaires can properly pay. Often they had no option as to the kind of structure to be erected. When they had they doubtless preferred the sumptuous tenement to humbler fabrics, for the reasons M. Lerov Beaulieu gives. There is, too, a custom in these things. The genius of the locality is as strong with Parisian capitalists investing their millions of francs in architecture as with their tenants. It probably does not occur to the purchaser of a plot of ground in the fashionable quarter of Paris that he might make a greater profit from his property by raising half-a-dozen small houses in place of a single mansion. Gradually enormous edifices are monopolizing not merely the former fashionable quarter, but spaces devoted previously gardens, and others which were once distinctly plebeian. Boulevards with huge structures, rented, if not by persons with social pretensions, by none who cannot pay high terms, are fast invading regions hitherto the homes of artisans and small shopkeepers. A twoedged consequence may be anticipated and M. Leroy Beaulieu points it out. The widening of the area marked out by the magnificence of the houses as a rightful locality for the rich must tend to a reduction of rents in favour of that class. Land-

lords will have to compete for tenants instead of tenants for landlords. For the moment, until a new flood of wealth and extravagance in Europe brings a fresh tide of customers, interminable stretches of additional boulevards and avenues threaten a glut in the Paris market for palaces. On the other hand, the working classes and the middle classes are likely to be the more cramped for the benefit their social superiors seem about to derive. The multiplication of luxurious abodes means a diminution of those of a more modest order relatively, and, perhaps absolutely also. The remedy is obvious. If the mansions of the wealthy leave no room within radius of a mile or two from the Madeleine for lowrented apartments, the evicted pro-fessional man or clerk should migrate to a distance of three miles or four miles. Londoners adopt the alternative as much from pleasure as necessity. A middle-class Londoner thinks it no hardship to come to his regular business or his occasional amusements from a remote suburb. A Londoner, when he has finished the labour of the day, goes home to remain there till the labour of the next day commences. If the habits of English middle-class life resembles those of Parisian middle-class life, Camberwell, and Camden Town, and Bayswater, and Islington would lose two-thirds of their inhabitants. A Parisian separated from his afternoon and evening cafe on the fashionable boulevard, and his promenade on the Champs Elysées, by an interval of half the town condoles with himself as an

PEASANT PROPRIETORSHIP.

ought to enjoy .- Times.

exile. In course of time he will have to

consent to the banishment. But he

struggles against a change which is for

him a parting of soul and body. Rather

than acquiesce patiently in a migration

which signifies a surrender of the easy

diversions of outdoor existence, he sub-

mits to a rent as much above his means

as is the accommodation it procures below

the standard of comfort he needs and

To give peace and prosperity to Ireland should be our endeavour; at the same time we must be cautious with experiments that may only bring more hate and distress upon ourselves. And precisely that may be the upshot of success with a scheme of peasant proprietorship. In what way, for one, becomes visible as soon as we ask what it is that keeps the whole turmoil alive in Ireland. answer of course is, hatred of landlordism and hatred of English rule. But if the State becomes landlord (and under any possible plan of peasant proprietorship it will at least seem to be landlord), all this detestation will be concentrated upon English rule, its representatives and administrators. That, at any rate, is to be expected. For the State must collect its dues in bad seasons as well as good, in unprosperous and in fruitful districts alike; and Land Leagues will still exist to watch the operation of the new law; and it will be strange indeed if, with such objects in view as they avow, these societies abandon the tacties which in two years

have brought the Greatest Statesman of his Age into a condition of acknowledged despondency. In Ireland the State is hated for attempting to enforce landlord rights when it does so on behalf of private individuals as an impartial, quite disinterested, even involuntary executant of law. How, then, will the State fare in Ireland when it becomes landlord, agent, process-server sheriff, and "brutal soldiery" all in one? It is very necessary to ask these questions in time. For we may depend upon it there will be bad seasons as well as good; the rent or annuity paid to the State will not be easier to provide than the rent paid to landlords; and Agitation will still be at work with the old purpose of making " no rent" a means of forcing England to let Ireland go. The Anti-rent agitators have won much already; they will hail with delight these schemes of peasant proprie-torship, undoubtedly with the hope and expectation of winning more and triumphing more. How have the Irish tenantry been enabled to struggle through bad bad years hitherto? By the remission of rent, and only by the remission of rent; except when it has become necessary to supplement that form of relief by public subscriptions of food and money. But when the landlords are expropriated, who is to make this remission in bad years? The State: there would be no help for it. For the State will stand in the place of the landlord, and will be expected to remit sooner and more handsomely. Then "arrears" must be looked for: and, in Ireland, the State will be in no better position to evict for arrears on its own account than on behalf of individual proprietors. This brings us to the contemplation of another mischief that will probably spring from an established system of peasant proprietorship, and one which no ingenuities of legislation can provide against. Remission and arrears will almost certainly be taken hold of for party purposes. The contention of parties has grown keener every day and is likely to grow more keen in the immediate future. It is one of the blessings of an extended suffrage that the Irish vote has become almost as disturbing, as commanding a factor in English as in American politics. Let a bad season in Ireland coincide with the near approach of a general election, or any severe party crisis, and Irish distress need not be very pressing to call up the Outs to demand remission of payments to the State or determine the Ins that it must be granted. And no matter whether the move is made by one party or the other; its opponent will hardly dare to say nay, if there is any ground of plausibility for the move to go upon. Upon this danger we need not enlarge. It will be seen on five minutes' reflection that here is a sort of traffic in which the Irish agitators as well as the Outs and Ins, are pretty sure to engage at every opportunity, and that it must prove dangerous and demoralizing in the highest degree .- St. James's Gazette.

MONEY-LENDERS AND BORROWERS As the charge against the Marquis of Huntly is sub judice, we are estopped from commenting on the facts or merits of the case; but we may refer to an observation made by the Lord Mayor at the last hearing at the Mansion House, because it raises a question of general interest to lenders and borrowers :-The Lord Mayor said :--" It was all very

well for the prosecutors to state that they be-lieved the defendant had a rental of £14.000; but when a man was walking about trying to get a loan of £5.000, he confessed it seemed to him that the onus of investigating the title to the property was not upon the defendant, but upon the persons pressing the charge." In reply to that observation, Mr. E. Clarke, Q C., who appeared for the prosecution, said, "It was not yet the law of England that a man might make a false pretence and take advantage of it with impunity, because no other person made inquiries and frustrated him." No one will dispute the correctness of the learned counsel's dictum—that is to say, if a man obtains money by a pretence that he knows to be fundamentally false, he is guilty of an unlawful act. But probably the Lord Mayor intended to suggest that the principle of caveat emptor is applicable to the business of money-lending. If a vendor makes a fundamentally false statement—if, for example, he makes a false statement as to the description of the thing he is selling, he acts unlaw fully. But the grossest puffery on the part of the vendor is lawful. If a man induces a customer to buy gooseberry wine as cham-pagne, that is a fraud; but it would not be a fraud to persuade a customer that the vendor's gooseberry wine was quite as good and as valuable as champagne. The buyer must look after his own interest, for the law will do no more for him than protect from fundamental false pretence. It may be doubtful whether the principle applies to money lending; but there is no valid reason why it should not be applied to that business. The borrower will naturally try to get higher interest by the pretence that the security is not so good as the borrower asserts. But if the borrower does not make a fundamentally false statement, ought he to be liable to pro-secution for puffing the value of his security Is it expedient that the lender should be allowed to virtually say to the borrower—" shall not take the trouble to test the value o the security you offer. If you deceive me I shall prosecute you?" It would probably be better for the law to treat the money-lender as it does the vendor, not to protect him except for positive and fundamental false pretence. There have been cases of persons the law to the l who lend on bills of sale at prodigious rates prosecuting the borrowers for alleged false pretences on points upon which the lenders could have readily obtained accurate informacould have readily obtained accurate informa-tion; and in some of these cases it has been manifest that the object of the criminal pro-cedure was to enforce the payment of the lender's claim. Besides, it is not easy to de-ceive the money-lender, because he knows that if the security is first-class and without flaw, the borrower can obtain the loan at the market rate, and without having to hawk his security from office to office.—Evening

A LANCASHIRE ELECTION ACCIDENT.—A few days ago, in the arrangements for an election of guardians, policemen were employed to deliver voting-papers to the ratepayers of Kirkham, a little town in the heart of the agricultural district called The Fylde, in Langashire. One of the officers, having knowledges agricultural district called The Fylde, in Lan-cashire. One of the officers, having knocked at the door of a cottage standing a short dis-tance off the highway, was confronted by a middle-aged woman, who, on seeing him, placed her arms akimbo, and said: "Naa then! wod are ta after naa? Wod does ta meeon? Tha's nowt ta do here this toime. Good thy ways an' tak' thy summonses somewheer else; for aw con tell thee as noather me nor my mon's bin drunk for aboon a me nor my mon's bin drunk for about a week, sooa thee get oot with thy pappers, an' tak' 'em somewheer else." As the amazed policeman made no siga of departure, she shouted wrathfully, "Does ta yer? Be af wi' tha," and, turning round suddenly, she grasped a broom handle, upon which the officer desired the woling paper on the threscer dropped the voting-paper on the thres-hold, and directly hurried away.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- MONDAY. The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.
The House of Commons reassembled after
the Easter recess. The attendance was very thin, and as several of the Ministers were no in their places most of the questions of which notice had been given had to be postponed. Mr. C. Lewis asked the Attorney-General whether Mr. Parnell could be rearrested under whether Mr. Parnell could be rearrested under the warrant now out against him, and whether if a new warrant were needed it must not be for a new offence; but the Attorney-General said he had received no adequate notice of the question, and desired that it might be postponed until Tuesday.

The Army (Annual) Bill was passed through Committee, and several amendments were moved by Mr. Sexton. On one of them—extending and making more easily enforceable the liability of soldiers to maintain their wives and children—there was a prolonged con-versation. Mr. Sexton urged in support of it that it was identical with a proposal made by Mr. P. Taylor some years ago, when it was Mr. P. Taylor some years ago, when it was supported by a large number of members now sitting on the Ministerial side. He also pointed out that 13 members of the present Ministry had voted for it. Mr. Childers admitted that it was a matter which required very careful consideration, and he undertook that it should be fully examined before next year, and on a division the Clause was ne-gatived by 116 to 49.

On the order for going into Supply on the Army Estimates,
Mr. Gorst brought forward the case of Mr. Gorst brought forward the case of Cetewayo, and moved an address to the Crown praying for his immediate release from captivity. In support of his motion, he remarked that both parties now condemned the Zulu war as unjust and unnecessary—that it was forced on Cetewayo, and that he had never been unfriendly to the English power. He combated also the statement that he had been tyrannical and oppressive to his own people, and replying to the objection that his release would disturb the settlement of Zululand, he read extracts from the recent Blue-book, illustrating the bloodshed and anarchy which he contended at present pre-vailed there, and to remedy which he said the British resident was powerless. Either we ought to leave Zululand alone, or we should

interfere with such effect as would preserve peace and order there; but by keeping Cete-wayo in confinement we virtually made ourselves responsible for the unsatisfactory state of the country.
Mr. W. Fowler, in seconding the motion, eulogised the capacities of Cetewayo—the ge-neral mildness of his rule, and his friendliness

to England. If he were restored to Zululand he would be rapidly accepted as ruler, and would restore it to tranquillity, and in reply to the objection urged by Lord Chelmsford that his release would be followed by the re-establishment of the Zulu army, he pointed out that conditions might be imposed on him in this respect.

Mr. GLADSTONE said the Government was

not at issue with the motion on any matter of principle, but he contended that the question was not yet ripe for decision by the Executive, much less for any interference by the House of Commons. The interests of South Africa, and especially of Zululand, must be the determining consideration, not the justice or injustice of the Zulu war; and the Government as yet had not sufficient information to enable them to come to a conclusion. He admitted that the present condition of Zulu-land was not satisfactory, but the authorities were not by any means agreed as to the ar-rangements which would be the best to restore peace. It was certain that Cetewayo, it released, would be a power in the country, but it was not so certain that he would be accepted unanimously by the people. The Government could not take a step of this kind without obtaining the fullest information and weighing all opinions. Sir H. Bulwer was charged to make all inquiries and to act as a mediator, so to speak, between differen opinions; and under the circumstances he hoped that the motion would not be pressed as it could do no good and might do harm.

Sir H. HOLLAND said he had always opposed the Zulu war as unjust, but he was not prepared to assent to Cetewayo's return to Zululand, and he hoped also that the Government would reconsider their intention of bringing him to England.

Mr. Gorst intimated his willingness to withdraw the motion, and after some remarks from Sir D. Wedderburn and Mr. Alderman Fowler in favour of the restoration of Cetewayo, the motion was accordingly with-

INSECURITY OF THEATRES. Mr. DIXON-HARTLAND next called attention to the dangers which threaten the theatregoing public from the insufficiency of the powers possessed by the authorities over the arrangements of theatres and music-halls, and the laxity with which they are exercised. Unless steps were immediately taken to provide proper exits and necessary appliances against fires, a calamity might any day occur as destructive to human life as the catastrophe at the Ring Theatre in Vienna, and he moved for a Select Committee to con

sider the subject.
Sir W. HARGOURT contended that the existing legislation was sufficient if it were put into operation. The Metropolitan Board of Works had power to call on the managers of these places to put them in such a condition as would insure the safety of the public, and if they refused they could be taken to an arbitration. Captain Shaw had been directed to make a report on every theatre in London, and 18 of them had been reported on; but to appoint a Select Committee would paralyze

action of the Board. Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson agreed that the responsibility should be left on the Metro-politan Board, but hoped the Home Secretary would continue to put pressure on it. Speak-ing from his own personal experience, he knew that in many theatres sufficient exits

were provided; but the great point was to bring them to the knowledge of the public.

Mr. Cowen thought that similar precautions should be taken in regard to churches and other places in which the public were accustomed to assemble, and Mr. Macfarlane held that the authorities had been culpably

The motion was then withdrawn, and after a short conversation between Mr. Sclater-Booth and Mr. Childers in reference to the ires in Woolmer Forest the House went into Committee of Supply, and was engaged until a late hour on the Army Estimates.

Some other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned.

The Lifting of the 100-ton Guns.—
Experiments in rehearsal of the landing of the 100-ton guns at Gibraltar and Malta were made at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on Friday. The ingenious lifting apparatus designed for the purpose by Colonel Inglis is now complete. It is constructed for the most part of materials in hand for other uses, chiefly the iron heams employed in the fortichiefly the iron beams employed in the forti-fications, and, although massive, is of a very simple character. In order to meet the pecu liarities of the landing-stages where the guns have to be disembarked, the weight of the apparatus and its load has been distributed over a very broad basis, and a counterpoise on the land side has been provided in the shape of 130 tons of railway iron. One of the 100-ton guns was brought alongside the wharf where the crane stands, and the weapon was raised with ease by sixty artillerymen working at a capstan on an elevated platform in rea of the jib. Every part of the gear acted per-fectly. Without further trial it will be sent fectly. Without further trial it will be sent out in advance of the guns to the MediterCOURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. WINDSOR CASTLE, MONDAY.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by the Dowager-Marchioness of Ely, and her Majesty, with her Royal Highness. walked and drove this morning. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, drove out yesterday afternoon and again this morning, attended by Duke of Albany, drove our yesterday afternoon and again this morning, attended by
Captain Waller. Prince Alfred and the
Princesses of Edinburgh, who are staying at
Cumberland Lodge, visited the Queen yesterday. Lady Southampton has succeeded Lady
Churchill as lady in Waiting. Lady Churchill
and the Hon. Victor Spencer have left the

The Prince of Wales, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke and Mr. Knollys, arrived at Marlborough House on Monday from Sandringham.

Monday's bulletin stated that "Lord Conyngham has passed a good night, and there is no diminution of strength this

The Earl and Countess of Wicklow have sustained a domestic bereavement by the death of their infant son on Sunday

morning.

The Earl and Countess of Wharncliffe have left town for Wortley Hall, Yorkshire. Lord and Lady Haldon have arrived at 5 St. George's-place, Hyde-park-corner.

Lord and Lady Otho Fitzgerald and Miss
Fitzgerald have arrived at their residence on Carlton-house-terrace for the season.

The Right Hon. Sir Andrew and the Hon. Lady Buchanan have arrived in Manche

square.

The marriage of the Hon. and Rev. Arnald de Gray, brother of Lord Walsingham, with Miss Margaret Ponsonby, daughter of the Hon. Spencer and Mrs. Ponsonby-Fane, took place at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, on Monday. The ceremony was performed by the Very Rev. Dr. Vaughan, dean of Llandaff, assisted by the Rev. Francis Dillon, vicar of sisted by the Rev. Francis Dillon, year of Enstone, Oxon. The bride was attended by six bridesmaids—Miss Clementina Ponsonby, the Hon. Mabel and Hon. Odeyne de Grey, Miss Caroline Gore, Miss Violet Ponsonby, and Miss Marjorie Phelips. The Hon. John de Grey acted as best man to his brother After the ceremony, which was attended by numerous relations and friends, the bride and bridegroom left St. James's Palace for Merton Lord Walsingham's country seat in Norfolk, for the honeymoon,

General Sir E. Selby Smyth, K.C.M.G., has returned from the Continent and removed to his new family residence, Derby House,

Sunbury-on-Thames.

The Countess of Wemyss died on Saturday night at Gosford, Longniddry. The venerable Earl of Wemyss lies in a most critical condition at Gosford, where all the family are assembled. Lady Wemyss was the fourth daughter of Richard, second Earl of Lucan, and was married in 1817 to Lord Wemyss, with whom she passed 64 years of wedded life. The Earl was born in 1796, and is therefore in his 87th year. The Earl and Countess had seven children and many grandchildren, and of their descendants, as of their progenitors, many of this historic house have served the country in the senate, in diplo-macy, and on the battle-field.

POLITICAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

(FROM THE "DAILY NEWS.") A rumour was current on Monday night that the Government had decided to introduce a fresh Coercion measure for Ireland. This no Cabinet meeting during the Easter recess.

As we stated on the eve of the adjournment for the Easter holidays, up to that time the subject had not been broached in Cabinet

Council.
When Mr. Gladstone entered the House on Monday night he crossed the floor and made a private communication to Mr. Healy. This procedure, which attracted much atte This procedure, which attracted much attention at the moment, was, we understand, animated by no deadlier purpose than to request the member for Wexford to postpone a question he had addressed to the Premier in the absence of the Chief Secretary and the Irish Law Officers.

It is probably true that Mr. Forster has offered to the four American suspects confined in Kilmainham the opportunity of leaving the country. But the other statement, circulated on the authority of one of the news

circulated on the authority of one of the news agencies that "acting on instructions from Washington the American Minister has deor released" is calculated to convey a mis-leading impression of the nature of the commurications on the subject addressed to the British Government by the Government of the United States.

The Postmaster-General, in lately giving

evidence before a Select Committee of the House of Commons, mentioned the interesting fact that since the new regulations providing for the receipt of stamped forms in connection with the Post-office Savings Banks have been in operation upwards of twenty-four millions of stamps have been paid into these banks, and that in no single instance had the stamps been defaced. One person through whose hands a large number of the forms containing the stamps had passed stated that it they had been bank-notes their owners could not have been more careful to send them in neat and clean.

There is a rumour in military circles to the effect that it is the intention of the Secretary

for War to abolish the two regiments of Horse Guards. We have reason to believe that there is not, nor has there been at any time, the slightest foundation for this report.

There is a proposal broached with respect to the constitution of two crack cavalry regiments which may possibly be at the bottom of the alarm now prevalent at Knightsbridge and Regent's-park Barracks. At present it is the privilege of the colonel commanding either of the regiments to nominate officers in the first rank. It has been proposed that, whilst con-serving the privilege of existing colonels, it might be desirable thereafter to transfer this patronage to the Commander-in-Chief, but even on this point no decision has been taken One of the most recent annexations to the

British colonial empire is the island of Ro-tumah, near the Fiji group. Some of its inhabitants have petitioned the governor of Fiji for the restoration of their independence; but it is believed that the petition expresses the views of only a small minority.

EASTER BANQUET AT THE MANSION

HOUSE. The Banquet postponed from Easter Monday was given on Monday night, with its ac-customed splendour, in the Egyptian Hall, to customed spiendour, in the Egyptian Hall, to a gathering of ladies and gentlemen so numerous as to tax its capabilities to the ut-most. Amongst the guests were the Roumanian Minister and Princess Ion Ghika, the Chinese Charge d'Affaires, Lord and Lady the Chinese Charge d'Affaires, Lord and Lady Burleigh, Lord and Lady Thurlow, Sir Brydges Henniker, Sir A. Galt and Miss Galt, General Sir J. Lintorn and Lady Sim-mons, the Hon. E. Marjoribanks, M.P., and Lady Fanny Marjoribanks, Admiral Sir John and Lady Hay, Major General and Mrs. Higginson, Major General and Mrs. Feilden, Major General Sir J. Hills, V.C., K.C.B., Mr. Birbeck, M.P., and Mrs. Birkbeck, Sir Heavy and Lady Barkly, the guests amount-

ing in all to 400.

After the usual loyal toasts had been duly After the usual loyal loasts had been duly honoured, the Lord Mayor proposed "The Ministers and Representatives of Foreign Countries," pointing out the importance to us, as a commercial people, of amicable reus, as a commercial people, of amicable re-lations with foreign countries, which could only be maintained through the agency of diplomacy. In old times the care of foreign representatives had been confided to the citizens of London, who were held responsible for their safety; and in the present day the

citizens felt that they were honouring themselves by honouring Foreign Ministers. They had present the Minister of Roumania—Prince Chika. This country prided itself on giving a helping hand to young nations commencing Constitutional Government, and they would, he was sure, join with him in greeting Prince Chika, and in assuring him of the best wishes of the English people (hear, hear). Roumania had great agricultural and mineral wealth as yet undeveloped, awaiting the construction of railways, and he was sure there would always be in that great commercial city a hearty desire that such development should take place, and a willingness to aid Roumanians in the progress they were making (hear, hear). He would couple also with the toast the name of the Chinese Charge d'Affaires (hear, hear), the representative of the most ancient Empire in the world, which had now entered into the family of nations, and would surely attain all the advantages accruing from national intercommunication (hear, hear). The toast having been drunk with great cordiality, diality,
Prince Ion Ghika, who spoke in French,

Prince Ion Ghika, who spoke in French, said, in reply—Permit me first to return my very cordial thanks to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor for the honour he has done me in coupling my name with this toast. I am proud, as the representative of Roumania, of the sympathy which has been accorded to my country by the first magistrate of the chief city of this great country. It is not the first time that my country has been the object of the benevolent sympathy of England. Roumanians remember with gratitude that at an important epoch of their history, when, at the Congress of Paris, Europe decided to give a Constitution to Roumania, it was Lord Clarendon, the illustrious representative of rendon, the illustrious representative of Great Britain, who demanded that the needs and wishes of the people of Roumania should be consulted (Loud cheers). Thanks to the liberty which was then given to Roumania to organise herself according to her own needs, we have been according to her own needs, we have been able to advance rapidly in the path of progress and civilisation, and to obtain the independence and rank that we now have in Europe. (Hear, hear.) To-day another vitally important question for my country occupies the attention of Europe—I refer to the regulations for the navigation of the Danube—and it is again on the aid of Eng-land, who is always at the head of every movement for commercial liberty, that we Roumanians rely for the realisation of our most ardent desire that that great river, which is the most advantageous, commercial highway between the East and the West, may be freely open to the flags of all nations without distinction, and that obstacles which still exist upon some points should be entirely suppressed. (Cheers.) I cease now, for fear suppressed. (Cheers.) I cease how, for fear of trespassing too long on your kind atten-tion, with again thanking you, my Lord Mayor, for the flattering distinction of which I have been by your kindness the object.

(Hear, hear.)
The Chinese Chargé-d'Affaires, who spoke in excellent English, returned thanks, in the unavoidable absence abroad of the Chinese Minister, for the high opinion which had been expressed of the ancient civilisation of the Chinese Empire. He cordially agreed with the Lord Mayor as to the importance of friendly relations between nations, and admitted that diplomatists played a great part in maintaining such relations. But their efforts were not alone sufficient. Other means were needed, and amongst those was the necessity of being able to understand each other. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were realising that fact, and were studying foreign languages, and more especially English, for with England they had the most extensive commercial relations. He could bear witness to the beneficial effect of these relations and of the goodwill they in-duced, for since their Legation had been established in London, China had been un-happily visited by a terrible famine which had happily visited by a terrible famine which had been greatly alleviated by aid from the City of London, invoked by the present British Minister in China and his predecessor. He desired to acknowledge with gratitude the aid China had received in establishing her present gratifying relations with other countries from several European gentlemen, of whom one of the principal was sitting by him (Dr. Macartney.) Chinese were studying English, but it was equally necessary that Englishmen should study Chinese (hear, hear). He was glad to know that professorships of lishmen should study Chinese (hear, hear). He was glad to know that professorships of that language were already established at Oxford and Dublin, though he was sorry to say that the Professors had at present only a very few students (laughter). He hoped they would soon increase in numbers, so that Englishmen might thoroughly understand what sort of people the "Celestials" really

what sort of people the "Celestials" really were (hear, hear).

The Lord Mayor then proposed, "The Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces." For the Army, General Sir Lintorn Simmons responded, and in regard to the proposed Channel Tunnel, advised his hearers to raise their voices against it, as making a serious breach in our secure insular position, which would be a great misfortune. If at any time our Navy was defeated or evaded, and 100,000 men gained a footing by invasion, the tunnel would be a means by which they could be speedily so reinforced that we should be overwhelmed by sheer force of numbers, unless we were driven to a large army recruited on the Continental system by conscription.
Sir J. D. Hay, M.P., for the Navy, said

Sir J. D. Hay, M.P., for the Navy, said they had as good officers as any in the world, and a good supply of trained seamen, but they had fewer ships than they ought to have, our numbers for the defence of our own coasts and colonies being barely equal to those of France. In 1885 that country would possess 33 new ironclads, and 23 already finished, making 56, while in the same year we should have 58. We had one *Inflexible* affoat, while Italy had three such ships. More ships, therefore, were absolutely needed More ships, therefore, were absolutely needed to guard against such a disaster as that to which Sir Lintorn Simmons had referred.

Lord Burleigh responded for "The Volun-

The other toasts were of a routine cha-

THE SUNDERLAND LIBRARY.

The principal sales effected on Monday were as follow:—Les Œuvres feu Maistre Alain Chartier, small 8vo., £20; Chaucer's Workes, blank letter, follio, 1561, £13 15s.; Chroniques de France, folio, Paris, 1476, 1393, £28; Chroniques de S. Denys, 3 vols. in two, £116; Cronica del Rey Don Rodrigo, 1499. This is the most ancient edition of the work, and is believed to be the only copy known in Europe; it is printed in Gothic letters; £28 (Ellis); Cronica del Noble Cavallero Guarino Mesquino; a rare edition, not mentioned in Salva, Brunet, nor the supplement to the Manual; the title is in red and black, and it has for a woodcut representation of a tournament; the date is 1527; £19 (Quaritch). Cicero (Marcus Tullius), Opera Omnia, 4 vols, in two, dates 1498-9, caused some competition, but was gold for £30 16s.; (Quaritch). An edition of Cicero, 1543-48, was knocked down at £19 and another edition, 1560-65, Opera (cum Correctionibus et Scholiis Pauli Manutii), for £35 10s.; Cicero Rhetoricorum, lib, 4, et De Inventione, lib, 2, induced some smart bidding, but went for £85 (Ellis); its date is 1470, and it is printed upon vellum; two pages and the capitale articles are illuminated, and the capitale THE SUNDERLAND LIBRARY. printed upon vellum; two pages and the large initials are illuminated, and the capitals are printed in red and blue. The Aldine edition of Cicere of 1554 fetched £30. edition of Cicero of 1554 lefched £30. (Doweswell). A rare edition from the press of Sweynheyn et Pannartz, 1469, De Oratore ad Q Fratrem, lib. 3, Brutus Sive de Claris Oratoribus, ad Brutum Orator, went for £31 (Quaritch); and an Aldine edition of 1554, De Oratore, lib. 3, De Claris Oratoribus (Corrigente Paulo Manutio) for £36 (Doweswell). The total sum realised during day's sale was \$838.

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NOTICE.

A four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

AGreat-Britain.

LONDON, APRIL 19-20, 1882.

THE CASE OF MACLEAN.

The question of the responsibility of criminals with disordered or ill-balanced minds has been, perhaps, rather too frequently before the public of late; and the distinction between absolute or congenital insanity and morbid impulses has not been very clearly preserved. Maclean seems to belong unquestionably to the class of persons suffering from chronic dementia, and is, therefore, rightly adjudged to be absolved from criminal responsibility. He will be detained during her Majesty's pleasure, and so kept out of further mischief either towards himself or others. Distressing as the incident has been, and grave as was the danger incurred, there are circumstances in the case which may even be regarded with satisfaction. The crime has been proved to be absolutely unconnected with any form of political disaffection, and, as the work of an irresponsible person, is reduced almost to the category of accidents. In other countries similar attempts, even when the sanity of the perpetrators was called in question, have been in some way bound up with social and political questions, and with the wrongs of classes or individuals. Consequently it has been necessary to attach greater importance to them, and to take most stringent precautions in order to prevent their recurrence. Here there would be as much logic in pressing for the punishment of the wretched lunatic, whose insane act caused such consternation, as there was in the mediæval practice of hanging an animal for homicide, or making a deodand of a chattel which had caused a person's death. The trial of Maclean, notwithstanding the interest which it created, and the ceremony with which it was invested, has ended in a just and temperate verdict, and that within as short a limit of time as though it had been the most commonplace criminal inquiry possible. This is as it should be, and affords the most striking proof of the immunity which our country really enjoys from Socialistic disturbance. Dissatisfied, and even disaffected classes there may be in the Empire, but no sane person has vet conceived the diabolical plan of calling attention to his grievances by attacking the first and most honoured Lady in the land. The attempt upon the life of the Queen naturally aroused a feeling of universal indignation, but no sooner had the first thrill of horror passed than it was succeeded by one of general thankfulness at the escape of her Majesty and the Princess, her daughter. Had the result of the Trial gone to show that even the most unreasonable deliberate malice or social discontent had prompted the deed, an uneasy feeling would necessarily have been left behind. As it is, public apprehensions are quieted by the verdict, while public justice is at the same time satisfied and there remains nothing but to thank Providence once more for having spared the life of a beloved Queen to whose vir-

due.-Standard. THE RIOTS IN CORNWALL.

tues and devotion to the national interests

the welfare of the country is so largely

What is the cause of the invariable and necessary connection, in the popular mind, between religion and rioting? The dis-turbances at Camborne, in West Cornwall, are only the latest example of a process that seems normal, however disagreeable. A dispute arose between the presumably Celtic people of West Cornwall and certain presumably Celtic immigrants from Ireland. The Irishmen had been brought from their beautiful island to Falmouth in the hope of receiving work to do at the Cape. But for some unexplained reason the hopes held out to them proved illusory, and they led a more or less nomadic life in the south of England. No man's temper would have been improved by the experience of the Irishmen, which too much resembled that of Sir F. Roberts. Sir F. Roberts, too, was promised work at the Cape. and when he arrived at the Cape he was informed that his services were not required. But, provoking as was their lot, two of the Irishmen cannot be excused for having fallen on an Englishman, and assaulted him brutally without provocation. For this offence the united Irishmen were sentenced to short terms of imprisonment, to a punishment which did not, perhaps, satisfy the great revenue of the people of Camborne. They pelted the prisoners in the streets through which, it seems, those captives were marched. But even this addition to the penalties of the law was not enough. An Irishman (as was only natural) had given evidence in favour of his countrymen. For this offence the patriots of Camborne seized the Irishman, and threw him into a saw pit, whence he was "taken out covered with blood." The crowd then wrecked the Irishmen's quarters, and beat such Irishmen as fell into their hands. And all this time no one appears to have seen the direct, obvious, and necessary connection between all these pastimes and religion. But now it flashed on the crowd. and they at once went to work, and, if we may say so, " made hay" in the Roman Catholic chapel. The sacred things were tossed about and trampled under foot. The organ fared as the "kist o' whistles did while Scotland had the courage of her opinions. The priest's house was next attacked; and then came the turn of a Major Pike-for Major Pike, it seems, is a Catholic. Protestant sentiment was still nasa tisfied at the going down of the sun, and the "police were utterly powerless." Probab.'y Camborne is not a very criminal place wh en its religious feelings do not interfere with its civil conscience. Two or three policemen may be enough in ordinary times for Camborne, but when Camborne combines religion with riot its thousands "may not be stopped by three." On Wednesday order appeared to be restored, but rioting b roke out again at nightfall. The Camborne people may have had good reason to be irritated. We are a patient p cople, and, unlike the Phæacians in fomer, we suffer strangers gladly. But we have borne and are bearing a good de al from the Irish, and there is some years of age.

The time

limit to popular endurance. At the bottom of too many English disturbances and assaults, we find gentlemen and ladies of Celtic patronymics. These exiles bring the habits of a military society into our peaceful industrialism, and when they combine in England to beat Englishmen the public cannot always acquiesce in a spirit of gentle resignation. But all this has nothing to do, and could have nothing to do, with the merits of the Roman Catholic religion. That faith does not inculcate a temper of violence, and, to educated minds, the connection between an Irishman's brutality and the assault on a chapel seems to have no valid reason for existing .- Daily News.

MR. ROGER'S DUPES.

The collapse of the International Law

Agency shows how forbearing are English-

men to fraud and freebooters. The leading

spirit of the association appears to have

been exercising his vocation of dishonesty and plunder for many years. Before he founded his most recent business he had been in the habit of holding out hopes under a less lofty denomination, which there is no reason for supposing were better fulfilled. Three years ago he commenced operations in London under the style he more lately again adopted at Birmingham. London supplied him with numerous victims, yet none attempted to call him to account. Only a sudden explosion of wrath in a sufferer has now given the sign for a general descent upon the common enemy. Fortunately for the interests of society, as the sphere of roguery expands the chances multiply of contact between the offender and the particular temper which does not shrink from the ridicule and trouble of striking back. All which is needed is the first step. As soon as one proclaims his, or, as is more usually the case, her, wrongs, a hundred swell the chorus. In default of the precentor they might have kept their mouths shut for ever. A feeling almost of pity for a very unworthy object seizes on the mind as it considers how casual is the rock on which the prosperous bark of Mr. J. S. Rogers, B.A., has been wrecked. On some quiet afternoon he may have been tracing his romantic genealogies, writing up his "Authentic List," and examining his bank passbook, when Mrs. Partridge was announced. Doubtless he made her no more baseless promises than he had made to hundreds of other suitors. Probably she bore on her countenance no sign to warn him that she was not as other widows. He had deceived widows and widowers before; and they had confined their retaliation of abuse of the office boy and epistles to himself. There stood his Fate, the executioner of his growing business, and he let her count out his doom in pounds to him as complacently as if he had been dealing with a mere widow from Tipton. At first sight it seems to argue superhuman silliness in the two hundred clients of Mr. Rogers at Birmingham, and proportionate numbers elsewhere, that they should have been so easily deluded. It may be thought they are peculiar persons, marked by conspicuous characteristics for tributaries to the greediness of adventurers. They should be worth assembling for Mr. Galton to condense their several physiognomies into a typical countenance of the natural prey of social pirates and buccaneers. They would scarcely refuse to lend themselves to the experiment. A victim, when he has overcome his original shamefacedness, is as willing as the subject of a surgical operation to dwell upon the evidence of his own weakness. But the scientific result would be disappointing. They might be brought together-the journeyman tailor who believed he was heir to £20,000, and his master who advanced him £105 on the faith of it; the eight Wilsons who paid half-a-crown apiece for fees and four guineas for the power of attorney to their oracle to receive for them their property; the nine Wrights, who gave still more apiece for fees and more for the power of attorney; the confiding Mr. Lawrence, who accepted the fact that he had a generous cousin; the Staffordshire lady, who when the manager looked in a book and said she was entitled to property paid him £6; the heiress of the fine estate in Scotland; the next-of-kin to his grandfather's brother's daughter; and the Birmingham town councilman. Audacious and clumsy as the trap in which they have all been caught, we should be surprised if they did not appear like beings of average sanity, and inclined each to be supremely astonished at the folly of the rest. Mr. J. S. Rogers, with his band of coadjutors. traded upon a very ordinary feature of humanity. His stock in trade was simply a propensity in men and women to assume that the air is full of treasure trove, and that they have but to open their mouths wide enough for some of it to fall into them. Hundreds of thousands of persons otherwise sober and sensible are always prepared at a moment's notice to send their fancies ranging over a vast domain of possibilities which may bring them ease and wealth without labour. Precisely the same disposition is the foundation upon which the promoters of bubble companies build. The principal of the International Law Agency, during its metropolitan career, was also secretary to a mining company. Similar mental and moral proclivities fed both undertakings. A good many shareholders in Indian gold mining enterprises might with equal sagacity have enrolled themselves Mr. Rogers's genealogical register. When a man once is persuaded, as are many, if not most, that he is the centre of the universe, he finds nothing extraordinary and suspicious in a sudden revelation that there is money in the Court of Chancery which belongs to him. If there is money in the Court of Chancery, of which there can be no doubt, who should have a better claim to it than he? The conclusion is at least as plausible as that his investment in a gold mine, about which he is not entitled to declare of his own knowledge even that the plot of ground

DEATH OF SIR HENRY COLE.—The death is announced of Sir Henry Cole, K.C.B., late director of the South Kensington Museum, and Inspector-General of the Science and Art Department. Sir Henry was seventy-four

exists, is to return, to him of all men,

bearing pagoda fruit ten-fold and twenty-

and a hundred-fold. Boundless self-love,

rather than exceptional stolidity, is the

quality on which men like Mr. Rogers rely

for recruiting their dupes .- Times.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday, the early part of the sitting was occupied by the Poor Law Guardians (Ireland) Bill, the second reading of which was moved by Mr. Leahy. Its object is to require annual in-stead of triennial elections and to substitute vote by ballot for the present system. It was supported by Mr. Gray, Mr. Corbet, Mr. Findlater, and others, and accepted on the part of the Government by the Attorney-General for Ireland and Mr. Hibbert. Mr. Plunket, on the other hand, opposed it and thought that if the subject were dealt with at all it should be by the Government; but on a division the Bill was carried by 95 to 31.

Mr. A. Dilke next moved the second reading of the Parliamentary Elections Expenses Bill, which embodies the proposals frequently made in the House to throw the returning officer's expenses on the rates, but provides

an actual majority of the electors shall undergo a second election. Mr. R. YORKE led the opposition to the bill, arguing that this was an inopportune moment for throwing a new charge on the ratepayers when the Government was about to deal with the full question of local rates. It was a small matter, no doubt, and, perhaps, not worth struggling hard against except as a principle, and whether the bill were carried or not, the position of working men's candidates would remain pretty much the same. Sir M. Lopes, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Alderman Fowler, and Mr. Talbot also op-posed the bill in the interest of the ratepayers, and also because they foresaw that it would lead to a great increase in the number of

in addition that candidates who do not obtain

Mr. BROADHURST, on the other hand, supported the bill, because it would give a larger choice of candidates to constituencies and would place on a sounder footing the relations between members and constituents. Mr. Anderson and Mr. Labouchere also sup-

Mr. SERJEANT SIMON objected strongly to the proposal for second elections, which, he said, would prevent him supporting the bill; and Mr. Cropper also dissented from the bill in its present form, without any security against the multiplication of bogus candi

Mr. HIBBERT, on the part of the Government, accepted the principle of the bill-that constituences and not candidates should bear the expenses, but decidedly opposed the clause relating to second elections. Mr. Fawcett also argued in favour of the financial portion

Mr. S. LEIGHTON, on this, remarked that he had never believed much in the Government sympathy for the ratepayers, and this readiness to throw additional burdens on them convinced him that nothing was to be expected from them.

Mr. C. Lewis made some pungent comments on the conduct of the Government, and especially on the absence of all the Cabinet Ministers from the debate. Mr. D. Davies and Mr. Duckham, both speaking from the Liberal side, spoke strongly against the bill. and on a division the second reading was carried by the narrow majority of 2-87 to

The House adjourned at six o'clock.

THE CAMBORNE RIOTERS. During the early part of Wednesday Camborne was comparatively quiet when con-trasted with the riot and confusion that reigned there throughout the greater portion of the previous day. There is no doubt, however, that were it not for the precautions taken by the magistrates and police there would have been a renewal of the violence and riot which characterised the proceedings in the town on Tuesday. The magistrates for the East Penwith Division held a private meeting on Wednesday morning, after which they issued a public notice discountenancing assemblages in the streets, and cautioning the inhabitants to remain indoors as much as possible. They also sent notices to the hotel and innkeepers in the town, requesting them to close their houses after four o'clock in the afternoon, and over one hundred special constables were sworn in. A large number o police from various parts of the county were drafted into the town, and, if considered necessary, a small detachment of military will be called in. Such a course, will not, however, be resorted to unless matters assume a much more serious aspect than at present. Large numbers of men have been loitering about the streets, but the means adopted to preserve order have to a certain extent had a beneficial resuit. In the evening, some policemen were at Smallcombe's eating-house, partaking of refreshments, when the window of the room in which they were seated was smashed in, and one of the constables was roughly handled by the mob. A strong detachment of police, under Colonel Gilbert, the Chief Constable, went to the assistance of their comrades, and succeeded in dispersing the crowd.

As yet no arrests have been made. The police, however, seem to have an idea as to who are the ringleaders, and will doubtless take proceedings against them when the public excitement has abated. The outrage on the Roman Catholic Church has greatly excited the Irishmen. The fact, too, that their children were obliged to huddle together in one or two huts, not knowing what would become of them, whilst their parents and brothers patrolled outside to give warning of the approach of the mob, has so aroused the Irish fury that they seem to have lost all fear for themselves. and they vow that they are prepared to suffer death if only they can have their revenge. The ill-feeling is represented as springing from the depredations of the recently imported Irish, and not from the conduct of Camborne born Irishmen. It now transpires that Father M'Key was chased until his strength was almost exhausted, when he tremblingly scaled a wall in the dark, and dropped into a field out of sight of his pursuers. The female Catholics and Irish in the town are panic stricken. Late on Wednesday night a crowd assembled and pelted the police with stones. The chief constable gave orders to clear the street, and in the rush that ensued several persons were trampled under foot and injured. A large party of roughs went on an expedition to Brea, a mile out, but returned without the expected collision occurring. The dislodged Irish families are being hospitably entertained by neigh-bouring farmers. At eleven o'clock everything promised well for a peaceful night.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. WINDSOR CASTLE, WEDNESDAY.

The Queen drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by Lady Southamptom and the Dowager Marchioness of Ely. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, also drove out. Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, walked this

The Princess of Wales, and the Princesses Louis, Victoria, and Maud, attended by Miss Knollys, Mlle. Vauthier, and Mr. Holzmann, arrived at Marlborough House on Wednesday from Sandringham.

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk have arrived at Lord Donington's house on Carlton-house-terrace from Arundel Castle,

The Marquis Conyngham's condition was less encouraging on Wednesday morning. Dr. Falls and Mr. Venning saw his lordship shortly after nine o'clock, and at 10 a.m. the following bulletin was issued : -Lord Conyngham has passed a quiet night, but his general condition this morning shows considerable exhaustion." On Wednesday night at ten o'clock the following bulletin was issued: — "Lord Conyngham has passed a quiet day, and there is an increase of strength since the morning.

Earl and Countess Granville have arrived at their residence on Carlton-house-terrace from Walmer Castle.

The following bulletin was issued at Bradgate Hall at noon on Wednesday:—"The Earl of Stamford continues to make slow but satisfactory progress.—C. H. MARRIOTT, M.D., JOHN WRIGHT."

Sir Thomas and Lady Edwards-Moss and Miss Edwards-Moss have arrived at 1, Ennismore-gardens, from the Continent.

Lady Louisa Percy is staying at the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood.

Mr. Gladstone entertained the following Mr. Gladstone entertained the following gentlemen at dinner on Wednesday night at his official residence in Downing-street:—Lord Richard Grosvenor, M.P., Viscount Baring, M.P., Hon. E. Lyulph Stanley, M.P., Sir Thomas Acland, Bart., M.P., Sir J. St. Aubyn, Bart., M.P., Sir Charles Forster, Bart., M.P., Sir Henry Parkes, K.C.M.G., Mr. C. Acland, M.P., Mr. R. Brett, M.P., Mr. M. Brooks, M.P., Mr. T. R. Buchanan, M.P., Mr. Cartwright, M.P., Colonel Colthurst, M.P., Mr. Dillwyn, M.P., Mr. C. G. S. Foliambe, M.P., Mr. G. Russell, Mr. C. G. S. Foljambe, M.P., Mr. G. Russell, M.P., the Rev. Malcolm Maccoll, and Mr. G. Leveson Gower.

LONDON GOSSIP.

(FROM "TRUTH.")

There will be four processions at the marriage of the Duke of Albany, which bids fair to be a truly gorgeous pageant. The Princess of Wales, the Queen of the Netherlands, and the Royal guests at the Castle, will start for St. George's Chapel at a quarter before twelve, and on arriving at the grand entrance, will proceed through the nave to their places in the choir. At noon the Queen will start from the Castle, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Princess Victoria of Hesse. Her Majesty will be conducted to her seat near the altar in a stately procession, which will include the heralds and the great officers. A quarter-of-an-hour later the bridegroom will start, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, and by the Grand Duke of Hesse, who are to be his supporters. Directly this procession has reached the chapel, the bride will follow, accompanied in the carriage by her father, the Prince of Waldeck, and her brother-in-law, the King of the Netherlands. The Queen's cortège will consist of three carriages, and eight will be used in those of the bride and bridegroom.

One of Prince Leopold's gifts to his bride is a fan of most delicate workmanship and design. The sticks are of goldfish pearl, inlaid with gold, which grows paler in tint as the tapering points are approached. The material of the fan itself is lace leaf, on which the designs of the garlands on the sticks are repeated, the blossoms chosen being marguerites, flowers which, with the daffodi and pink, are immensely in favour at present. Between each daisy wreath are roses, the petals of which are detached and form a fluttering shower with the slightest movement

Mr. and Mrs. Tennyson have left town for the season, and are staying for a short time at their place, near Haslemere, before going to the Isle of Wight. Mr. Tennyson has not only finished, but has carefully revised, his new play, which I hear has been given to Mr. Irving on the understanding the state of the be brought out within a given time.

Gout in the windpipe is as unusual a form of the malady as it must be painful and dan-gerous. The Earl of Dunmore is suffering from it, following upon a serious attack of

bronchitis and inflammation of the lungs. The Duchess of Argyll is still confined to her room from the effects of her recent serious illness.

The large estates of the late Lady Harriett Scott-Bentinck pass to her sister, Lady Ossington, and as they are strictly settled on the descendants of the last Duchess of Portland, they will ultimately come to the infant son of Lord and Lady Howard de Walden, with the property now held under the same trusts by Ossington and the Dowager Lady Howard de Walden, the value of the whole amounting to about £50,000 a year.

The latest news of Cetewayo is that he requested to be provided with more wives. When this was refused, he expressed a wish that those now with him might be changed for others, as he was getting tired of them.

It is much to be hoped that the authorities will profit by their first experience of the new system of paying the Army pensions. Heretofore, every pensioner has been in receipt of his money for the first quarter of the year by April 4, at the very latest. This year, and under the new system of sending the remittances by post, not one-third of the men have been paid up till the present date, and, as a consequence, the utmost distress, and in many cases—some of which are personally known to me—actual privation of food, are the sad

Some of the men complain very bitterly, too, that they had no notice of the change that was to be effected in the method of payment, and that they have been dragged up to town without rhyme or reason, and simply, as it appears, to dance a fruitless attendance day after day at Albany-street or Chelsea barracks.

The death of Balzac's widow, at the age of seventy-seven, recalls the charming anecdote told in one of his letters. When travelling in Poland, he arrived rather late in the even ing in the neighbourhood of an isolated château, and was asked to stay there. He soon made himself known to the mistress of the house, and had had some conversation with her, when a beautiful young girl came in, and silently poured out the tea. advancing towards the stranger with a cup in her hand, when the lady of the house again took up the conversation:—"You were saying,
M. de Balzac——"At that moment the cup the young girl was holding dropped on the ground, and she clasped her hands, exclaiming: "Cas it be the great M. de Balzac!"
"For that one instant," writes Balzac,"

tasted the sweetness of fame!' The young girl was Eveline Rzewuska, who afterwards became Countess Hanska, and who finally, after many years of tedious waiting, married poor Balzac, who died a few months after the wedding, which took place in 1850. During the long courtship which preceded it, Countess Hanska took a great share in the writing of Balzac's novels, and wrote him innumerable letters, which it is to be hoped her daughter, Countess Mnizech, may be induced to publish.

The death of Mr. Samuel Gurney, formerly M.P. for Penrhyn and Falmouth, takes back one's memory to that awful day when it was first known that the well-known "house a the corner" had gone in the great financial smash of the time. Mr. Gurney was never the same man after the occurrence, which plunged so many hundreds of families into ruin and despair, but for all that he never lost his keen appetite for business. At the time of his decease he was a director of the Alliance British and Foreign Life Assurance company, and of the Submarine Telegraph companies. He was a Fellow of several learned societies, and amongst others

of the Royal. It is probable that Mrs. Alexander Carlyle will publish a memoir of her uncle after Mr. Froude's work has been completed, in the hope that her recollections and impressions may remove the unpleasant picture which has been given of Carlyle in the "Reminiscences" and in the recently-published biography.

There is one circumstance connected with the voyage of Jumbo which, although it is the most important and satisfactory, seems to have escaped general notice. When the elephant left Regent's Park, he was drawn to the docks by ten horses, which moved at a brisk rate.

On being landed at New York, it was found that sixteen horses could not drag him, although hundreds of men were also pulling at ropes attached to the car, and it was not until the additional aid of two elephants had been procured that the van could be moved. It therefore appears that ten English draft al to sixteen American horses and two elephants. I do not take the army of rope-pulling men into account, nor the fact that, according to the dolorous tale of Scott, Jumbo has lost half-a-ton in weight since he

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S ANNI-VERSARY. Though Hughenden Church witnessed on

Wednesday no such dense and distinguished gathering as last spring congregated round the vault where Lord Beaconsfield was carried to his rest under a pall of flowers, it was the scene of a ceremonial almost equally touching, and still more significant of the affection in which the memory of the great Statesman is held by faithful friend and chivalrous foe. The Vicar of Hughenden, the Rev. H. Blagden, had conceived the happy idea of celebrating the first anniversary of the death of the Lord of the Manor by the solemn Dedication of the various memorials erected in the sacred edifice. Foremost amongst these is the Monument presented by the Queen, which stands over the seat which Lord Beaconsfield occupied for so many years in Hughenden Church. There are, moreover, the East Window, presented by Lord Rowton, Sir Nathaniel Rothschild, and Sir Philip Rose jointly; two bells, to complete the peal, pre-sented by Mr. Robert Warner; a pair of brass candelabra, presented by two members of Lord Beaconsfield's household; and, finally, the South Window, presented by the Undergraduates of Oxford, a number of whom on Wednesday drove over from the University in order to be present at the cere-monial. High Wycombe is not the most convenient place in the world to get to, or to get away from; and the hour, three o'clock, at which the Dedication Service commenced was late for those who wished to stay until the close and afterwards return to London. Possibly it would have been "uncanonical" to have commenced the Evening Service before Three; and the Vicar of Hughenden is a great stickler in such matters.

The grave of Lord Beaconsfield, which has

been made familiar to all his countrymen, both by photograph and by description, was again covered with floral wreaths, crown, and baskets, most of them composed of primroses. This year wild flowers are full three weeks earlier than usual; and so primroses are fast fading in all but the tardiest places. Enough, however, are left to have made scores of coronals for Lord Beaconsfield's grave. The Queen sent two wreaths, one of primroses and the other of immortelles. There was only one hothouse memento, and it looked almost out of place among the crowd of simpler yet more truly beautiful tributes. One basket was full of marsh marigolds, numbers of which still haunt the stream that runs through Hughenden Manor. One of the wreaths had an outer circle of primroses, the centre being filled in with forget-me-nots. Doubtless the year is still remote when this method of honouring the memory of Lord Beaconsfield will be abandoned.

The Dedication Service necessarily differed in no special respect, unless it be in one of the Collects, from the Evening Service. The sermon was preached by Canon Gregory.

THE ATTEMPT TO SHOOT THE QUEEN.

The trial of Roderick Maclean took place before Lord Chief Justice Coleridge and Baron Huddleston at Reading on Wednesday, the indictment charging him with having, at New Windsor, on the 2d of March, 1882, been guilty of high treason by compassing the death of the Queen by firing at her with a revolver-pistol loaded with gurpowder and a bullet. Great interest was taken in the trial, and there were many more applicants for tickets of admission to the court than could be accommodated. Long before the hour for the commencement of the proceedings a large crowd assembled around the court-house, and the court-room was quickly filled by those privileged to enter.

The judges entered the court at half-past ten o'clock. The Attorney-General (Sir Henry James), the Solicitor-General (Sir Farrer Herschell), Mr. Powell, Q.C. (leader of the Oxford Bar), Mr. Poland, and Mr. A. Smith appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Montagu Williams and Mr. Yates for the defence. The roll of the grand jury—many of whom, it is mentioned, wore bouquets of primroses-having been called, Sir George Bowyer was elected foreman. The Royal Proclamation against vice and immorality was then read; after which
Lord Chief Justice Coleridge charged the
grand jury. He said that State trials in Eng-

and had, happily, become matters of singularly rare occurrence. The vast mass of the people, at least, were law-abiding; but the occupant of the English throne, even when Sovereign of unassailed and unstained character, was not exempt from occasional assaults, somtimes by madmen, sometimes by men desirous of creating confusion, utterly reckless of the means they employed. Such a crime, by the law of England, was high treason, and those who committed it were traitors. The facts of the present case in any time and under any law would have been considered high treason. His lordship detailed the facts of the case, and the grand jury retired, and after a deliberation of twenty-five minutes they returned into court with a true bill against the prisoner.

The prisoner was then put in the dock, and the indictment having been read, he replied in low tone that he was " not guilty.

A jury having been sworn, the Attorney-General opened the case for the prosecution. He said that the offence with which the prisoner was charged was of a most aggravated character. The crime was premeditated, which was proved by a document found on the prisoner, and by the fact that he had purchased a pistol and ammunition several days before he took advantage of his admission to Windsor Station and fired at the Queen as she was driving out of the yard in an open carriage. The jury might have to consider the condition of the prisoner's mind at the time. That would be a matter for grave consideration for them; and although the Crown had made inquiries respecting the matter, they had no desire to keep back a single fact. For the present, however, he thought it would be best to leave the matter in the hands of

the defence.

The evidence which has already been published was then taken, after which Mr. Montague Williams then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner.
In the course of his address the learned

counsel said :- "It is impossible to imagine that any person in his sane senses should be found so deeply vile as to commit the offence charged against the Prisoner. Gentlemen. you have observed that in the conduct of this case entrusted to me I have not thought it necessary to put a single question to any of the witnesses called before you on the part of the prosecution, because I do not dispute one word of the facts adduced in evidence. I do not propose to trouble you with any observations as to the question of fact; because, if I am correct, and if those who are instructing me are correct, the Prisoner at the bar cannot be liable, because he is not responsible for his acts; and, instead of being a subject for loathing and execration, he ought to be a subject for your pity. Gentlemen, I propose, if you will permit me, without further burdening you with my remarks, to give you the history of the life of the Prisoner. He was born of poor but respectable parents. His father was a small tradesman; and from

the earliest time of youth found it impossible the earliest time of youth found it impossible to train the Prisoner with any idea of putting him to any business. I stall show you, gentlemen, that in 1866 he had a severe fall, and suffered a serious injury to his head. On that point you will hear a medical gentleman give an opinion that it is the origin of the brain mischief from which he is at present suffering. I shall show you that in 1874 he was put under the care of a doctor named Goodrich, and I shall show you have Goodrich, and I shall show you by calling Dr. Goodrich before you, and by also calling Professor Maudslay, that a medical certificate was obtained by his parents showing clearly that he was of unsound mind, not of such unsound mind as to render it necessary to put him in absolute confinement, but to have him watched with the greatest possible care and caution. In 1880 he was at Weston-super-Mare, and there a certificate of his state was obtained from Dr. Hitchens, after which he was received into the Bath and Somerset Lunatic Asylum at Wells. I shall call the superintendent of the asylum, and show that during the time he was under his care, which was until July 21, 1881, he was a lunatic. He was discharged from that care after a very considerable period of probation, and at the time he was discharged the superintendent will tell you he was very careful to state his belief that the insanity would at some future time return. I will show you that for some time subsequent to that he seems to have wandered about the country sleeping and resting, whatever rest such a poor wretch as he could have obtained, in the wards of workhouses. The learned counsel concluded as follows: I shall show you by letters to his relatives that the prisoner has been for a considerable period suffering from homicidal mania, and that he was under the impression that the whole of the public were against him. He has over and over again written letters to his sister, stating that if persons were not debarred from doing him injury he would take human life. I think you will be of opinion from these facts, ranging from 1866 up to the time of his being confined in Reading Gaol, that this man has been unaccountable for his acts. If you arrive at that conclusion according to the evidence it will not only be cording to the evidence, it will not only be your duty but your pleasure, I am sure, to say that the prisoner is not guilty of the crime for which he is indicted; and that will be a verdict which will be read with a feeling of relief by the whole nation. You will be of opinion that this man should not be punished, but that he should be confined, for an act which was not committed by him as a responsible person, but committed under the influence of a condition of mind brought upon him by the Almighty.

The evidence for the defence having been heard the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the prisoner was insane. He will there-fore be confined in a lunatic asylum "during her Majesty's pleasure."

Since his arrest Roderick Maclean has compiled a record of his life from boyhood till the time of the outrage upon the Queen at Windsor. This he has styled "The History of My Life," and in its preface he observes that he has written it in the hope that it may assist in getting him back once more to the sweets of freedom and the enjoy-ment of liberty. The story he gives of himself agrees in the main points with the accounts already published. The history is signed Roderick Maclean, and appended is the following note :- "I can assure you there is no one implicated in the affair. I heard while at Windsor that some of the papers had said that it was a conspiracy, and I was only the means by which it was carried into effect. That view is quite erroneous, as I am not acquainted with anyone in Windsor. I make this statement as I desire to save the authorities all the trouble I can. I merely fired at her Majesty's carriage, not her Majesty. The Princess Beatrice was also in the carriage, so, according to the circumstances and suppositions, I may have had designs against her; so I cannot see why the people should charge me with the inten-tion of shooting at her Majesty with intent to murder, more especially as any murderous intentions towards any one was not in my

THE COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS.

Before the public mind had recovered from the shock of the disastrous accident at Tudhoe Colliery, the Durham coalfield, as we have already briefly announced, has been the scene of another catastrophe. About one o'clock on Wednesday morning an explosion took place at West Stanley Colliery, which lies about five miles west of Chester-le-Street, and is the property of Mr. J. H. Burn, of Newcastle. There are four shafts sunk, only two of which are, however, working-the Busty (downcast) and the upcast. The other shafts are the Kettledrum and the Fanny. The Busty shaft, by which the bodies have been brought to bank, was sunk six years ago. There are four seams worked in the pit, the Busty, where the explosion occurred; the Hutton, the low main, and the other is called the Shield Row. There are 200 men employed at the colliery, and fortunately as it happened there were only eighteen below at the time of the fatality. Although it occurred so early in the morning it was not till after nine that the news was received in Newcastle, and all that was then known was the fact that an explosion had taken place, and four lives had been Later information, however, sacrificed. Later information, however, stated that five men had been brought to bank alive, four bodies had been recovered, and nine men remained in the pit, but little hope sacrificed. being entertained of their being rescued alive.
All the eighteen men down at the time of the explosion had locked lamps.

The news received at midday stated that Mr. Atkinson, the Government Inspector of Mines, and Mr. Bell, jun., had arrived, and had proceeded underground with Mr. Johnson, the resident viewer, and that a large number of volunteers were prepared to go down the pit. On the explorers reaching the bottom of the shaft, two men were found, one dead and the other dying, both seemingly having finished their work and being ready to ascend when the explosion happene latter died while being lifted into the cage. It is worthy of remark that the explosion at West Stanley occurred at the same time of night as that at Tudhoe Colliery, and just twenty-four hours later. Mr. Burn, the owner, on hearing of the sad occurrence, telegraphed to his agents to spare no expense in the rescuing of the men, and started im-mediately for the scene of the disaster. The following telegram was received at the office of Messrs. J. H. Burn, Newcastle, at 4.30 p.m.:—"We have got all bodies out but three. The ponies and horses are all dead but one. The men were all shifters that were in the colliery at the time." Up to seven o'clock the number of men reported killed was thirteen. The latest telegrams received on Wednesday night stated that ten of the thirteen bodies have been brought to bank. The secretary and treasurer of the Pitmen's Permanent Relief Fund were present, as the whole of the sufferers belong to their society. They have left eight widows and twenty-three children chargeable to the fund, whilst the relatives of five single men, two of them full members, and three boys, will be recipients of sums from that fund. The amount paid away at once is £122, whilst the total cost of the accident to the society is estimated at £2 200, which together with the

cost of the accident to the society is estimated at £2,200, which, together with the loss of the previous day, will exceed £7,000.

The excitement occasioned by the terrible catastrophe at Tudhoe Colliery having somewhat subsided the extent of the disaster becomes more accurately known. The loss of life and the damage are much greater than even the best informed officials of the colliery ever thought on Tuesday morning. The number of the killed was first set down at

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MGreat-Britain.

LONDON, APRIL 20-21, 1882. THE IRISH INSPECTOR'S CIRCULAR.

The grotesque circular in which the County Inspector of Constabulary for Clare has embodied his recommendations for the protection of Mr. Clifford Lloyd has furnished the Irish members with an excellent opportunity for an outburst of unmeasured invective. Speaker after speaker denounced on Thursday night this unfortunate production in language of growing violence, until Mr. Redmond, excited by the inflammatory rhetoric of his colleagues, so far overstepped the bounds of Parliamentary decorum as to incur the penalty of suspension. The debate was as barren as it was acrimonious, since Mr. Forster's imperfect information in made the pretext for re-curring to the subject on Monday next. One of the minor mischiefs of the agrarian agitation is its extinction of the humour which has done much to keep the Irish character sweet. A trace of this invaluable quality would surely have sufficed to suggest a somewhat more appropriate treatment of Inspector Smith's circular. The subject is, no doubt, a serious and even a grim one, but there is something irresistibly comic about the document which the Irish members insisted upon treating in King Cambyses' vein. Passing by minor absurdities, Inspector Smith's magnificent assumption of the power of plenary absolution is alone sufficient to disarm ungentle criticism. It is mere

waste of rhetorical thunder to launch it at an official who can announce-"If men should accidentally commit an error in shooting any person on suspicion of being about to commit murder. I shall exonerate them by coming forward and producing this document." The grammar, no less than the tenour, of this remarkable undertaking seems intended to give assurance that the lion is after all no "fearful wild fowl," but the harmless village amateur. It is not difficult to see how a zealous but puzzle-headed inspector, much perplexed by the immense advantage conferred on the assassin by his assured right of taking the initiative, came to make this desperate effort to prevent what cannot be cured. When the whole Irish party in the House lashes itself into fury and exhausts its knowledge of ancient and modern tyrannies in order to find parallels for the conduct of the bewildered inspector, it simply forces upon the dispassionate observer the reflection that it must have few substantial grievances to dwell upon. If the matter must be taken seriously, Mr. Mitchell Henry's wish that those who condemn the circular would spare a little reprobation for the murderers of their fellow-countrymen, supplies the most just and appropriate comment. If to shoot a man on suspicion of being about to commit murder be the abominable thing it is justly declared to be by the Irish members, with what condemnation shall we visit the premeditated murder of men and women guilty of nothing and suspected of nothing but a desire to fulfil their daily duties and pursue their ordinary avocations? Mr. Forster, without approving the circular, pointed out with equal courage and justice the enormous difficulty of dealing with murders which all happen in one way-by shots fired from behind a hedge by men perfectly secure of their own escape. It would not be wonderful if a system of reprisals were instituted by the law-abiding population, in comparison with which Inspector Smith's proposals would be mild; and it is, perhaps, not unduly harsh to remind the Irish members that the impunity with which murders are committed in Ireland would long ago have disappeared under the action of vigilance

committees had Americans instead of

Englishmen been the victims. By far the

most important contribution to Thursday

night's debate was made by Sir Stafford

Northcote, who briefly but emphatically

assured the Government that there is no

disposition in any quarter to hamper it in

its dealings with a very difficult question.

On the contrary, the Opposition is ready to

support the Executive in whatever steps it

may judge necessary for the preservation

of law and order, trusting implicitly in the

meantime to the selection of measures

made by those who alone possess full in-

formation and complete responsibility. It

can hardly be doubted that had Mr. Glad-

sione not been unfortunately absent in

consequence of slight indisposition, he

would have responded in a befitting man-

ner to this frank definition of the attitude

of the Opposition. The Irish crisis is now

felt by all sorts and conditions of men to

have gone far beyond the point at which

partisan action, or even partisan criticism, is useful or admissible. Whatever doubts

may have lingered in some minds as to the

real nature of the agitation we have to

cope with and the proper methods for

dealing with it, all parties are now agreed

that the pressing necessity of the hour is

the firm and unwavering revindication of

the law .- Times .

THE IRISH SUSPECTS. - Disturbance at Naas Gaol .- A Naas correspondent states that an exciting incident took place in Naas Gaol on Tuesday. A rumour had been circulated that fever had been brought into the gaol with suspects transferred from Clonmel. The suspects originally confined here, to the number of over fifty, refused to go into their cells, and the governor, in view of the threatening state of affairs, was obliged to call in the assistance of the military and police. The suspects, amid a scene of great commotion and excitement, were then forced into their cells. They all protested against this treatment, crying out that they did not want to die of fever.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- THURSDAY. Their lordships met again after the Easter on the woolsack at four o'clock, in conformity with the new Sessional Order agreed to before

the holidays.

THE CONVICT LAMSON. The Earl of MILLTOWN gave notice that on Saturday he would ask the noble Earl who represented the Home Office in their Lord-ship's House whether there was any existing precedent for the interference of a Foreign Government in arrest of a judgment pro-nounced by an English Court of Justice on a British subject for a crime committed in England, of which he had been found guilty by a duly constituted Jury; and, if there was not, whether he would state to the House the reason that had induced the Government to accede to such an interference by the President

of the convict Lamson? THE DUKE OF ALBANY (ESTABLISHMENT) BILL. On the motion of Earl Granville this bill passed through Committee.
Their Lordships then adjourned.

of the United States of America in the case

HOUSE OF COMMONS.-THURSDAY. The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock. THE IRISH POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

A MEMBER SUSPENDED. The earlier hours of the sitting were occupied by an animated conversation-which grew almost into a debate—on the condition of Ireland and the Irish policy of the Government. It arose out of a question put by Mr. Sexton in reference to the action of Mr. Clifford Lloyd in preventing the erection of certain huts for the reception of evicted tenants, and a circular issued by the head of the police in County Clare for the protection of Mr. Lloyd, in which the police are told, among other things, that if men should "accidentally commit an error in shooting any person on suspicion of that person being about to commit murder," he would exonerate them by the production of the circular. Mr. Forster replied that the huts were not permitted because they were intended for pur-poses of intimidation, and as to the circular, he had not received full information about it. On this Mr. Sexton moved the adjournment of the House, and denounced in vehement terms what he called the gross and scandalous barbarism of the circular, which he regarded as an incitement to murder, and charged on the Government, and especially on their policy in regard to arrears, the blame for the present disturbed condition of the

country.

Mr. Forster warmly eulogised the zeal and courage of Mr. Clifford Lloyd, who, he said, had protected hundreds of men and women against the intimidation of the Land League and had done more than any other man to defeat the "No-rent" policy. As to the cir-cular, it had been issued without the know-ledge of the authorities of Dublin Castle, and he admitted that the latter part of it was improper. At the same time, it had done harm to nobody, but its practical effect had been to protect Mr. Clifford Lloyd, for these cowardly ruflians who fired at men from behind hedges

Mr. McCarthy, Mr. Leamy, and Mr. Healy declaimed in indignant language against Mr. Clifford Lloyd, the police circular, and the general failure of the Ministerial policy in Ireland; while Mr. M. Henry remarked in a sarcastic tone that the Land League had shown no concern for the evicted tenants in the West, and only erected huts when political capital could be manufactured at the

Mr. Shaw strongly condemned the circular the unauthorised issue of which he thought illustrated the incompetency of the Irish Executive, and asked whether it was intended to leave the Inspector in his present position He insisted, too, that some great change in policy was required, and if the Government persevered in its present course the state of Ireland, he predicted, would go from bad to worse. Mr. O'Shaughnessy spoke in the same strain, and Mr. Redmond attacked Mr. Forster, who, he said, would not have broken pledges he gave on the Disturbance Bill if he had been an "honest man and an honest politician." At this there were loud cries of "Order," and, Mr. Goschen appealing to the Chair, the Speaker called for a withdrawal of the words. Mr. Redmond responded by expressing his regret that the rules of the House prevented the telling of the truth, at which there were loud cries of "Order" and "Name him," and Mr. Speaker again called for a withdrawal. Mr. Redmond said he withdrew the words, but was sorry that the rules of the House prevented him making use of them. The Speaker thereupon said he regarded these expressions as offensive to the House as much as to Mr. Forster, and proceeded to "name" Mr. Redmond in the form of the Standing Order. Lord Hartington immediately moved that Mr. Redmond be suspended for the remainder of the sitting, which was carried by 207 to 12, and Mr. Redmond accordingly retired from the House.

Sir S. NORTHGOTE, resuming the conversation, expressed a hope that, while Mr. Forster would do what he thought fitting in regard to the circular, it would be understood that the House of Commons fully supported the Government in the measures they might find necessary in the critical state of Ireland, for the preservation of law and order. They had no wish to weaken the hands of those charged with the maintenance of order and the protection of the magistrates.

Mr. O'CONNOR Power complained that Mr. Forster had never consulted a single Irish member with regard to his policy, and Lord Harrington pointed out that Mr. Forster not having received full information from Ireland as to the circular could not give further explanation, and agreed with Sir S. Northcote that nothing could be done to discourage those whose duty it was to protect the magistrates.

Mr. LABOUCHERE made some remarks, and Mr. Cowen, while disapproving altogether of Mr. Forster's policy, protested against the notion that he should be made a victim, inasmuch as the Government and the Liberal party generally were equally responsible for that policy. After this Mr. Sexton withdrew

Baron De Worms asked whether it was true that her Majesty's Government had re-commended the Egyptian Government to enter into a convention with the Governments of Great Britain and Italy for the cession to Italy of a portion of territory in the Bay of Assab, on the west coast of the Red Sea; whether this action was at variance with the policy hitherto followed by her Majesty's Go-vernment as regards the claims of foreign Governments to obtain territorial settlements on the Egyptian Coast of the Red Sea; whether the Government of the Khedive had remonstrated against the pressure sought to be put upon them in this matter, and had refused to sign the Convention; what was the present state of the negotiations; and, whether there was any objection to communicate to Parliament the text of the proposed Convention, and the correspondence that had

taken place in respect thereto. Sir C. Dilke said her Majesty's Govern-ment had recommended the Turkish and Egyptian Governments to enter into a convention with Italy, to define and limit the rights of an Italian company to certain territory in the Bay of Assab. Her Majesty's Government considered it would be for the interests of Egypt that such a Convention should be concluded, in order to avoid the complication that might arise from the occupation of territory by this company on an un-

defined footing, and with the view of obtaining the recognition by Italy of the authority of the Sultan over the Egyptian coast of the Red Sea. The Convention was of a commercial character : but there was in it a 's probibition of the traffic in arms and of slavery. The Egyptian Government had refused the Convention. The correspondence was going on, and the papers could not be laid on the table without the consent of the Turkish and Egyptian Governments. It must be remembered that her Majesty's Government had to deal with accomplished facts, as they found this Company with a territorial settlement already obtained, and the course they recommended was that best calculated to promote the interests of this country and of Egypt. Mr. Bourke asked with whom the Company first carried on its negotiations, whether with

native tribes, the Egyptian Government, or the Sultan. Sir C. DILKE said they appeared to have obtained concessions from various local tribes. They had occupied their settlement for a considerable time, even before the right hon gentleman left office.

Baron H. DE WORMS stated that in consequence of the reply he had received it would be his duty to bring the matter before the House and move a resolution. THE FLEETS OF THE WORLD.

Lord LENNOX referred to the enormous increase of foreign ironclads as a growing danger to England, and urged the necessity of taking immediate measures for augmenting the British fleet. Several other members expressed the same

Mr. TREVELYAN replied by instituting a comparison between British and French fleets. He said England had more sailors than France, and whilst the latter country had no more than 11 ironclads for the active and 29 for the reserve, representing altogether 225,000 tons, Great Britain had 26 ronclads on active service and 23 attached to the Reserve Squadron, the total tonnage being 320,000 tons. The British guns were also more powerful than those of France, which possessed only one ironclad capable of resisting the 38-ton gun. The Admiralty did not deem it necessary to ask for a special grant for the construction of any large number of ironclads, unless France increased her armaments. In conclusion he expressed his regret that the necessities of the debate

The French Budget Committee of 1879, which was presided over by M. Gambetta, declared in its report that it would be needless to attempt to equal the naval force of Great Britain. The resolution was rejected without a divi-

should compel him to institute a comparison between the fleets of two friendly Powers.

THE LATE CHARLES ROBERT DARWIN.

The greatest naturalist of our time, and perhaps, of all time, has passed away Charles Robert Darwin died on Wednesday afternoon, at his residence, Down House, Down, near Beckenham, Kent. He had suffered but a short illness; for a few days he had been somewhat seriously indisposed, but was believed to be recovering. Unfortunately the hope was doomed to disappointment On Tuesday night he underwent a relapse, being afflicted with pain in the chest and nausea, and this continued and grew worse till four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon when he expired. Happily, he continued conscious till within a quarter of an hour of

his death. During his illness he had been attended by Dr. Norman Moore, Dr. Andrew Clarke, Dr. Moxon, and Dr. Alfrey, of St. Mary Cray. He had continued his experiments almost to the last day, in harmony with an active life, which in its latest year saw that remarkable work on the production of vegetable mould by worms. There would seem to be something in science which prolongs life. Newton died at 85; Herschell the elder at 84, and the younger at 79; Lyell at 78; Murchison, 79; all proofs, at any rate, that hard thinking need not shorten existence. Mr. Darwin completed his 73d year on the 12th of February last, having on that date in the year 1809 first seen the light in the town of Shrewsbury. He was in his own person a striking illustration of his doctrine heredity, having inherited genius from both sides of the house. On his mother's side he was grandson of the famous Wedgwood, the founder of the modern English manufacture of pottery; his father, Dr. Robert Waring Darwin, a physician of Shrewsbury, had done sufficient original scientific work to entitle him to the

coveted "F.R.S.:" while his grandfather was the "poetical, philanthropic, scientific physician" who wrote "The Botanic Gardens," "The Temple of Nature," "Zoonomia," and "Origin of Society," and who actually held and taught two generations ago the essentials of the doctrine which has made his grandson immortal. Thus there was in the author of "The Origin of Species" a survival of the spirit of philosophic inquiry and daring speculation of his grandsire, and of the inventive faculty, and, perhaps, also the esthetic and artistic love of beauty that made Nature lovely to him-of Wedgwood.

Educated first at Shrewsbury Grammar School, then for two years in the University of Edinburgh, and, finally, at Christ College, Cambridge, Charles Darwin exhibited in very early years the qualities that made him famous. He was not a bookworm, but a student-not a victim of "cram," but a quiet keen observer, pursuing knowledge for her own sake, and by his own efforts. Like all other great men, he made himself. His advantages, nevertheless, were considerable. He had the good fortune, for instance, to learn botany from the Rev. Professor Henslow; and though all through life he never ceased to proclaim and regret that "he was not a botanist," he yet so distinguished himself that the eminent professor marked him out for useful work; and when, in 1831, the Admiralty were sending out her Majesty's ship Beagle on her surveying expedition in the Southern Seas, Charles Darwin was selected to accompany the ship in the capacity of naturalist. He showed on that occasion the ardour of his zeal for knowledge, serving without salary and paying part of his own expenses, on the condition that he should have the disposal of the zoological, botanical, and geological collections made during the cruise. The voyage lasted nearly five years, from December 27, 1831, to October 22, 1836, and extended round the world. must have been rather a rough time with Mr. Darwin, for he was, it is said, a bad sailor, and never quite got the better of sea-sickness. He suffered, we believe, all through life from a certain weakness of the stomach, which showed that constitutionally he was scarcely fitted for the circumnavigation of the globe But the voyage did more for his scientific education than school or college; it taught him how the forces of nature were gradually at work re-moulding and chiselling the face of the earth—as Lyell was at that very moment demonstrating in his memorable work —he saw how the earthquake forces on the one hand were, on the coast of South

granted, selection explains the rest. One scarcely knows which to praise most in this great biologist, his methods or his results. Down to his time naturalists had been chiefly observers and describers. Mr. Darwin was all this, but he was also an experimenter. Let us illustrate his character in these two respects. The philosopher is walking over the pretty downs near Farnham. He sees a few Scotch firs on the hill tops; they have been there for years; but now some enclosures are made, and very shortly there springs up self-sown firs in hosts too many to live. "On looking closely between America, here sinking and there raising coast lines; while in mid-ocean tiny insects, in-significant creatures in themselves, were the stems of the heath," he says, multitude of seedlings and little trees which building coral islands and archipelagos. had been perpetually browsed down by the this voyage he wrote first a "Journal of Recattle. In one square yard I counted thirtysearches into the Geology and Natural History" of the countries he had visited, accomtwo little trees; and one of them, with twenty-six rings of growth, had during many years tried to raise its head and failed. No panied by a general account of the voyage by Captain Fitzroy, who commanded the ship then "Zoology of the Voyage of the Beagle; "Structure and Distribution of Core wonder that as soon as the land was en-closed it became thickly clothed with young firs. Yet the heath was extremely barren Reefs," "Geological Observations in Volcanic Islands," and a similar work on the "Geology of South America." To these succeeded . . Here we see cattle absolutely determine the existence of the Scotch fir." Then there was the curious bit of connected natural history showing how the number of old maids in a village might determine the growth of the heartsease or the red clover. If there were

contribution to knowledge. As showing the quality of Mr. Darwin's mind, they are vritings that will possess a permanent interest, though they were presently to be eclipsed by a book on which his fame will rest.

"All great things," says Tyndall, "come slowly to birth. Copernicus pondered his great work for thirty-three years; Newton for nearly twenty years kept the idea of gravitation before his mind; for twenty years also he dwelt upon his discovery of fluxions Darwin for two-and-twenty years pondered on the problem of the origin of species, and doubtless he would have continued to do so had he not found Wallace upon his track. Few things in the history of science are more remarkable than the fact that on one and the same night in 1858 Mr. Alfred Wallace and

Mr. Charles Darwin presented to the Linnæan

Society of London papers asserting the doc-trine of evolution; and nothing in its annals

is more noble than the entire absence of ri-

valry between these two simultaneous dis-

coverers of the greatest doctrine in natural

indeed, a conquest of it, which is without a parallel. It is well known that Agassiz, the brilliant naturalist, declined to accept Dar-

winism. One day he was standing before a window at Mr. Winthrop's beautiful residence near Boston, and was continuing there with a

number of savants a discussion raised at

luncheon about the new doctrine. "Earnestly and almost sadly," says one who was there, "Agassiz turned and said to the

gentlemen standing round: 'I confess

that I was not prepared to see this theory received as it has been by the best intellects of our time. Its success is

t was indeed a wonderful book. Its modest

title page—" The Origin of Species by means of Natural Selection; or, the Preservation of Favoured Races in the Struggle for Life"—

gave no idea of the far-reaching generalisa-

tions to which the reader was insensibly led. An eminent Swiss naturalist, in rejecting its

book." Its facts were indisputable, and the

unity of all organic nature; that all animals

now living-and similarly all plants-are con-

nected, forming one great family; and, not

those of all past ages, and are, in fact, derived from them. If we trace animal and

plant life downwards in the scale and back-

ward in point of time we are always coming

to simpler forms, which, nevertheless, are all

connected with the higher. The most mar-

brain; but there are two self-evident things

about it : first, that its wondrous faculties are

derived from previous brains running back

for countless generations; secondly, that, if

it be compared with the brains of apes and

other mammals, with the cephalic organs of

birds, reptiles, and fishes, with the curious

ganglia distributed through insects—nay, further, with that strange, structureless little point of jelly, the amaba, which somehow,

hough it has neither brain, nor nerve, nor

stomach, nor appearance of any separate organ of any kind, yet apparently can feel and

select its proper food—if this long-drawn out

comparison is made there is something in

common besides that mysterious thing we call

complex structure is built up from the

simplest, and that the work of the new natural

history is to trace this building up during the two hundred odd million of years in which

With the modesty which is the character-

istic of all true greatness, Mr. Darwin did not pretend that this unity of Nature was his

fixed to the late editions of his work he

enumerates Lamarck, Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire

Dr. W. C. Wells, Dr. Herbert (Dean of

Manchester), Professor Grant, Mr. Patrick

Matthew, Von Buch, anonymous author of the "Vestiges of Creation," Mr. d'Halloy, Professor Owen, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Herbert

Spencer, M. Naudin, Professor Huxley, Dr.

Hooker, and others who had distinctly fore-

seen that the theory of the separate creation of the varieties of animal and plant forms

was incredible; that the types of past ages

had been by gentle gradations merged into

the present; and Mr. Herbert Spencer had gone so far as to suggest that the animals

and plants of any age and place are the "survival of the fittest," and that life once

planted on the globe in its simplest forms has

an almost infinite power to multiply and to

adapt itself to its surroundings. The age, therefore, was ripe for the doctrine of de-

velopment and descent. Mr. Darwin's merit

was to give form and coherence to this great

speculative idea, to show that the law by

which nature works is that of "selection of

the fittest "-or " of the most favoured

world abounds with life, which is wonder-

fully reproductive. Moreover, every living

ties tending to its preservation, and to transmit these to posterity. On the other hand,

there are millions of times more germs of life than can find room; thus there arises a

destructive process, a struggle for existence

in which the highly-endowed survive—the

less endowed perish. This would be a merely

negative process but for the limitless power of animated forms to adapt themselves to

races—in the struggle for existence."

creature has a power to acquire useful

Nature has been at work on this planet.

liscovery. In the "Historical Sketch"

The naturalist shows that the most

ellous thing in the world is the human

only so, but that they are connected

was the theory? Broadly this-the

teachings, declared that it was a

greater than I could have thought possible.'

"The behaviour of Mr. Wallace in

relation to this subject has been dignified in the highest degree," wrote Dr. Tyndall; while Mr. Darwin freely admitted the merit of Mr. Wallace's researches. This generous rivalry did good. After accumulating facts of the lowest breeding animal: for two-and-twenty years Darwin found that he must submit to the world his theory, or he would be anticipated, and in 1859 appeared "The Origin of Species"—a work that, as the Germans say, was Epoch-machend — epoch-making — that re-created natural history, that gave a new impetus and a fresh direction to research in everything relating to plant and animal life, and profoundly modified men's thoughts and beliefs. Buckle, in his "History of Civilisation," attributes to Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations" greater and more beneficent effects than have flowed from any other production of man's pen; but those effects he admits took a long time to make themselves felt, the ideas filtering slowly through the minds of statesmen and economists. It would certainly be hard to name a book that in the same short space has produced equal effects to "The Origin of Species." At first derided and treated with easy ridicule, then seriously attempted to be confuted, it has in three-and-twenty years made a mark on the intellectual world, if not,

> server and a shrewd reasoner, was an experimenter. Everybody remembers the almost amusing example of this given a few years ago. The dionza, or Venus's Fly-trap, had power of catching unwary insects. What did it do with them? It has been said that the difference between plants and animals is former find it ready-made, so to speak, and assimilate it from the vegetable juices. Doubting whether there were any such well-marked lines between a series of experiments with the dionæa. The result went to show that the little plant process took three weeks to accomplish. More than this, bits of cheese, pieces of iron, and other indigestible substances were presented to the dionaa, which, strange to rejected and threw out what was unsuitable for food. Where, then, did animal life begin character. They were two papers, read only a month ago, "On the Action of Carbonate of same substance on the chlorophyll of plants. Since his magnum onus, the author has de-Orchids," "The Expression of the Emo-tions in Man and Animals," and "Movements and Habits of Climbing Plants." In some of these works there was thought to be a tendency to over speculation, and the theory that "man is descended from a hairy quadruped furnished with a tail and pointed ears, pro-bably arboreal in its habits," has provoked a good deal of easy ridicule, in most cases ap-Origin of Species" or the

the question of evolution, development, and Mr. Darwin married, in 1831, his cousin, Miss Emma Wedgwood, and he leaves behind him, besides his widow, five sons and two daughters. Of his sons, two are already known to fame, Mr. Francis Darwin following the pursuits of his father, and Mr. Geo. Darwin as an investigator into recondite branches of physics. Out of respect to the memory of Mr. Charles Darwin, the Linnean Society, whose fortnightly meeting was held on Thursday evening in their rooms at Burlington House, Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P., in the chair, adjourned immediately after the formal business was concluded. Mr. John Collier's portrait, the last painted of rooms of the society.—Daily Telegraph.

The Times says :- To attempt to reckon up the influence which Mr. Darwin's multifarious work has had upon modern thought and modern life in all its phases seems as difficult a task as it would be to count the number and trace the extent of the sound-waves from a park of artillery. The impetus he has given o science, not only in his own, but in other departments, can only find a parallel in Newton. Through his influence the whole method of seeking after knowledge has been changed, and the increasing rapidity with which the results are every day developed becomes more and more bewildering. To what remote corners in religion, in legislation, in education, in every-day life, from Imperial Assemblies and venerable Universities to humble board schools and remote Scotch manses, the impetus initiated on board the Beagle and developed at the quiet and comfortable home at Beckenham, has reached, those who are in the whirl and sweep of it we are not in a position to say. Under the their environment. This, however, being immediate influence of the sad loss we can only state a few obvious facts and make a few quite as obvious reflections; in time we may be able to realize how great a man now belongs to the past. That Mr. Darwin's work was not done nor his capacity for work exhausted was well enough seen in his recently-published work on Worms; and with the help of his able and congenial sons, Mr. George and Mr. Francis Darwin, we might have hoped for one or two more of the familiar green-covered volumes. Mr. Darwin's elder brother, the faithful friend of Mrs. Carlyle, died about a year ago leaving his younger brother his principal heir; the latter, how-ever, has all along been in comfortable circumstances. It goes without saying that honours and medals were showered upon Mr. Darwin by learned societies all the world over: from Germany, where his disciples, led by Hackel, have out-Darwined Darwin, he received Knighthood of the Prussian Order of Merit.

> THE SUNDERLAND LIBRARY SALE .- At Wednesday's sale of the Sunderland Library there were no special rarities, the majority of the books being of very ordinary interest. The total of the day's sale amounted to The £625 9s. 6d.

many ladies with pet cats there would be few field mice; with few mice there would more red clover, which requires the bees to fertilise it; "hence we may infer as highly probable that if the whole genus of humble bees became extinct or very of tolerably honest neighbours when the pro-perty unwittingly exposed to the chances of furtive appropriation happens to be a fairly respectable umbrella; but it is fair to rerare in England, the heartsease and red clover would become very rare or wholly disappear." Facts like these Mr. Darwin has marshalled by the score, and, Sir John Lubappear to vanish suddenly for reasons that do bock and others following his example, are not involve in the slightest degree the quesdaily extending the record. They seem simple, but they are of the utmost importance, as showing the dependence of one part of the economy of nature on another. In this way a school of biologists has been formed who have explained how animals have acquired their forms and characters; how plants have gained the beauty of their forms, the gorgeousness of their colours, and the sweetness of their perfumes; and how by continued sexual

fore were enigmas. Mr. Darwin had to meet the objections that the struggle for existence in the animal world seemed insufficient to account for the facts. The following extract shows how he met the argument in the case "There is no exception to the rule that every organic being naturally increases at so high a rate that if not destroyed the earth would soon be covered by the progeny of a single pair. Even slow-breeding man has doubled in twenty-five years, and at this rate in a few thousand years there would literally not be standing room for his progeny. Linneus has calculated that if an annual plant produced only two seeds—and there is no plant so unproductive as this—and their seedings next year produced ss, and so on, then

in twenty years there would be 1,000,000 plants. The elephant is reckoned to be the slowest breeder of all known animals, and I have taken some pains to estimate its probable minimum rate of natural increase. It will be under the mark to assume that it breeds when thirty years old, and goes on breeding till ninety years old, bringing forth three pair of young in this interval; if this be so, at the end of the fifth century there would be alive 15,000,000 elephants descended from the first

been known for a century for its singular that the latter digest their food, the plants and animals, Mr. Darwin suggested actually and truly digested the fly, though the and plant life leave off? The best-instructed philosopher cannot answer the question, such s the unity of nature. These experiments led Mr. Darwin to produce, only eight years ago, a work on "Insectivorous Plants," which added a new chapter to Natural History. His last communications to the Linnæan Society were of an experimental Ammonia on the Roots of Plants," and of the veloped his theories in the much-criticised "Descent of Man," "The Fertilisation of parently from those who have not read the "Descent of Some of the views of Darwinians, especially the pedigrees of animals, must appear strange till the world becomes familiar with them, but the great merit of the new doctrine is that it has re-created Zoology, Botany, Embryology, and Geology, and their kindred sciences. Everything connected with the past and with the future of man and of society is seen to be more or less bound up in

were brought up at ten o'clock this morning before the Juge d'Instruction Landgerichtsrath Hollmann, charged with having robbed a messenger of the German Imperial Bank, named Kiehlmann, of 17,000 marks, equal to £850 sterling. The proceedings were conducted with closed doors, but I am fortunately in a position to place the following summary of the examination before our readers. The first prisoner examined was Frederick Berner, alias Edward Smith, alias Coates, who was described as a Scotchman, a native of Edinburgh, aged thirty-one, and married, his profession being that of a "bookmaker." proved by far the best educated of the three prisoners. Berner admitted that he had stayed in Berlin from the 17th to the 25th of February last under the assumed name of Smith. He asserts in the most positive language that he has fallen a victim to the intrigues of a certain—or, rather, uncertain— Mr. Watson, alias Sir Harry Watson, alias Vanderbeldt. The second prisoner who came under examination was John Reynolds, alias Rev. John Le Mesurier. He says that he is a native of Chicago, and this agrees with a passport found on him. Reynolds says that his occupation is that of a horsedealer, that he was only passing through Berlin on his way to Konigsberg to buy horses, and that he was intending to proceed thence to St. Petersburg. Reynolds made much the most fersourg. Reynolds made much the most favourable impression, his manners being more gentlemanly than those of his companions, and he appeared much depressed, as if he felt his position acutely. The third prisoner, a very vulgar man, who could not be persuaded to describe himself otherwise than as a gentleman, and who answered to the name of William Henry Davis, says he

tion of the witnesses for the prosecution will take place on Saturday next. THE RIOTS IN CORNWALL.-Camborne, in Cornwall, which has been the scene of Irish riots, was quiet on Thursday, and the police force, which has been increased to 105, kept the badly-disposed well under till after dark. when the streets again became crowded, and about half-past nine a mob of from three to four hundred, chiefly youths, proceeded to the village of Brea, an Irish quarter, threatening to wreck the Irish houses which previously escaped. Colonel Gilbert declined to send body of police after them, unless the special constables reported that a riot was proceed constables reported that a riot was proceeding. After leaving Camborne the mob went to Coombe, where they drove the female villagers, frightened and shricking, to Brea. The crowd, however, refrained this time from crowd, however, refrained this time from personally molesting the women, and their husbands being out of sight no conflict occurred, although one Irish domicile was sarked. The miners scoured the country in droves in quest of their particular victim, but their explorations being unavailing, they determined to return to Camborne, which they did about eleven o'clock, marching ten deep, in disciplined military order into the town, singing Salvationist hymns. The Roman Catholic Chapel, which is a complete wreck, excepting the walls and roof, is closed, and under a guard of police, as are also the priests' house and the house of Major Piker.

"LEFT BEHIND." People of peevish disposition and of suspi-cious habit of mind are notoriously accustomed

to harbour a low estimate of the honesty even

member that umbrellas, like other things, may

tion of anybody's honour. Some persons, as we all know, have a special faculty for leaving umbrellas in offices, or railway carriages, or elsewhere; particularly if it is their wont to carry them only now and then, when the barometer seems to indicate that protection may be required; for old stagers, who never go about without this precautionary token of our treacherous climate, would, of course, selection the male animal in many species, as the male lion and the common fowl, have bemiss their old companion in an instant. These umbrella droppers would doubtless tell you, as a rule, that they are fairly careful people, and being such would resent the insinuation that they may have simply left the come strikingly handsome; whole classes of facts have received explanation which heretomissing article behind them somewhere and forgotten all about it till too late to recall the circumstance. That this is no imaginary case must be evident to any one would take the trouble to attend in Southwark-street on the remises of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, there to inspect the curious collec-tion of miscellaneous articles, both light and bulky, which-having been left unclaimed by absent-minded passengers for a clear twelve months—were on Thursday to be offered for sale by public auction. No one, perhaps, who had not witnessed one of these annual clearances would have any notion of the cuclearances would have any notion of the curiously miscellaneous character of the articles. Surely, it might be said, these huge sacks of paper and rags, this basket of odd boots, goloshes, and leggings, cannot have been found among passengers' effects? But under such circumstances passengers' effects? under such circumstances, nevertheless, we are assured that they were found. A faint notion perhaps of the range of articles, and of their heterogeneous character, may be gained when we say that among an infinite variety of other luggage and waifs of passen-gers' property they include hundreds of felt hats, caps, silk hats, straw hats and bonnets; scores of victorines, muffs, fur cuffs, and collars; 120 white handkerchiefs, basketsful of socks and stockings, huge hampers and kid gloves, many dozens of day-shirts and night-But Mr. Darwin, besides being a close obhirts, about a hundred towels and tea-cloths. besides quantities of blankets, sheets, underclothing, rugs, weistcoats, trousers, dressing-gowns, waterproofs, pairs of skates, racket and crickets bats, chest expanders, shawls, cases of artificial flowers and fruit, scarves, wraps, costumes, skirts, dresses, jackets, petticoats, overcoats, fans, paint-boxes and brushes, cigar cases, telescopes, opera-glasses, snuff-boxes, albert and other chains,

> THE HATTON-GARDEN ROBBERY. Telegraphing on Thursday night, the Berlin correspondent of the Standard says:—The three prisoners captured last Monday at the Ost Bahn or Eastern Railway Station here, just before stepping into the train for St. Petersburg, and who are supposed to have

rings, concertinas, scent-bottles, bracelets, lockets, saws, mallets, planes, horse clothing,

alpenstocks, books, and spectacles. This is,

objects which meet the eye. Other things strike one more by their oddity. Whose, for

example, could have been the wool-gathering

heads which quite forgot where they had left

behind no fewer than twenty large boxes of

one hundred cigars, two large hampers of

iron and tin-ware, two long-hair brooms,

and a "new fifty-pound Salter's spring balance complete." In the goods department

the waifs would often be still more puzzling

did we not know that warehouse-room charges for bulky articles articles may, when

there happens to have been a long delay,

be nearly as much as the value of the articles

themselves. It would be an ill-compliment

to apply this principle to the huge cases and

which stand prominent in this wilderness of

strange objects; or to numerous other arti-

cles in this category of kinds which are cer-

tainly not wont to go begging in the market.

—Evening Standard.

been concerned in the Hatton-garden robbery,

crates of champagne, French clocks, and reams of "hand-made cartridge paper"

super-red sealing wax," a box containing

wever, really but a trifling sample of the

is a native of Manchester, married, and father of a family of four children. This prisoner, who gave the impression of being a hardened offender, showed no signs of being disconcerted during the protracted and searching cross-examination. All three pri-soners largely availed themselves of their right of declining to answer questions of an incriminating character. The first examina-

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PRICE 40 CENTIMES

Great-Britain.

LONDON, APRIL 20-21, 1882. THE IRISH INSPECTOR'S CIRCULAR. The grotesque circular in which the County Inspector of Constabulary for Clare has embodied his recommendations for the pr otection of Mr. Clifford Lloyd has furnished the Irish members with an excellent opportunity for an outburst of unmeasured invective. Speaker after speaker denounced on Thursday night this unfortunate production in language of growing violence, until Mr. Redmond, excited by the inflammatory rhetoric of his colleagues, so far overstepped the bounds of Parliamentary decorum as to incur the penalty of suspension. The debate was as barren as it was acrimonious, since Mr. Forster's imperfect information in made the pretext for recurring to the subject on Monday next. One of the minor mischiefs of the agrarian agitation is its extinction of the humour which has done much to keep the Irish character sweet. A trace of this invaluable quality would surely have sufficed to suggest a somewhat more appropriate treatment of Inspector Smith's circular. The subject is, no doubt, a serious and even a grim one, but there is something irresistibly comic about the document which the Irish members insisted upon treating in King Cambyses' vein. Passing by minor absurdities, Inspector Smith's magnificent assumption of the power of plenary absolution is alone sufficient to disarm ungentle criticism. It is mere waste of rhetorical thunder to launch it at an official who can announce-" If men should accidentally commit an error in shooting any person on suspicion of being about to commit murder, I shall exonerate them by coming forward and producing this document." The grammar, no less than the tenour, of this remarkable undertaking seems intended to give assurance that the lion is after all no "fearful wild fowl," but the harmless village amateur. It is not difficult to see how a zealous but puzzle-headed inspector, much perplexed by the immense advantage conferred on the assassin by his assured right of taking the initiative, came to make this desperate effort to prevent what cannot be cured. When the whole Irish party in the House lashes itself into fury and exhausts its knowledge of ancient and modern tyrannies in order to find parallels for the conduct of the bewildered inspector, it simply forces upon the dispassionate observer the reflection that it must have few substantial grievances to dwell upon. It the matter must be taken seriously, Mr. Mitchell Henry's wish that those who condemn the circular would spare a little reprobation for the murderers of their fellow-countrymen, supplies the most just and appropriate comment. If to shoot a man on suspicion of being about to commit murder be the abominable thing it is justly declared to be by the Irish members, with what condemnation shall we visit the premeditated murder of men and women guilty of nothing and suspected of nothing but a desire to fulfil their daily duties and pursue their ordinary avocations? Mr. Forster, without approving the circular, pointed out with equal courage and justice the enormous difficulty of dealing with murders which all happen in one way-by shots fired from behind a hedge by men perfectly secure of their own escape. It would not be wonderful if a system of reprisals were instituted by the law-abiding population, in comparison with which Inspector Smith's proposals would be mild; and it is, perhaps, not unduly harsh to remind the Irish members that the impunity with which murders are committed in Ireland would long ago have disappeared under the action of vigilance committees had Americans instead of Englishmen been the victims. By far the most important contribution to Thursday night's debate was made by Sir Stafford Northcote, who briefly but emphatically assured the Government that there is no disposition in any quarter to hamper it in its dealings with a very difficult question. On the contrary, the Opposition is ready to support the Executive in whatever steps it may judge necessary for the preservation of law and order, trusting implicitly in the meantime to the selection of measures made by those who alone possess full information and complete responsibility. It can hardly be doubted that had Mr. Gladstone not been unfortunately absent in consequence of slight indisposition, he would have responded in a befitting manner to this frank definition of the attitude of the Opposition. The Irish crisis is now felt by all sorts and conditions of men to have gone far beyond the point at which partisan action, or even partisan criticism, is useful or admissible. Whatever doubts may have lingered in some minds as to the real nature of the agitation we have to cope with and the proper methods for dealing with it, all parties are now agreed that the pressing necessity of the hour is the firm and unwavering revindication of

THE GREAT FACTOR IN MODERN

the law .- Times .

POLITICS. Some time ago an article, attributed to the direct inspiration of Prince Bismarck, declared that the old political and dynastic issues, which had for so many centuries convulsed Europe, were practically exhausted. All the old forces of society had lost, or were losing, their hold upon mankind. The nations, though armed to the teeth, had no longer any confidence in armies, and, although every hamlet had its church, the spiritual power had ceased to mould the conscience and shape the lives of mankind. For the first time in the world's history statesmen were face to face with an educated proletariat, with a keen passion for material well-being, and without any active hope of a life beyond the grave. To govern on the old lines was impossible. To waste the resources of statesmanship on the barren issues of politics or of frontiers was suicidal. The solution of the social problem was the task on which the whole energies of the State should be concentrated, and the article concluded by an appeal to the Sovereigns and statesmen of Europe to lav aside their petty differences and devote themselves to the task of ameliorating the condition of the people whom they ruled. Otherwise they would not long continue

to rule. Whether or not the Imperial

Chancellor inspired this remarkable read-

ing of our times, there can be no doubt that it contains much truth, and truth, too, which every day is becoming more palpable. From San Francisco to St. Petersburg, from Berlin to Bucharest, the subjects which engross attention are not so much political as social. There are two phases of the social movement one or other of which is the first order of the day both in the Old World and the New. In this country the labour question is for the moment in abeyance, although the riots which are at this moment disgracing North Wales and Cornwall show that even here there are ample materials for future trouble in the adjustment of the relations between capital and labour. In Ireland and in Scotland the agrarian phase of social unrest monopolizes public attention. Of Ireland we need not speak. In Scotland, the disturbances in Skye are but a sign of a widely spread feeling of discontent on the part of the crofters of the Highlands, which promises before long to display itself in a fashion not to be disposed of by the despatch of policemen from Glasgow. In England, notwithstanding the efforts of the Farmers' Alliance, the agrarian question has not yet assumed an acute phase but no one can say how long the present lull will last, or how soon the agricultural labourers will insist upon making their claims heard. Our experience is in no way exceptional. Russia. which in other respects differs entirely from Great Britain, resembles us in having to deal with agrarian difficulties that seem almost insoluble. The one great measure of the present reign has been a law abolishing arrears, reducing the annual payment of purchase-money, and facilitating the establishment of peasant proprietorship on a scale beyond the utmost dreams of Mr. W. H. Smith; and a Commission is busily engaged in considering the development and organization of migration from over-peopled districts. The outrages perpetrated in Southern Russia against the Jews, which have now recommenced, are another phase of the same problem. In Roumania, legislation to protect the peasant, not only against his landlord, but also against his creditors, is taking a very unusual shape, necessitated by the reduction of the peasantry to a condition of abject slavery. In Italy the dire distress of the agricultural classes, which is attested by the ravages of the pellagra, is leading to an agitation not unlike the beginnings of the Land League; and signs are not wanting that the Ministers of King Humbert may soon have to deal with a thornier problem than any of those which taxed the genius of Cayour. In Germany the condition of the agriculturist is attracting the attention of the Parliament. In Bavaria one-third of the peasants are said to be completely ruined, and the lot of the remaining two-thirds is hard in the extreme; and Bavaria is only a specimen of the other German States. The labour question, that other phase of the social movement which is the most significant feature of our times, has suddenly come to the front in two countries where for the last ten years trade unionism was either extinct or afraid to assert itself. Both in France and in the United States, strikes and lock-outs are at present much more prominent topics of the day than the purely political strife which centres at Paris and at Washington. In France the relaxation of the laws governing the press and public meeting has given a great stimulus to industrial agitation. Not only has nearly every important industry been troubled by angry disputes, but, what is much more important, the working classes have made considerable progress towards the realisation of their schemes. The principal of an employer's liability for accidents to his workmen has been recognised, and the necessity for an official inspection of workshops has been admitted by both employers employed. Still more important is the projected establishment by the Municipality of Paris of a Labour Exchange, at a cost of £500,000, for the organization and distribution of labour throughout the country. In Germany, Prince Bismarck insists on his Bill for the compulsory insurance of working men against sickness and accident. Similar measures are under discussion in Russia, where also the need for factory legislation has at last been recognized. But perhaps the most remarkable development of the labour question is that which has taken place in the United States. Trade unionism, after being almost extinct, has suddenly revived, and is spreading in all directions. The "Knights of Labour," a kind of American International which boasts that in five years it will have five million members, and which has already two thousand branches, seeks to organize the forces of all the trade societies of the United States for the defence of the interests of labour. The Anti-Monopoly League is another sign of a disposition to subject the existing social arrangements to a new and searching test; and, although these particular phases of the world-wide movement of our times may pass away, they are certain to be succeded by others which will aim at the same object, although perhaps they may use other means. In the past one era witnessed the struggle between opposing races and nationalities another the conflict between Christianity and Mahommedanism, a third the wars of rival dynasties and antagonistic faiths.

tion .- Pall Mall Gazette. THE GOVERNMENT AND CYPRUS .- LORD Kimberley's brand-new Cyprus "constitution" is stillborn. The Turks have held influential stillborn. meetings to express as much indignation as their easy-going natures and a novel "constiattitude admitted; their very simple objection being that they were only to have three representatives, as against fifteen Christians in a total legislative council of eighteen. They telegraphed to the Sultan and to the Colonial Office, and have had a reply from England saying that nothing further will be done until their representations have been received in writing and duly considered. It was hardly wise to excite a peaceable com-munity of some quiet worth, and to acouse the worst feelings of their Greek fellow-Cypriots, and then to make the practical admission tha the "subject"-in well-known official phrase —"had not been sufficiently considered."
The fact is that the immense initial mistake has been made of taking the recent—the first -census of men, women, and children as the basis of representation. This innovation totally ignores all the cherished Eastern ideas of social consideration, character, and property which have been expressed for centuries by the term "the notables," and cannot be forced upon an ancient population, of almost patriarchal habits, as it might be upon a new nigger republic .- St. James's Gazette

It is more and more evident how deci-

sively ours is the era of the Social Ques-

THE LATE CHARLES ROBERT

DARWIN. The greatest naturalist of our time, and perhaps, of all time, has passed away Charles Robert Darwin died on Wednesday afternoon, at his residence, Down House Down, near Beckenham, Kent. He had suffered but a short illness; for a few days he had been somewhat seriously indisposed, but was believed to be recovering. Unfortunately the hope was doomed to disappointment. On Tuesday night he underwent a relapse, being afflicted with pain in the chest and nausea, and this continued and grew worse till four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, when he expired. Happily, he continued conscious till within a quarter of an hour of his death. During his illness he had been attended by Dr. Norman Moore, Dr. Andrew Clarke, Dr. Moxon, and Dr. Alfrey, of St. Mary Cray. He had continued his experi-ments almost to the last day, in harmony with an active life, which in its lates saw that remarkable work on the production of vegetable mould by worms. There would seem to be something in science which prolongs life. Newton died at 85; Herschell the elder at 84, and the younger at 79; Lyell at 78; Murchison, 79; all proofs, a any rate, that hard thinking need not shorten existence. Mr. Darwin completed his 73d year on the 12th of February last, having on that date in the year 1809 first seen the light in the town of Shrewsbury. He was in his own person a striking illustration of his doctrine of descent and heredity, having inherited genius from both sides of the house. On his mother's side he was grandson of the famous Josiah Wedgwood, the founder of the modern English manufacture of pottery; his father, Dr. Robert Waring Darwin, a physician of Shrewsbury, had done sufficient original scientific work to entitle him to the coveted "F.R.S.;" while his grandfather was the "poetical, philanthropic, scientific physician" who wrote "The Botanic Gardens," "The Temple of Nature," "Zoenomia," and "Origin of Society," and who actually held and taught two generations ago the essentials of the doctrine which has made his grandson immortal. Thus there was in the author of "The Origin of Species" a survival of the spirit of philosophic inquiry and daring speculation of his grandsire, and of the inventive faculty, and, perhaps, also the esthetic and artistic love of beauty that made Nature lovely to him—of Wedgwood. Educated first at Shrewsbury Grammar School, then for two years in the University

of Edinburgh, and, finally, at Christ College, Cambridge, Charles Darwin ex-

hibited in very early years the qualities that made him famous. He was not a bookworm, but a student—not a victim of "cram," but a quiet keen observer, pursuing knowledge for her own sake, and by his own efforts. Like all other great men, he made himself. His advantages, nevertheless, were considerable. He had the good fortune, for instance, to learn botany from the Rev. Professor Henslow; and though all through life he never ceased to proclaim and regret that "he was not a botanist," he yet so distinguished him-self that the eminent professor marked him out for useful work; and when, in 1831, the Admiralty were sending out her Majesty's ship Beagle on her surveying expedition in the Southern Seas, Charles Darwin was selected to accompany the ship in the capacity of He showed on that occasion ardour of his zeal for knowledge, serving without salary and paying part of his own xpenses, on the c have the disposal of the zoological, botanical, and geological collections made during the cruise. The voyage lasted nearly five years, from December 27, 1831, to October 1836, and extended round the world. must have been rather a rough time with Mr. Darwin, for he was, it is said, a bad sailor, and never quite got the better of sea-sickness. He suffered, we believe, all through life from a certain weakness of the stomach, which showed that constitutionally he was scarcely fitted for the circumnavigation of the globe. But the voyage did more for his scientific education than school or college; it taught him how the forces of nature were gradually at work re-moulding and chiselling the face of the earth-as Lyell was at that very moment demonstrating in his memorable work -he saw how the earthquake forces on the one hand were, on the coast of South America, here sinking and there raising coast lines; while in mid-ocean tiny insects, insignificant creatures in themselves, were uilding coral islands and archipelagos. this voyage he wrote first a "Journal of Researches into the Geology and Natural History" of the countries he had visited, accompanied by a general account of the voyage by Captain Fitzroy, who commanded the then "Zoology of the Voyage of the Beagle" Structure and Distribution of Cor Reefs," "Geological Observations in Volcanic Islands," and a similar work on the "Geology of South America." To these succeeded a monograph on the "Cirrhipedia" (1851) "Fossil Species" (1853). Readers of this series of works know that there is a charm about them apart from their important contribution to knowledge. As showing the quality of Mr. Darwin's mind, they are writings that will possess a permanent interest, though they were presently to be eclipsed by a book on which his fame will rest.

"All great things," says Tyndall, "come slowly to birth. Copernicus pondered his great work for thirty-three years; Newton for nearly twenty years kept the idea of gravitation before his mind; for twenty years also he dwelt upon his discovery of fluxions Darwin for two-and-twenty years pondered on the problem of the origin of species, and doubtless he would have continued to do so had he not found Wallace upon his track. Few things in the history of science are more remarkable than the fact that on one and the same night in 1858 Mr. Alfred Wallace and Mr. Charles Darwin presented to the Linnæan Society of London papers asserting the doc-trine of evolution; and nothing in its annals s more noble than the entire absence of rivalry between these two simultaneous discoverers of the greatest doctrine in natural history. "The behaviour of Mr. Wallace in relation to this subject has been dignified in the highest degree," wrote Dr. Tyndall; while Mr. Darwin freely admitted the merit of Mr. Wallace's researches. This generous rivalry did good. After accumulating facts for two-and-twenty years Darwin found that he must submit to the world his theory, or he would be anticipated, and in 1859 appeared The Origin of Species" - a work that, as the Germans say, was Epoch-machend
— epoch-making — that re-created natural
history, that gave a new impetus and a fresh direction to research in everything re-lating to plant and animal life, and profoundly modified men's thoughts and beliefs. Buckle in his "History of Civilisation," attributes to Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations" greater and more beneficent effects than have flowed from any other production of man's pen; but hose effects he admits took a long time to make themselves felt, the ideas filtering slowly through the minds of statesmen and It would certainly be hard to name a book that in the same short space has produced equal effects to "The Origin of Species." At first derided and treated with easy ridicule, then seriously attempted to be confuted, it has in three-and-twenty years made a mark on the intellectual world, indeed, a conquest of it, which is without a parallel. It is well known that Agassiz, the brilliant naturalist, declined to accept Darwinism. One day he was standing before a window at Mr. Winthrop's beautiful residence

near Boston, and was continuing there with a

number of savants a discussion raised at

luncheon about the new doctrine. "Earnestly

and almost sadly," says one who was there, "Agassiz turned and said to the

gentlemen standing round: 'I confess that I was not prepared to see this

theory received as it has been by the best intellects of our time. Its success is greater than I could have thought possible." It was indeed a wonderful book. Its modest le page-" The Origin of Species by means of Natural Selection; or, the Preservation of Favoured Races in the Struggle for Life" gave no idea of the far-reaching generalisations to which the reader was insensibly led. An eminent Swiss naturalist, in rejecting its teachings, declared that it was a "seductive book." Its facts were indisputable, and the theory seemed to hang by the facts. And what was the theory? Broadly this—the unity of all organic nature; that all animals now living—and similarly all plants—are con-nected, forming one great family; and, not only so, but that they are connected with those of all past ages, and are, in fact, de-rived from them. If we trace animal and plant life downwards in the scale and backward in point of time we are always coming to simpler forms, which, nevertheless, are all connected with the higher. The most mar-vellous thing in the world is the human brain; but there are two self-evident things about it; first, that its wondrous faculties are derived from previous brains running back for countless generations; secondly, that, if it be compared with the brains of apes and other mammals, with the cephalic organs of birds, reptiles, and fishes, with the curious ganglia distributed through insectsfurther, with that strange, structureless, little point of jelly, the amaba, which somehow, though it has neither brain, nor nerve, nor stomach, nor appearance of any separate organ of any kind, yet apparently can feel and organ of any kind, yet apparently can feel and select its proper food—if this long-drawn out comparison is made there is something in common besides that mysterious thing we call life. The naturalist shows that the most complex structure is built up from the simplest, and that the work of the new natural history is to trace this building up during the two hundred odd million of years in which Nature has been at work on this planet. With the modesty which is the character-

istic of all true greatness, Mr. Darwin did not pretend that this unity of Nature was his discovery. In the "Historical Sketch" pre-fixed to the late editions of his work he enumerates Lamarck, Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, Dr. W. C. Wells, Dr. Herbert (Dean of Manchester), Professor Grant, Mr. Patrick Matthew, Von Buch, anonymous author of the "Vestiges of Creation," Mr. d'Halloy, Professor Owen, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Herbert Spencer, M. Naudin, Professor Huxley, Dr. Hooker, and others who had distinctly foreseen that the theory of the separate creation of the varieties of animal and plant forms was incredible; that the types of past ages had been by gentle gradations merged into the present; and Mr. Herbert Spencer had gone so far as to suggest that the animals and plants of any age and place are the "survival of the fittest," and that life once planted on the globe in its simplest forms has an almost infinite power to multiply and to adapt itself to its surroundings. The age, therefore, was ripe for the doctrine of development and descent. Mr. Darwin's merit was to give form and coherence to this great speculative idea, to show that the law by which nature works is that of "selection of the fittest "-or " of the most favoured races-in the struggle for existence." The world abounds with life, which is wonderfully reproductive. Moreover, every living creature has a power to acquire useful qualities tending to its preservation, and to transmit these to posterity. On the other hand, life than can find room; thus there arises a destructive process, a struggle for existence. in which the highly-endowed survive-the less endowed perish. This would be a merely negative process but for the limitless power of animated forms to adapt themselves to their environment. This, however, being

granted, selection explains the rest. One scarcely knows which to praise most in this great biologist, his methods or his results. Down to his time naturalists had been chiefly observers and describers. Mr. Darwin was all this, but he was also an experimenter. Let us illustrate his character in these two respects. The philosopher is walking over the pretty downs near Farnham. He sees a few Scotch firs on the hill tops they have been there for years; but now some enclosures are made, and very shortly there springs up self-sown firs in hosts too many to live. "On looking closely between the stems of the heath," he says, "I found a multitude of seedlings and little trees which had been perpetually browsed down by the cattle. In one square yard I counted thirtytwo little trees; and one of them, with twenty-six rings of growth, had during many years tried to raise its head and failed. No wonder that as soon as the land was enclosed it became thickly clothed with young

firs. Yet the heath was extremely barren. . . . Here we see cattle absolutely determine the existence of the Scotch fir." Then there was the curious bit of connected natural history showing how the number of old maids in a village might determine the growth of the heartsease or the red clover. If there were many ladies with pet cats there would be few field mice; with few mice there would be more red clover, which the bees to fertilise it; "hence we may infer as highly probable that if the whole the genus of humble bees became extinct or very rare in England, the heartsease and red clover would become very rare or wholly disappear." Facts like these Mr. Darwin has marshalled by the score, and, Sir John Lubbock and others following his example, are daily extending the record. They seem simple, but they are of the utmost importance, as showing the dependence of one part of the economy of nature on another. In this way a school of biologists has been formed who have explained how animals have acquired their forms and characters; how plants have gained the beauty of their forms, the gorgeous ness of their colours, and the sweetness of their perfumes; and how by continued sexual selection the male animal in many species, as the male lion and the common fowl, have become strikingly handsome; whole classes of facts have received explanation which heretofore were enigmas. Mr. Darwin had to meet the objections that the struggle for existence in the animal world seemed insufficient to ac-count for the facts. The following extract shows how he met the argument in the case of the lowest breeding animal:

"There is no exception to the rule that every organic being naturally increases at so a rate that if not destroyed the earth would soon be covered by the progeny of a single pair. Even slow-breeding man has doubled in twenty-five years, and at this rate in a few thousand years there would literally not be standing room for his progeny. Linnæus has calculated that if an annual plant produced only two seeds-and there is no plant so unproductive as this-and their seedings next year produced two, and so on, then in twenty years there would be 1,000,000 The elephant is reckoned to be the slowest breeder of all known animals, and I have taken some pains to estimate its probable minimum rate of natural increase. It will be under the mark to assume that it breeds when thirty years old, and goes on breeding till ninety years old, bringing forth three pair of young in this interval; if this be so, at the end of the fifth century there would be alive 15,000,000 elephants descended from the first

But Mr. Darwin, besides being a close observer and a shrewd reasoner, was an experimenter. Everybody remembers the almost amusing example of this given a few years ago. The dionæa, or Venus's Fly-trap, had been known for a century for its singular power of catching unwary insects. What did it do with them? It has been said that the difference between plants and animals is that the latter digest their food, the former find it ready-made, so to speak,

and assimilate it from the vegetable julces. Doubting whether there were any such well-marked lines between plants and animals, Mr. Darwin suggested series of experiments with the dionaa. The result went to show that the little plant actually and truly digested the fly, though the process took three weeks to accomplish. More than this, bits of cheese, pieces of iron, and other indigestible substances were presented to the dionaa, which, strange to sented to the diona, which, strange to say, rejected and threw out what was unsuitable for food. for food. Where, then, did animal life begin and plant life leave off? The best-instructed philosopher cannot answer the question, such philosopher cannot answer the question, such is the unity of nature. These experiments led Mr. Darwin to produce, only eight years ago, a work on "Insectivorous Plants," which added a new chapter to Natural History. His last communications to the Linnean Society were of an experimental character. They were two papers, read only a month ago, "On the Action of Carbonate of Ammonia on the Roots of Plants," and of the same substance on the chlorophyll of plants. Since his magnum opus, the author has developed his theories in the much-criticised "Descent of Man," "The Fertilisation of Orchids," "The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals," and "Movements and Habits of Climbing Plants." In some of these works there was thought to be a tendency to over speculation, and the theory that ' man is descended from a hairy quadruped furnished with a tail and pointed ears, probably arboreal in its habits," has provoked a good deal of easy ridicule, in most cases apparently from those who have not read the "Origin of Species" or the "Descent of Man." Some of the views of Darwinians, specially the pedigrees of animals must especially the pedigrees of animals, must appear strange till the world becomes familiar with them, but the great merit of the new doctrine is that it has re-created Zoology, Botany, Embryology, and Geology, and their kindred sciences. Everything connected with the past and with the future of man and of society is seen to be more or less bound up in the question of evolution, development, and

Mr. Darwin married, in 1831, his cousin Miss Emma Wedgwood, and he leaves behind him, besides his widow, five sons and two daughters. Of his sons, two are already known to fame, Mr. Francis Darwin following the pursuits of his father, and Mr. Geo. Darwin as an investigator into recondite branches of physics. Out of respect to the memory of Mr. Charles Darwin, the Linnean whose fortnightly meeting was held on Thursday evening in their rooms at Burlington House, Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P., in the chair, adjourned immediately after the formal business was concluded. Mr. John Collier's portrait, the last painted of Mr. Darwin, is about to be hung in the rooms of the society .- Daily Telegraph.

The Times says:—To attempt to reckon up the influence which Mr. Darwin's multifarious work has had upon modern thought and modern life in all its phases seems as difficult a task as it would be to count the number and trace the extent of the sound-waves from a park of artillery. The impetus he has given to science, not only in his own, but in other departments, can only find a parallel in Newton. Through his influence the whole method of seeking after knowledge has been changed, and the increasing rapidity with which the results are every day developed becomes more and more bewildering. To what remote corners in religion, in legislation, in education, in every-day life, from Imperial humble board schools and remote Scotch manses, the impetus initiated on board the Beagle and developed at the quiet and comfortable home at Beckenham, has reached those who are to the whirl and sweep of it we are not in a position to say. Under the immediate influence of the sad loss we can only state a few obvious facts and make a few quite as obvious reflections; in time we may be able to realize how great a man now belongs to the past. That Mr. Darwin's work was not done nor his capacity for work exhausted was well enough seen in his recently-published work on Worms; and with the elp of his able and congenial sons, Mr. George and Mr. Francis Darwin, we might have hoped for one or two more of the familiar green-covered volumes. Mr. Darwin's elder brother, the faithful friend of Mrs. Carlyle, died about a year ago leaving his younger brother his principal heir; the latter, however, has all along been in comfortable circumstances. It goes without saying that honours and medals were showered upon Mr. Darwin by learned societies all the world over: from Germany, where his disciples, led by Hackel. have out-Darwined Darwin, he received Knighthood of the Prussian Order of Merit.

It appears from the latest particulars published of Mr. Darwin's death that he had been suffering for some time past from weakness of the heart, but had continued to do a slight amount of experimental work up to the last. Even so late as Tuesday evening, at eight o'clock, he was in his study examining a plant which he had instructed one of his servants to bring him. At half-past eight he was carried up to his room, where he read for short time before going to bed. About midnight, however, he was attacked with pain in the chest, faintness, and nausea, and he remained in an extremely distressed condition of weakness until four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, when his death took place. In the meantime, Dr. Moxon had been sent for from town, but he only arrived a very short time before Mr. Darwin's death. patient remained quite conscious until within a quarter of an hour of his death, at which Mrs. Darwin and several of his children were present. At the moment of his death he was sitting, supported by his son, by the side of the bed. It has not yet been decided when the funeral will take place, but the place of burial will be in the quiet churchyard of the village near Down, near which place Mr. Darwin spent the last forty years of his life.

"LEFT BEHIND."

People of peevish disposition and of suspicious habit of mind are notoriously accustomed to harbour a low estimate of the honesty even of tolerably honest neighbours when the pro-perty unwittingly exposed to the chances of furtive appropriation happens to be a fairly respectable umbrella; but it is fair to re-member that umbrellas, like other things, may appear to vanish suddenly for reasons that do not involve in the slightest degree the question of anybody's honour. Some persons, we all know, have a special faculty for leaving umbrellas in offices, or railway carriages, or elsewhere; particularly if it is their wont to carry them only now and then, when the barometer seems to indicate that protection may be required; for old stagers, who never go about without this precautionary token of our treacherous climate, would, of course miss their old companion in an instant These umbrella droppers would doubtless tell you, as a rule, that they are fairly careful people, and being such would resent the people, and being such would resent the instruction that they may have simply left the missing article behind them somewhere and forgotten all about it till too late to recall the circumstance. That this is no imaginary case nust be evident to any one would take the puble to attend in Southwark-street on the

emises of the London, Chatham, and Dover ilway, there to inspect the curious collection of miscellaneous articles, both light and bulky, which-having been left unclaimed by absent-minded passengers for a clear twelve months—were on Thursday to be offered for sale by public auction. No one, perhaps, who had not witnessed one of the clearances would have any notion of the curiously miscellaneous character of the articles Surely, it might be said, these huge sacks of paper and rags, this basket of odd boots, goloshes, and leggings, vannot have

been found among passengers' effects? But under such circumstances, nevertheless, are assured that they were found. A faint notion perhaps of the range of articles, and notion perhaps of the range of articles, and of their heterogeneous character, may be gained when we say that among an infinite variety of other luggage and waifs of passengers' property they include hundreds of felt hats, caps, silk hats, straw hats and bönnets; scores of victorines, muffs, for cuffs, and colors. 120 white headth she had to be a large. lars; 120 white handkerchiefs, basketsful of socks and stockings, huge hampers and kid gloves, many dozens of day-shirts and night-shirts, about a hundred towels and tea-cloths, besides quantities of blankets, sheets, underclothing, rugs, waistcoats, trousers, dressinggowns, waterproofs, pairs of skates, racket and crickets bats, chest expanders, shawls, cases of artificial flowers and fruit, scarves, cases of artificial flowers and fruit, scarves, wraps, costumes, skirts, dresses, jackets, petticoats, overcoats, fans, paint-boxes and brushes, cigar cases, telescopes, operaglasses, snuff-boxes, albert and other chains, glasses, snuff-boxes, albert and other chains, rings, concertinas, scent-bottles, bracelets, lockets, saws, mallets, planes, horse clothing, alpenstocks, books, and spectacles. This is, however, really but a trifling sample of the objects which meet the eye. Other things strike one more by their oddity. Whose, for a could have been the wedlegathering example, could have been the wool-gathering heads which quite forgot where they had left behind no fewer than twenty large boxes of "super-red sealing wax," a box containing one hundred cigars, two large hampers of iron and tin-ware, two long-hair brooms, and a "new fifty-pound Salter's spring balance complete." In the goods department the waifs would often be still more puzzling did we not know that warehouse-room charges for bulky articles articles may, when there happens to have been a long delay, be nearly as much as the value of the articles themselves. It would be an ill-compliment to apply this principle to the huge cases and crates of champagne, French clocks, and reams of "hand-made cartridge paper which stand prominent in this wilderness of strange objects; or to numerous other articles in this category of kinds which are cer-tainly not wont to go begging in the market. -Evening Standard.

MR. GLADSTONE'S ILLNESS. The Central News is informed that Mr. Gladstone was somewhat better on Friday morning, having rested well during the night. The right hon gentleman's cold has slightly affected the throat, and it was, therefore, deemed advisable last night to call in medical aid. Dr. Andrew Clarke, who has for some time attended the Premier, visited him on Thursday night. Mr. Gladstone's indisposition is by no means of a serious nature, and it is hoped he will be able to make his Budget proposals in the House on Monday next, as already arranged.

THE EVICTIONS IN LIMERICK. The evictions on Lord Cloncurry's estate were completed on Thursday. Altogether, over forty families have been evicted, but of these about a third, chiefly sub-tenants, have been readmitted as caretakers. The special correspondent of the Daity News says that men and women alike affected to treat the matter lightly, and exhibited a well-assumed gaiety in the presence of the sheriff's party. But that it was to a large extent assumed there can be no doubt. They have evidently still no small degree of confidence in the power and in the will of the Land League to League programme to the letter and to the bitter end, first allowing their farms to be sold for a nominal amount, and last in sub-mitting to eviction rather than accept the landlord's terms. It is not altogether sur-prising that they should still retain a strong faith in the Land League. Their priests, with one exception, that of the parish priest of Murroe—have been the leaders in the movement-and the instigators to the course which has been pursued. Many of them have admitted, however, that they fear the Land League has driven them too far. They are apprehensive that the fate which has befallen themselves may act as a warning rather than the same course, and so the object of beating the landlords would not, after all, be realized. The correspondent says it was stated on Thursday that three of the tenants had come to terms with Lord Cloncurry, and that they were to have their farms at a reduced rent If this is so, it will probably pave the way for further reconciliation. The district round Tulla, county Clare, where Mr. Forster made his first public speech to the people, was two months ago one of the most disturbed districts in Ireland. The people were not paying their rent, chiefly because they were afraid to do so. Now that there is an armed force within every three miles, the farmers are rapidly coming in with their rents. Evictions are expected almost immediately on the property of Mr. Lloyd Apjolin, near New Pallas; and in the district lying between Thurles and New Pallas, as well as in other parts of Tip-perary, rents are still withheld.

THE BANKRUPTCY OF THE O'DONOGHUE.

In the Court of Bankruptcy on Friday an adjourned meeting for public examination took place in the case of the O'Donoghue, M.P.; Mr. Bigham appeared for the trustee, and did not oppose. Mr. Theodore Lumley and did not oppose. Mr. Theodore Lumley supported. Mr. H. Reed said that he was nstructed to oppose on behalf of the committee of inspection and certain creditors. The adjudication was made in November last, and the bankrupt, in his accounts as originally filed, returned his liabilities at about £1,100 and assets nil. It now appeared from ar amended statement of affairs that he owed about £4,500. He had failed to attend the meeting appointed for his public examination, and an application for his committal followed.

The bankrupt then made an offer to the trustee which comprehended an important feature—namely, the payment of costs and trustee's remuneration, and the opposition then ceased. Before the bankrupt was allowed to pass his examination Mr. Reed submitted that further information was necessary. The O'Donoghue then stated that he was living at the Bedford Hotel, Covent-garden. He was not living there upon credit. He had also lived in Kingstown and Dublin, and had paid the hotel bills with the assistance of his riends. He was interested in the estate of the late Sir John Ennis. His interest was probably worth about £8,000. He had received about £5,000 on account. He had been previously bankrupt in 1871. no documents in his possession relating to the estate of Sir John Ennis. He was entitled to the money in right of his wife. The personalty was sworn under £70,000, and his share was one-fourth, but it was subject to charges and deductions, reducing the amount from about £17,000 to £8,000. His wife had an annuity of £300, and she had received it until the recent troubles in Ireland. He had to a certain extent been living upon credit. The money to pay the composi-tion of \$s. 4d. in the pound, which was offered to the creditors, did not come out of his own property. He knew nothing as to the amount of the costs and of the trustee's remuneration; be presumed that the amount would be settled by the solicitors. In answer to Mr. Lumley, the bankrupt said that the estate of Sir John Ennis was being administered in Chancery. His interest was probably worth about £7,500, and he had received about £4,800 on account before the estate went into Chancery. He had always been desirous of conforming to the law, and was in Dublin when the first meeting for his public examination was appointed. He was waiting for a telegram which had been promised if his attendance was required, but it did not arrive. The Registrar did not think that any sufficient ground had been shown for an adjournment,

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Woreat-Britain.

LONDON, APRIL 22 -23, 1882.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

If, observes the Saturday Review, Lord

Carlingford continues to see gleams of hope in the condition of Ireland, he must be credited with a power of seeing what no one else can. There was, indeed, no great importance in the incident which led to the suspension of Mr. Redmond in the House of Commons on Thursday. That was only one of the well-understood outbreaks of ill manners and factiousness by which Irish members give their constituents "a run for their money." Of the nominal motives of debate, the circular of the police inspector, though doubtless well intentioned, was of course injudicious and indefensible in wording. On the other hand, Mr. Clifford Lloyd's forcible interference with what is, in effect, a form, and a very bad form, of illegal picketing, by refusing to permit the erection of Land League huts, deserved and received the support of the Government and the House. The incident is chiefly noteworthy because it gave Sir Stafford Northcote an opportunity of exploding at once the fiction of a Conservative-Irish alliance with which Radical politicians have been consoling themselves. Affairs in Ireland itself show no improvement, but rather the reverse. Of the many measures which have been proposed for stopping this outburst of crime with the strong hand, some no doubt are impracticable and others unlikely to be efficacious. It may be feared that among the latter is the plan of enlisting the Roman Catholic clergy on the side on which it might have been supposed that ministers of the religion of Christ would necessarily and at once range themselves. Indirectly the head of the Roman Church has given a strong rebuke to those Irish Bishops who, after invoking the wind, now mutter and cower at the whirlwind. The fact is that ia large districts of Ireland there are no innocent people of the lower class; the crime of at least guilty knowledge and silence being common to all. It is morally certain that the horrible murder of Lord Ardilaun's bailiff and his grandson some months ago was committed with the privity of a district not small in extent and pretty thickly populated. It is equally certain that in almost every case of murder, the intelligence necessary to enable the assassins to catch the victim off his guard is given by girls, children, and other apparently harmless persons, who have probably dropped a curtsey or made a bow (supposing those forms to be still practised) to the doomed man the moment before jumping the ditch and starting across country to warn his murderers of

The debate of Thursday on the conduct of the Irish police, observes the Spectator, will do more to weaken public confidence in the present method of administering Ireland, than anything which has yet occurred. It showed almost conclusively that the organisation is of a kind under which acts amounting to acts of war, acts utterly indefensible under any theory which even assumes the dominance of law can be done, not on the responsibility of Minister, or even of the permanent Administration, but without their knowledge, Mr. Clifford Lloyd is one of the ablest of the new Irish prefects, the stipendiaries in charge of great districts, and is dreaded and hated by the agitators more than any man in Ireland. He is consequently a mark for all assassins, and the Chie Secretary says a 'price has been put upon his head." A despotic authority may yet become necessary, but in that case it must be entrusted to soldiers, and worked by known rules, not left to unknown subordinates, who do not even report their strongest proceedings to the responsible chiefs. Police inspectors are not responsible officers, and in Ireland especially, where a chronic war rages between them and the people, utterly fatal to calm judgment, they cannot be trusted, except under the supervision of minds less liable to be thrown off their balance. It is a miserable position for the Administration. If they do not support the police, they will, when crime has been committed, have no agents for its repression; and yet, if they do support them, the police, threatened assaulted, and assassinated, are tempted to defend themselves as if they were in a hostile country, or by acts which are as much outside any idea of justice as they are outside law. They are the more tempted, because in Ireland they are, in all but name, soldiers, yet must be entrusted with a discretion never allowed to soldiers anywhere. There is but one way out of such a situation, and that is to fall back on the broad, general principle that the duty of an Administration is to enforce law, with soldiers, if needful, but still law. If juries will not convict, let court-martials take their place, and let assassins taken red-handed be hanged within the hour. But at least let every innocent man know that while innocent he cannot be shot, even if he is in a position in which he might shoot Mr. Lloyd, and if a policeman does suspect him. It is by punishment, not private war, that assassina ion must be put down; and it is privale war which a circular like this authorises, or will be held to authorise, when read by men justly but fearfully exaspe-

rated by assassins.

THE LATE MR. DARWIN. The Spectator says:—By the death of Charles Darwin England has lost the most

original, as well as far the most celebrated, of modern men of science—the one man whom European science would, with one voice, probably agree to consider as the most emment scientific writer and thinker of the present century. No man of our century has changed so vitally the scientific beliefs of our day :-

"Mr. Darwin was not only the most brilliant, but the most moderate and judicious, of all the great naturalists of his day. Of none other could it be so truly said that a pure love of truth ruled his life. The ingenuity of imagination and wealth of resource with which Mr. Darwin illustrated the principle of evolu-tion in his various great books are quite be-yond our power adequately to illustrate. Though we cannot see in Mr. Darwin a thinker nearly so great in the region of psy-chology as we do in the region of natura history, and though we regret the apparent deficiency in his mind on the side of the supernatural, we fully recognize the theistic character of his general view of the universe. If Plate held that God is the great Geometer, Darwin certainly held that God is the great ountain of plastic art and biological method. The Saturday Review remarks :- Of Mr. Darwin it may be said that his life was happy, his method fruitful, his work masterly, its own way the life of Mr. Darwin was an ideal life. Arrogance, irritability, and envy, the faults that ordinarily beset men of genius, the faults that ordinarily be-st men of genius, were not so much conquered as non-existent in a singularly simple and generous mind. Mr. Darwin was not only a man of genius, with the patience and divination of genius, he was also a man of genius so placed that his genius had the freest possible play in its own special line. That the order of the universe is the order of a Supreme Mind working silently and closely through ages, and not spasmodically through centuries, is now as much an accepted idea of civilized man as the theory of gravitation. To the general acceptance of this idea no one contributed so powerfully as Mr. Darwin, although he contributed to it in a much less exclusive way than the way in which Newton contributed to the acceptance of the theory of

THE FORTHCOMING BUDGET.

The Times, alluding to the supposition that the Budget about to be submitted to the House of Commons is to be Mr. Gladstone's last, says that, if so, we may be sure that he will put his whole strength into it, and will spare no pains to make it worthy of his financial fame. But, apart from the fact that Mr. Gladstone will be the author of the Budget, the prospect is not encouraging :-

It is never sale to say what Mr. Gladstone will or will not do. He may have some grand surprise in store for next Monday, some masterly plan of bringing something out of no-thing and for making a bare pint fill a quart pot. But one will be neither surprised nor disappointed if he confesses himself unequal to the task, and does little or nothing, with the very reasonable excuse that he has done so much in the past that there is little or nothing left for him to do now. If Mr. Gladstone gives us a commonplace Budget this year we may be glad to believe it due to hostile causes over which he has no control. and which, whatever may be their financial result, he would be the last ever to wish to

The Daily News admits that circumstances are not favourable for a brilliant Budget. Clearly Mr. Gladstone has no surplus to give away, unless he can effect a great reduction in the expenditure; but that is out of the question. But is it not possible to introduce ome great change in our fiscal system, such as Mr. Gladstone has often proposed in the past, which would enable him to relieve industry and to dispose of a surplus? There is room for considerable changes in the fiscal system. The first of these is the demand of all the wine-growing countries for a modification of our wine duties. If the wine duties were reduced while the spirit duties were maintained as they are, there is no doubt that the Irish party would regard it as an injustice to Ireland. But it may not be impossible that Mr. Gladstone may be able to remodel the spirit duties as well as the wine duties without causing loss to the Exchequer. That a remodelling of the "death duties" is advisable is beyond question, and that Mr. Gladstone has the intention to remodel them is also certain. But it is quite conceivable that the time for these reforms is

THE IRISH AMERICAN SUSPECTS.

The Economist thinks it does not matter very much whether American politicians are much excited about the detention of Irish suspects or not. The probability is they are not; for, as a rule, the American Government is composed of born Americans, and born Americans regard Irishmen the most part as the Arab regard Irishmen for the most part as the Arab regarded Europeans, as uncomfortable, unaccountable works of God, whose destiny is not a

happy one :-American politicians are, however, quite aware that in quiet times, when the immense mass of freeholders are not excited, the Irish vote is an important one, and they are willing, with the fall elections coming on, to run a certain risk to catch it. They are ready, therefore, to protest that Americans, whether by birth or naturalisation, if arrested under the Coercion Act, ought to be released or tried, and their protest undoubtedly increases greatly the difficulties of the British Government. In the first place, the request is felt by all statesmen to be a very natural one. The Government has been driven to step out-side the law and employ arbitrary, though legal, arrest as a preventive measure, and that kind of measure, it is felt, is sure to irritate Americans. But it is said the Americans are inclined to ask for the trial of American suspects within a limited period as matter of right. We do not know that they will press this demand, but if they do, it might fairly be met by a concession, with the proviso that the trials shall be held before a mixed jury sitting in England. They are as certain of justice in England as in America; as certain of justice in England as in America, and as no fair political trial is for the moment possible in Ireland, they cannot complain if the venue is changed to another portion of the kingdom, more closely under the eyes of their own representative. With that modification of the usual rule, it would be possible to the control of sible to grant immediate trial; and we do not see how to that modification any reasonable foreign Government, anxious to protect its own subjects, but not anxious to carry on an informal war against Great Britain, could possibly object. London and Dublin are to them alike cities of the United Kingdom, the only difference being that in London, under the eyes of the Legations, injustice, for inter-national reasons, is practically impossible.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY'S.—Mr. F. Langham held an inquiry at St. George's Hospital on Thursday as to the death of Thomas Spencer, aged fifty-eight years, hall-porter in the service of the Marquis of Salisbury, at 20. Arlington-street, Piccadilly, who died on Tuesday. The atreet, Piccadilly, who died on Tuesday. The deceased on going down stairs missed his footing, and after stumbling about half-adozen yards, fell down and struck his head on the iron balustrading. He was conveyed to a surgery in Bond-street, and was afterwards taken back to Arlington-street and put to bed, but becoming worse, he was ulti-mately removed to St. George's Hospital, where he died from erysipelas.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

In the House of Lords on Friday the Duke of Albany (Establishment) Bill was read a third time at a quarter past ten in the fore-noon, and received the Royal assent by Com-mission at four o'clock. The Lord Chan-cellor reintroduced his bill of last session for the amendment of the law relating to stolen articles, and gave notice that after the second reading he would move that the bill be re-ferred to a Select Committee. Their lord-ships adjourned at thirty-five minutes past

At the time of private business in the House of Commons nearly an hour was occupied by the second reading of the Walton Vicarage Bill, the object of which is to sell the advow-son of the vicarage for the purpose of aug-menting the endowment of the Bishopric of Liverpool. It was ultimately carried by 160 to 76. Lord Hartington, replying to a question from Sir S. Northcote, said that the Corrupt Practices Bill will be taken on Monday, after the Budget, and on the Tuesday morning sitting. Sir M. Hicks-Beach and Colonel Kingscote both gave notice that they will move to commit the Disfranchisement Bill to a Select Committee as far as relates to the borough of Gloucester, with liberty to the voters of the borough to be heard by counsel. On going into Committee of Supply, Mr. Gibson called attention to the constitution and working of Cooper's hill College, and moved for a Select Committee to inquire and report whether the present system should be retain or what modifications are necessary. Lord Hartington admitted that the cost of the college was close upon £5 000 a year, and that each student cost India some £200; but thought this was a small matter compared with the immense importance of obtaining efficient engineers for carrying out the public works of India. Recently a new system of management had been established, and until there had been further experience of the new system it would be premature to disturb its working by appointing a Committee. Mr. Carbutt, Sir G. Balfour, Mr. Onslow, Mr. Pugh, and Mr. Plunket spoke in favour of an inquiry; which, on the other hand, was opposed by Mr. E. Stanbope and Sir G. Campbell, and on a division the motion was negatived by 78 to 27 Mr. S. Leighton again called attention to the ex-Leighton again called attention to the expense thrown on local rates for the protection of public servants, alluding especially to the case of Flintshire and Mr. Gladstone. Sir W. Harcourt pointed out that no objection to these expenses had been taken by the rate-payers of Flintshire themselves, and with re-gard to the principle of the thing nothing gard to the principle of the thing nothing could be more settled than the rule that the local authorities should protect all within their jurisdiction. Mr. Roberts assured the from his own knowledge, that the Flintshire ratepayers were ashamed of the objections which had been raised in this case. After an unsuccessful attempt at a "count-out" the House was occupied for several hours by Irish grievances. Mr. A. O'Connor attacked Judge Fitzgerald for his conduct at the recent Maryborough Assizes, Mr. O'Connor Power complained of domiciliary visits of the police at Ballina, and Mr Healy criticised the action of the Kerry and West Cork Sub-Commission. The House afterwards went into Committee of Supply on Class 1 of the Civil Service Estimates. A discussion took place on the proposal that morning sittings should begin on Tuesday, and an amendment moved by Mr. Chaplin was on a division rejected by 100 to 50. The House adjourned at ten minutes past two o'clock.

PRINCE LEOPOLD'S MARRIAGE.

PROGRAMME OF THE CEREMONY. The arrangements for the wedding ceremony at Windsor on Thursday next are now complete, and have received the final ap-proval of the Queen. Invitations have been sent by the Lord Chamberlain to the Ambassadors, Cabinet Ministers, and the various officers of State. A limited number of private invitations have also been issued. Among these unofficial guests will be the Duke and Duchess of St. Albans, Duke and Duchess of Richmond and Gordon, Duke and Duchess of Wellington, Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford, Earl of Fife, and Lady Lamington, Sir H. Keppel, Sir Coutts and Lady Lindsay, Sir Stafford and Lady Northcote, Sir F. Leighton, Sir R. A. Cross, Sir W. Jenner, Sir Theodore Martin, the Dean of Christ Church and Mrs. Liddell, the Dean of Westminster, Canons Connor, Prothero, and Birch, Principal Tulloch, the Rev. A. Campbell, of Crathie, Mr. Whyte-Melville, and Dr. Acland. parents of the bridesmaids are also invited All these guests will travel to Windsor by special train from Paddington, and on arrival will be conveyed in the Queen's carriages direct to St. George's Chapel. They will be in their places by half-past eleven. At a quarter to twelve the Queen of the

N-theriands, the Princess of Wales and her daughters, the Princess of Pyrmont, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and the other Royal guests at the Castle will start from the grand entrance. On arriving at the great doors of St. George's, they will be joined by the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh and the Maharanee, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Prince Leiningen, Count Gleichen, and other distinguished personages. A procession will be formed, and while it passes up the nave and the company are being conducted to their places Sir George Elvey will play a new march of his own composition on the organ.

The Queen will quit the Castle at noon The procession will consist of three carriages and her Majesty will be accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Princess Victoria of Hesse. In the procession of the Sovereign the whole of the great officers of the House hold will walk. Her Majesty will be attended by the Duchess of Bedford, Mistress of the Robes, by the Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe, Lady-in-Waiting, and by several other ladies. Mr. Erskine of Cardross will bear the train, assisted by two pages of honour During the progress of this procession Handel's "Occasional Overture" will be

played.
At a quarter-past twelve the bridegroom's At a quarter-past twelve the bringstrom procession of four carriages will quit the Castle. Prince Leopold will be accompanied by the Prince of Wales and by the Grand Duke of Hesse, who are to be his supporters during the ceremony. During this procession Mendelsshon's March from "Athalie" will be played. The bride's procession of four car-riages will leave the Castle five minutes after that of the bridegroom The Princess will be accompanied by her father, the Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont, and her brother-in-law, the King of the Netherlands. On arriving at the Chapel the bridesmaids will join her, and as the procession passes up to the altar the new march composed by Gounod, by command of the Queen, expressly for the occasion

will be played. The clergy will assemble in the library of the Deanery at half-past eleven, and will walk through the cloister in procession, taking up their position within the altar rails just before the arrival of the Queen. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Winchester, Worcester, and Oxford, the Dean of Windsor, Canons Lord W. Russell, Anson, and Courtenay; and the minor canons of St. George's will be present. The Archbishop will perform the ceremony. At the conclusion, the "Hallelujah Chorus" from Beethoven's "Mount of Olives" will be trom Beethoven's "Mount of Olives" will be sung by the choir of the chapel, who will be stationed in the organ-loft. A grand combined procession will then be formed, headed by the bride and bridegroom, who will be followed by the Queen and the other personages in the order of their precedence, and Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" will be played

On returning to the Castle the Duke and Duchess of Albany, the Queen, and the principal Royal visitors will proceed to the Green Drawing-room, where the register will be signed, after which a dejeuner will be streed in the large disinguration adjoining the large disinguration. The general company will take luncheon in the Waterloo Chamber, which has been lined all round with buffets. The Queen will walk through the room, in order that she may exthe party breaks up Earl Sydney, the Lord Steward, will propose the toasis, "The Queen" and "The Bride and Bridegroom." Ladies who walk in the processions are to wear full dress with plumes and trains; other ladies, full dress with plumes. Gentlemen are to wear uniforms or full dress, with trousers. Knights are to wear their collars, but not the robes of their respective orders. The gentlemen-at-arms, under the command of Lord Carrington, and the Yeomen of the Guard will be on duty in St. George's Chapel, and later in the State

apartments at the Castle. There will be numerous guards of honour.

About half-past three the Duke and Duchess of Albany will leave the Castle for Claremont in a carriage and four. They will start from the Queen's entrance, and will drive straight into the Long Walk, whence they will proceed by the high road. The procession will be escorted by a detachment of the Second Life Guards as far as Chertsey. At Esher Lady Brett will present the Duchess with a bouquet on behalf of the inhabitants The Hon. Mrs. Breton and the Hon. A Yorke will accompany them in attendance. In the evening the Queen will give a State banquet in St. George's Hall.

FASHIONABLE NEWS.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and suite honoured the Lyceum with their presence on Friday evening to witness the per-

formance of Romeo and Juliet. The Duke of Rutland, who was accompanied by Lord John Manners, M.P., and Mr. Edward Manners, his son, has paid a special visit to the Conservative Club at Leicester. His Grace and the others were the guests of Captain Drummond, at Enderby Hall, near Leicester.

Marquis Conyngham is somewhat better. On Friday morning, after being visited by Dr. Falls and Mr. E. Venning, the following bulletin was issued :- " Lord Conyngham has passed a very good night, and the strength is well maintained

The Earl of Caithness and Lady Fanny Sinclair have arrived at the Queen's Hotel Cork-street. The Earl of Kintore has arrived in town

from the Continent
The Countess of Norbury and Ladies
Graham Toler have arrived at 24, Onslowgardens, for the season.

The Countess of Gainsborough is now ra-

oidly recovering her strength. As soon as er progress is sufficiently advanced she will be removed from Exton Park, the family seat, to the Vicarage at Cottesmore, Rutland. Viscount and Viscountess Cranbrook re-

turned to their house in Grosvenor-crescent, from Biarritz, on Friday evening, after spend-Viscount Lymington, M.P., has arrived at 30, George-street, Hanover-square, for the

Lord Vaugh of Harrowden, who has been for some weeks indisposed, is stated to be much better.

Lady Louisa Wardlaw-Ramsay has arrived at 27, Portman-square.

The Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach,
M.P., and Lady Lucy Hicks-Beach, arrived in
town on Friday from Williamstrip-park, Gloucestershire.

TUBERCULAR DISEASE.

Professor Tyndall writes to the Times with reference to a very important paper on "The Etiology of Tubercular Disease," which was read by Dr. Koch before the Physiological Society of Berlin on the 24th of March. Proessor Tyndall says :- "Koch's last inquiry deals with a disease which, in point of mor-tality, stands at the head of them all. If, he says, the seriousness of a malady be measured by the number of its victims, then the most dreaded pests which have hitherto ravaged the world-plague and cholera includedmust stand far behind the one now under consideration. Koch makes the startling statement that one-seventh of the deaths of the human race are due to tubercular disease, while fully one-third of those who die in active middle age are carried off by the same cause. Prior to Koch it had been placed beyond doubt that the disease was communicable; and the aim of the Berlin physician has been to determine the precise character of the contagium which previous experiments on inoculation and inhalation had proved to be capable of indefinite transfer and reproduction. He subjected the diseased organs of a great number of men and animals to microscopic examination, and found, in all cases, the tubercles infested with a minute, rod-shaped parasite, which, by means of a special dye, he differentiated from the surrounding tissue. It was, he says, in the highest degree impressive to observe in the centre of the tubercle cell the minute organism which had created it. Transferring directly, by inoculation, the tuberculous matter from diseased animals to healthy ones, he in every instance reproduced the disease. To meet the objection that it was not the parasite itself, but some virus in which it was embedded in the diseased organ, that was the real contagium, he cultivated his bacilli artificially, for long periods of time and through many successive generations. With a speck of matter, for example, from a tuber-culous human lung, he infected a substance prepared, after much trial, by himself, with the view of affording nutrimer to the parasite. Here he permitted it to grow and multiply. From this new generation he took a minute sample and infected therewith fresh nutritive matter, thus producing another brood. Generation after generation of bacilli were developed in this way, without the intervention of disease. At the end of the process, which somtimes embraced successive cultivations extending over half a year, the purified bacilli were introduced into the circulation of healthy animals of various kinds. In every case inoculation was followed by the reproduction and spread of the parasite and the generation of the original disease. Permit me to give a further, though still brief and sketchy account of Koch's experiments. Of six guinea-pigs, all in good health, four were inoculated with bacilli derived originally from a human lung, which, in fifty-four days, had produced five successive generations. Two of the six animals were not infected. In every one of the infected cases the guinea-pig sickened and lost flesh. After thirty-two days one of them died, and after thirty-five days the remaining five were killed and examined. In the guinea-pig that died, and in the three remaining infected ones, strongly pronounced tubercular disease had set in. Spleen, liver, and lungs were found filled with tubercles; while in the two uninfected animals, no trace of the disease was observed. In a second experiment six out of eight guinea-pigs were inoculated with cultivated acilli, derived originally from the tuberculous lung of a monkey, bred and rebred for ninety-five days, until eight generations had been produced. Every one of these animals was attacked, while the two uninfected guinea-pigs remained perfectly healthy. Similar experiments were made with cats, rabbits, rats, mice, and other animals, and, without exception, it was found that the injection of the parasite into the animal system was followed by decided, and in most cases virulent, turbercular disease Koch concludes

that, unlike the bacillus anthracis of splenic

fever, which can flourish freely outside the animal body, in the temperate zone animal

torated from the lungs of persons affected with phthisis and found in it swarms of bacilli, while in matter expectorated from the lungs of persons not thus afflicted he has never found the organism. The expectorated matter in the former cases was highly infective, nor did drying destroy its virulence. Koch points to the grave danger of inhaling air in which particles of dried sputa of comsumptive patients mingle with dust of other kinds.

THE HATTON GARDEN ROBBERY.

The Standard correspondent at Berlin tele-

graphed on Friday night:—With regard to three men, Berner, Reynolds, and Davis, who underwent their preliminary examina-tion at the Criminal Court in the Moabit suburb yesterday, I am able to furnish the following particulars. Berner, who describes himself as a Roman Catholic, is a very mus-cular man. On being asked by the judge why he only wore a moustache now, while he why he only wore a moustache now, while he sported whiskers when here in February last, the prisoner replied that he did so on account of a skin eruption. He frankly admitted having attempted to fell the policeman at the railway station, where, however, he tripped on the pavement and missed his aim. Berner further admitted having procured a passport from the British Embassy here in the name of Frederic Berner on producing his bank pass-book on the Royal Bank of Scotland. When asked to explain what business took him to No. 18 of a street called "The Zelten," he maintained he did so solely to oblige Watson, alias Sir Harry Watson, who had failed to find desirable quarters with the assistance of his supposed loyal Polish friend Kieczewski. The latter, Berner solemnly affirmed, had foisted himself on him month of February last Herr Alexander, a wine merchant. Berner further deposes that the pseudo Alexander who, by the way, is a barber—proved a very willing guide through the dens of Berlin, for which services Berner added that he had paid him well. In support of his protestations of innocence, Berner laid great stress upon the fact that on Monday last he had been the first to accost Kleczewski in the Unter den Linden, which he argues he would not have done had he been a guilty man. Owing to the trying ordeal of the examina-tion, which lasted three hours, the prisoner, despite his tremendous efforts to preserve semblance of nonchalance, several times lost his equanimity. He admitted being a mar-ried man, but for family reasons declined to give the address of his wife, who was ar-rested with him at Brussels, and discharged. With regard to the prisoner Reynolds, alias the Rey. John Le Mesurier, I have only to add that he solemnly vowed that he had never been in Berlin before, or that he had ever stayed here at Meinhardt's Hotel under the name of Brown. On Davis, who was the last prisoner examined, two letters, considerably torn, had been found at the time of his arrest. He had attempted to destroy them, but I subjoin exact copies. The first let-ter is addressed to Mrs. A. Wilson, 24, Bushey Hill-road, Camberwell, London, England. It is dated from the Hotel

de Russie, Berlin, and runs thus:—
"Tuesday Night.—My darling Bessie.—I
arrived at Berlin last night all right, and I leave to-night for St. Petersburg. I have nothing fresh to tell you only to tell that I have some dust to send you as soon as I can. My fond love to you and the children, from your loving husband, A. W." The second letter, addressed to Mr. J. Scott, of 7. Baileystreet, Bedford-square, London, England, runs thus:—"Tuesday Night.—Friend John. -I left your place on Saturday to meet J. Powell, and I waited half an hour, and as he did not come I went away, as I had a deal to do. So please to excuse me to him if he came after I went away. I leave to-night for my destination. I have no more to say at present. Yours. To-day Mr. Wright he wished to be remembered to you. My best respects to yourself and Mrs. C.—I am, yours truly, W. H. Davis." During the examination Reynolds admitted that Mrs. C. was a Miss Carrington, a mutual friend of Scott and himself. Scott he described as a racing man The prisoners, who wore gaol attire, each leclined to say whether they had been previously convicted, or describe what property they possessed in England, Berner

ing that he was wealthy. ALARMING SCENES IN PLACES OF AMUSEMENT -An explosion occurred at the Court Theatre on Friday night, which for a short time created some alarm among the audience Between the first and second acts, while the band was playing, a loud report was heard from behind the proscenium, and this was followed by a cloud of dust rising from the stage. The Prince of Wales occupied the Royal box, and for a few moments much con-cern was manifested at what had happened. A few persons rose to leave the theatre; but Mr. Clayton promptly appeared before the curtain and re-assured the audience as to their being no cause for alarm. He explained that the explosion was simply occasioned by the bursting of a gas-bag used in connection with the lime-light. The audience raised a cheer for the Prince of Wales, who bowed his acknowledgment, and the performance proceeded without further interruption. An exciting scene was witnessed at the Perry Bar Institute, near Birmingham, on Thursday night During the performance in the large lecture-room of the farce of "Whitebait at Greenwich" by a company of amateurs, severa persons in the audience raised the cry of "Fire!" and Thieves!" An extraordinary scene followed. Some of the actors jumped off the stage, a rush was made for the and several ladies during the crush fainted, and one elderly lady was seized with a fit. In the midst of this excitement the stage manager came forward, and requested the audience to keep their seats, explaining that the disturbance had arisen in consequence of a quarrel between two gentlemen in the cor-Notwithstanding this re-assurance. the people continued to be very excited, and deemed advisable not to continue the

performance. FUNERAL OF SIR HENRY COLE.—The funeral of the late Sir Henry Cole took place at Brompton Cemetery on Saturday n Long before the commencement of the service the Church of St. Mathia's, Earl's Court, was well filled with friends and mourners among whom were Earl Spencer, Mr. Mundella, Sir Charles Dilke, Sir Francis Sandford, Sir H Ducane, and General Martin of the Science Schools. It was nearly half-past ten before the procession arrived at the church. The coffin, made of polished black oak, was completely covered with wreaths and crosses of exquisite white flowers. The Rev. Canon Knox-Little, assisted by the Rev. W. H. C. Luke, vicar, and the Rev. Newton Bryce, officiated, and in the course of the service the Canon gave a brief address on the life of Sir Henry Cole, dwelling specially on his kindheartedness and charity. conclusion of the service in the church the procession reformed and went to the cemetery, where the remains were deposited in the family vault. Heavy rain fell the whole

DESTRUCTION OF THE WINDMILL HOTEL AT SALT HILL.—Early on Friday a fire broke out in the Windmill Hotel, at Salt Hill, near Slough, a building with many historical reminiscences. The Windsor Volunteer Fire Brigade received the call about half-past twelve, and under Captain Buckland at once proceeded with their steam-engine to the hotel, which upon their arrival was found to be wrapped in flames. The Slough, Eton, and Burnham Brigades were also promptly in at-

whole of the buildings, with the exception of whole of the buildings, with the exception of a wing and the stabling, was burned out, the walls in places having fallen in. The building was the property of Mr. F. Charsley, Regis-trar of Eton College.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

A COUNTRY FOR VEGETARIANS.—According to the report of Mr. Payton, British Consul in Morocco, few countries can excel this part of North Africa for the production of garden vegetables. The markets, he states, are plentifully supplied with good and cheap greengrocery all the year round—a circumstance which is attributed to sedulous cultivation and the system of irrigation pursued in the market-gardens around the large towns and cities. The cultivation of potatoes is stated to be increasing every year. Last year their price was one dollar per cantar, or a fraction over a farthing a pound. Green peas, which were very plentiful from the be-ginning of February to the beginning of May, fetched 11s. to 14s. the camel-load or about 4s. a hundredweight. The pods were well filled with peas of small size and fair flavour. Mr. Payton considers that fair English choice varieties of peas would with careful culture in the fertile soil of Morocco be attended with "grand results." Fruits in general were also plentiful. Walnuts were sold at 2d. per

PRECAUTIONS AT WOOLWICH.—A number of extra sentries have been placed about the barracks in the garrison of Woolwich, and all possible precautions have been taken in conequence of a letter having been received professing to reveal an intention to blow up ome portion or the whole of the barracks. The letter was addressed to Captain D. H. The letter was addressed to Captain D. H. Curtis, of the Depôt Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, and signed "One of the Brother-hood." The writer professed to be actuated by respect and friendship for Captain Curtis, and he stated that as the depôt quarters were especially in jeopardy he could not refrain from putting the officer on his guard. The communication is regarded in the garrison as an empty menace; but it has been deemed advisable to be prepared for possibilities. The writer intimated that the destruction of the barracks had been fixed for some time be-tween Thursday and Sunday night in the pre-sent week, and that the Royal Artillery Barracks in particular were menaced. The pre-cautions have been extended to all the barracks in the garrison, and will probably be continued for some time to come. Now, after nightfall, not only the gates of the barracks are carefully guarded, but sentries are placed in the roads and passages, and no one can pass through or from one part to another without frequent challenges and interrogations. The garrison is fortunately well sup-plied with troops at present, and the extra duties of watching are consequently provided for without much inconvenience

"An Infamous WRETCH."-John Jackson, aged thirty-six, described as a minister at the Gospel Band Chapel, Blue Bell-hill, Nottingnam, was indicted before Mr. Justice Stephen at the assizes, on Thursday, on four charges of assault on femalea attending his chapel. The "Gospel Band" was composed chiefly of young women, and connected with it was a Bible class. The prisoner on various occasions invited the girls to visit his house, and after conversing with them on Scriptural sub-jects would endeavour to mesmerise them. On one occasion he induced a girl to drink something out of a cup which rendered her unconscious, and on another occasion he placed a drug upon a handkerchief, which produced semi-unconsciousness. Having thus rendered his victims powerless, the p committed gross assaults, and subsequently joined with the girls in prayer. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and the judge, in committing him to gaol for two years with hard labour, denounced the disgusting blasphemy of the prisoner, and said he had never heard of a more infamous wretch. THE NEW COMET .- Comets are no longer

regarded as portents, but they are still sufficiently unfamiliar to to be looked upon as curiosities. The great comet of 1680 was regarded by the shrewd eyes of Newton, who saw through all its terrors, and recognised its obedience to the laws of gravitation. years later Harley showed that these visitors were not only subject to the ordinary laws of planetary motion, but were also chained to our system, and followed the sun in orbits not the less regular for being largely elliptic.
When the comet was shown to be no longer a portent, there arose a vague fear that some member of the cometary family might one day, in crossing our path, come into collision with us and burn us up. It was gravely argued by "wicked Will Whiston" that nearness to a comet had caused the Noachian deluge; and if a deluge, why not a final burning? But we have almost certainly passed through the tail of a comet-in 1861 and probably through the head of another. which has vanished after a supposed collision with us. Still imagination continues to be exercised on the subject, and the new comet Wells," named after its discoverer, is supposed to be likely to give us a very hot summer, though it may not, perhaps, burn us quite up. It may be as well to observe at once that we may or may not be going to have a very broiling summer, but that the coming comet will have nothing whatever to do with our heat or cold. Putting aside all such vain fancies, there is plenty of room for continuous curiosity as to when this new legitimate curiosity as to when this new visitor will become visible to the naked eye. It is, therefore, a pity that astronomers write their accounts for us in language as little suited for ordinary readers as is a medical prescription. People who care to struggle with the mysteries of right ascension, and sideral time, and declination are few. Ordinary people would prefer to be told that the comet is about thirty-five degrees from the pole star, and that it comes to the meridian. between five and six in the morning, being then nearly overhead. From these facts it is possible to get a general notion where to look for it during the next few days,—Evening Standard.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Duke of Westminster, who is staying at Eaton Hall, has been suffering during the past week from a severe attack of influenza, which confined him to bed for two days.

When the Corrupt Practices Bill gets into Committee, Mr. Broadhurst, acting in concert with Mr. A. Dilke, will move the introduction of a new clause providing that returning officers' expenses at parliamentary elections shall be a charge on the rates.

It has been decided not to transfer the Sta-

tistical Department of the Board of Trade to the Treasury: but a committee, consisting of Mr. John Holms, M.P., and Mr. Giffen, has been appointed to devise a scheme whereby greater accuracy may be given to the statistical

returns.
The North Lincoln Liberal Association decided on Tuesday to contest the seats now held by Mesers. Winn and Lowther at the next general election. Strawberry Hill, the historic vills on the

Strawberry Hill, the historic vills on the Thames, is reported to have passed into the hands of an American hotel company.

Two sons of Sir Safar Jung are about to come to England to complete their advection. The Naval and Submarine Engineering Exhibition has proved so great a success that it has been resolved to hold snother of the

it has been resolved to hold another of the same kind in 1884.

A meeting was held at Devizes on Tuesday in support of the candidature of Lord Arthur Somerset for the representation of Wilts, and a resolution of confidence in his lordship was adopted.

An order has been issued by the Board of the state of the same with the telephone will be the same with the same will be the sa

Customs that tobacco will no longer be allowed to be removed from bonded warehouses in London to be shipped as stores or otherwise on board any vessel leaving the port of London after she has departed from her place of loading. MORNING EDITION.

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A Great-Britain.

LONDON, APRIL 23-24, 1882.

THE LAND AGITATION IN SKYE. Those who know Skye only as tourists must have been lost in amazement at the disturbances of which the island has been the scene. The Skyemen are proverbially quiet and contented. A stranger is struck by their politeness, almost meekness, of demeanour. Few policemen are found there, and few are needed. The law is obeyed willingly; crime is rare; rent is paid regularly, and the island is a strong-hold of the Free Church. Except when Talisker whisky fires his brain, the Skyeman is peaceful, and he usually tills his few acres and pays his few shillings an acre without murmuring. If he has any of the enthusiasm of the Celt in his soul -and spare fare for generations has done much to tame him-it finds scope in a state of religious exaltation. It seems wholly out of keeping with the decorous character of the Skye crofters that they should fall upon a sheriff's officer, destroy the summonses which he had come to serve, and maltreat him; that they should resist a strong body of police despatched from Glasgow to arrest the chief rioters, and that they should threaten to storm Portree gaol, in which their comrades were confined. The mystery is not diminished when we look at the nature of their grievance. The crofters complain that they have been deprived of certain pasturage on Benlea, to which they used to send their cattle to feed. It is unnecessary to discuss the merits of troversy. It is quite enough to know that their grievance, if any, is not of recent origin, and that the crofters appear to have awoke only lately to the fact that they were seriously wronged. The supposed injury done to them was committed some seventeen years ago, and yet they have never before thought of refusing to pay their rent. There is no complaint that hard terms have lately been imposed upon them. The reasons given by the crofters for their disaffection are transparently inadequate, and we may doubt whether the discontent would be lessened if Lord Macdonald were to make a present to-merrow of the whole of the pasturage of Benlea. The root of the matter lies deeper than the grievance which is put forward. It is not to be sought in the arbitrary action or harshness of any one. It is, probably, ascribable to a violation of economic laws, which never fails to bring its punishment. Those remote islands lie far off the highways of the world. Years pass without anything happening among them which merits the attention of the mainland. But at intervals occurs some incident-a famine or a riot-to remind the world that natural laws cannot be disregarded with impunity. The root of the social evil from which Skye and most of the neighbouring islands suffer is not so much high rent, or the loss of little privileges, or the tyranny of factors, as overpopulation; and emigration on a large scale seems the natural escape from the malady. But such advice whether proceeding from a disinterested economist or a factor anxious to effect a " clearing" for the benefit of the estate of which he has charge, has always met with resistance. Outsiders have denounced it as cruel and even criminal; and the islanders have generally encountered such schemes with stubborn and silent resistance. They do not wish to quit their glens. They stick to their birthplaces as if their squalid huts were palaces; and newly-married couples, instead of seeking a livelihood in some distant town, often prefer to squat down upon a small patch of ground near the crofts on which their parents live. The sentiment at the bottom of this proneness to stick to the paternal glen may be very fine; though we are inclined to think that it is three-parts laziness for one part sentiment. But the mischief done is very serious. Most of the islands-and Skye is no exception-have too many people dwelling upon them. There is no trade now that kelp is commercially useless. Wages are low, and there is little to do. When the crops fail, and bad weather prevents the fishing boats going to sea, or when the young men who go to the east coast for the herring fisher ies return empty-handed, the islander's lot is miserable indeed. He has

no wealthy neighbours who can help him

in distress. If he is not to starve, he

must seek parish relief; and the result is

that the rates are high. Contented and law-abiding though he is by nature, and

with none of the evil traditions of violence

and bloodshed which are the snare of the

Irish peasantry, he is not insensible

to the appeals of those who tell him, as

he has been told lately, that he has as

good a case as the farmer of Connemara;

that he, too, is rack-rented and subject to

uncertainty of tenure; and that the rents

which he pays go to absentees. Such

appeals have been made to him, and,

though far from inflammable, he has been

affected by them. The energy shown by

the authorities—which might have been

advantageously displayed in Ireland—will

doubtless, put an end to rioting, and we

are not at all apprehensive that Skye or

its neighbours will soon resemble the

citizens. It may be safely left to the good sense of the proprietors chiefly concerned to look into and, if needs be, remedy any grievance from which the islanders suffer, and we may never hear again of the rioters of the Braes .- Times .

DR. TYNDALL AND VIVISECTION. The document in which Dr. Tyndall has made public in England the result of Dr. Koch's inquiries as to the etiology of tubercular disease is an extremely interesting one. It is divisible into two parts: a statement of fact which is important in the extreme, and an argumentative comment which is fallacious in an almost equal degree. For some considerable time it has been suspected, pretty nearly known, that consumptive diseases were communicable by contagion. Considering the fearful mortality which these diseases inflict on our northern latitudes, it can hardly be doubted that an opposite impression has cost an incalculable number of valuable lives. The investigations by which Dr. Koch has demonstrated the character and extent of tubercular contagion are therefore

an immense gain to the human race. But Dr. Tyndall is not contented with this demonstration. He continues to testify against "the fanaticism of the moment, which permits in England the enactment of cruelty in the name of tenderness." Respondemus esse distinguendum. If there are any persons (and no doubt there are some) who contend that experiments of the kind are in no sense to be allowed on animals, they unquestionably overshoot the limits of reasonable argument. We may point out that the present English law does not encourage their contention; and we may add that in these columns no argument pure and simple against experiments on live animals has been advanced. No such argument could be advanced without folly so long (which is likely to be a very long time) as mankind is disinclined to abandon animal food; so long (which is also likely not to be a short time) as field sports are allowed by public opinion; and, above all, so long as the sweet little falcon sits up aloft to watch for those pigeons and partridges which escape the breechloader a fact of which Professor Newman, a witness not open to suspicion, has just reminded us). But it so happens that from the allowance of such experiments as Dr. Koch's, as M. Pasteur's on charbon, and (it may be added) as those of Dr. Stevenson and Dr. Dupré in the Lamson case, to the allowance of indiscriminate vivisection,

there is an interval of the very broadest.

In the first place, the initial suffering of inoculation, compared to that inflicted by "carving the living hound," is infinitesimal. In the second (and this is the chief point) the experiments of Dr. Koch, M. asteur, and Dr. Stevenson, with all their kind, differ essentially from those which would be covered by free trade in vivisection. If Dr. Koch's experiment had not succeeded, the subjects would have been quit for a trifling suffering; if it succeeded, as it did, a huge benefit at once accrues. Now in the cutting and carving at large which certain members of the medical profession wish us to allow them, this condition is wholly absent. They may bake a thousand dogs, or readjust at their pleasure the brains of a thousand monkeys, without any equally definite result occuring. Again, the peculiar kind of experiment which Dr. Koch tried is exposed to none of the drawbacks of ordinary vivisection. Requiring no special skill in operation, it does not tempt the vanity of the professor or the mere artistic delight of the artist in manual skill. It cannot be exhibited as a mere lecture demonstration, because the stages are slow and scarcely to be watched. Now it is exactly these drawbacks which have created the "fanaticism of the moment" which Dr. Tyndall deplores. He may rest assured that he will have all reasonable persons with him in removing any obstacles which may exist (if they exist, which we doubt to the legislation in England of such experiments as those the results of which he details. He may rest assured that when he attempts to

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

argue from the success of those experi-

ments to the liberty of unlicensed vivi-

section he will meet the most strenuous

opposition, not merely from the momentary

fanatics but from those who have fully

grasped the question, and who are well

advised of what is and what is not legiti-

mate experimentation on helpless animals.

WINDSOR CASTLE, SUNDAY. The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by Lady Southampton. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, also drove out. Princes Louise, attended by Lady Sophia Macnamara, left Windsor yesterday at 8.30 p.m. for London. Yesterday, at 3 p.m., Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, received a deputation of the Wiltshire Society, headed by the Marquis of Ailesbury, the patron, Mr. J. H. Brewer, chairman of committee, Mr. S. B. Merriman, treasurer, and Mr. Drummond Dowding, hon. secretary, who presented an address and a handsome silver vase to his Royal Highness, who is president of the society, on the occa-sion of his marriage. The Queen and Prin-cess Beatrice attended Divine service this morning in the Private Chapel. The Dean of Llandalf, Master of the Temple, preached the sermon. The Hon. Ismay Fitzroy has left

The Prince of Wales received at Marlborough House on Saturday his Highness the Nawab-Ikbal-ood-Dowlah of Hyderabad. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught visited the Princess of Wales on Sunday and

remained to luncheon.
Prince and Princess Philip of Saxe-Coburg arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Germany on Sunday evening. The Prince and Princess are attended by Baron Roepert and Baroness

Count Munster returned to the German Embassy, Carlton House-terrace, from Hanover and Berlin, after a short leave of absence, on Sunday evening. The Countess Marie Munster, who has been staying with the Countess of Derby and Lady Margaret Cecil at Fairhill, Kent, has also returned.

The Marquis Conyngham's condition is more favourable. Earl and Countess Sydney have arrived in Cleveland-square, St. James's, from Frognal, The Dowager Lady Sandys and the Hon.

Miss Sandys have arrived at 68, Chestersquare, for the season. Ina Lady Durant has arrived at 39, Great Cumberland-place for the season, from General and Mrs. Smyth's, at Frimhurst.
Mr. and Lady Lucy Calvert have arrived at

disaffected districts of Ireland. The character of a people does not change in a few days. Things have not come to a dangerous pass, and even the friends of the rioters have shown that they were the rioters have a rioter for the Counters of the Continental titles, and they are the rioters have a rioter for the rioters have a rio

was not till within three or four days of her death that her malady assumed an aggravated form and a fatal character. Lady Minto was the daughter of General Sir Thomas Hislop. who married, in 1822, Emma, a daughter of the Right Hon. Hugh Elliot, younger brother of Gilbert, first Earl of Minto. She married, in 1844, her cousin, the present of Minto, by whom she leaves four sons. Her nearest conections, therefore, lay within the circle of one family, of which she became the centre and the brightest ornament. Her own pen has related the varied lives and achievem of the preceding generation, for which the papers preserved at Minto, and arranged by her hand, afforded ample materials, for she combined with rare domestic virtues and social qualities a high degree of literary talent. The lives of her grandfather, Hugh Elliot, and of her husband's grandfather, the first Lord Minto, rank high among political biographies.

VANITY FAIRINGS. The Easter holidays are over, and London is beginning to look itself again. Every day sees waggon-loads of luggage, and cabs and the small railway single-horse omnibuses which are now so greatly in vogue, laden with passengers and trunks, coming from the various railway-stations, and the West End is beginning to wake out of its sleep and to open its windows wide. The single-horse buses, by the way, are one of the luxuries of the age, for they hold double the number of passengers and carry twice the amount of luggage that an ordinary four-wheeler cab can, and at a proportionately lower rate, for the charge is exactly eighteen-pence a mile—quantity and quality are better, and the cost

All preparations are being hurried on now for Prince Leopold's wedding; who, under clever medical aid, has made a surprisingly

rapid recovery, and can already walk pretty well, though he still has to use crutches.

The fancy dress ball at Bath last week had its peculiarities. Between 600 and 700 people were present. Most of them tried to dance, and the result was a changing and the result was a chang and the result was a changing scene of faces and dresses that was quite bewildering, and a confusion of tongues in comparison with which Babel was peace. Some of the dresses were rather more ridiculous and others more objectionable than usual. One old gentleman in a scarlet hunting coat and breeches and boots had apparently been misled as to the use of his attire, for he carried a three-cornered hat and a Court sword. A young man appeared in a very short red petticoat and nothing much besides. A Britannia was adorned with an enormous open locket containing a likeness of poor Lord Beaconsfield off a chocolate-cream box; and a Queen of Coquettes acted her part successfully by loudly thanking someone she overheard declining to be introduced to her. The heated atmosphere was insufferable, and a large band in one room in its endeavours to drown a small band in another at times rendered dancing in both out of all question. The uniforms had de-cidedly the best of it, and there were really only about a dozen pretty faces in the whole ball. Of these Mrs. Vernon and her two daughters in powdered hair and patches but plain evening dresses were by far the best-

We are the most sentimental and sympathetic people in the world. got a nice clean handkerchief to weep for anything or anyone. Bulgarians or Jews, Temple Bar or Jumbo are all the same to our lachrymal glands. But really isn't it too much to be expected to weep over the old Eddystone Lighthouse? Has not salt water enough been shed upon that already ?-Vanity

MUSIC.

The Italian opera season at Covent Garden opened last week with a performance of Les Huguenots, with attracted a large audience, amongst whom was the Prince of Wales The conductor, Signor Bevignani, was warmly welcomed on entering the orchestra, and it was not long ere it was evident that the band and chorus engaged this season were fully up to the high standard to which habitues of the Royal Italian Opera was accustomed. The leading rôles were filled by Mmes Fursch-Madier (Valentia), Valleria (the Queen), and Trebelli (Urbano); MM. Mierzwinsky (Raoul) Cotogni (Di Nevers), Gresse (Marcello), and Di Reszke (St. Bris). Mme. Fursch-Madier on her behalf. Her voice was not equal to was so ill that a printed apology was made with true dramatic expression and power, and under great difficulties maintained her position as a prima donna drammatica of the highest rank. Mmes. Valleria and Trebelli made their customary success, and the latter was encored in "Nobil Signor." Mierzwinsky struggled bravely against indisposition, which occasionally impaired his usually excellent intonation, and in the Duel Septett, and even more notably in the grand duet in the fourth act, he elicited hearty and genuine applause. As an actor he has greatly improved since last year, and there are few tenors on the operatic stage to be compared with him. Signor Cotogni was an incomperable Di Nevers, and the other characters

were efficiently represented.

Lucia di Lammermoor was produced on Thursday last for the rentrée of Mme. Sembrich, whose brilliancy of execution and perfect command of phenomenally high notes elicited warm admiration and applause. With the exception of her shakes and ascending scales her vocalisation was perfect, and she fairly earned the enthusiastic applause with which she was rewarded. Owing to the illness of Signor Mierzwinsky, the rôle of Edgardo was filled by Signor Frapolli, who sang with finished taste and expression, and was specially successful in the finale of the Signor Pandolfini (Enrico) sang ir true artistic style, but with little dramatic expression. The choruses were sung excellently and the orchestra did justice to their task, Mi Radcliff's flute obbligato in the "mad scene being specially excellent. Signor Bevignani on this, as on the previous evening, conducted with the energy and taste for which he has long been conspicuous.

On Saturday night Gounod's Faust was produced, with Mmes. Valleria (Margherita), Ghiotti (Marta), and Trebelli (Siebel), MM Frapolli (Faust), Cotogni (Valentine), and Bouhy (Mefistofile), Mme. Valleria took the part of Margherita (owing to the indisposition of Mile. Olga Berghi, who had been announced to make her debut in the part), and sang the trying music excellently from beginning to Mme. Trebelli as usual obtained an encore for her charming rendering of Siebel's song, "Le parlate d'Amor," and Signor Cotogni sang with the delightful finish of style and truth of dramatic expression which have rendered him deservedly popular. Signor Frapolli sang well, but his voice seemed scarcely powerful enough for the large arena, although at times he startled his audience by the delivery of powerful high chest notes-notably the upper C in "Salve Dimora! which elicited a burst of applause. The mise en scène was of the usual excellence, and both orchestra and chorus were fully satisfactory. The conductor was M. Dupont, who was cordially welcomed. The opera will be repeated on Tuesday next with the same cast. Next week Mmc. Albani will again appear before her numerous admirers, and will im-personate Violetta in Verdi's La Traviata.

THE DRAMA.

COMEDY THEATRE. A comic opera called Boccaccio, and fortunate in a high reputation for popular melody won in half a dozen of the chief

certainly be a treat in its way, and no pains have been spared at the Comedy Theatre to produce the pleasant result for which we hopefully look. The company engaged for the interpretation of the piece is exceptionally strong, and the whole arrangements for making for agreeable to ave as well as making boccaccio agreeable to eye as well as ear are perfect, even when judged by the high standard applied nowadays to all productions which have any pretensions to scenic effect. Yet it cannot be said that *Boccaccio* is able, on the whole, to do justice to the trouble and expense which have been lavished upon it. If it succeeds—and on Saturday night it certainly won a very favourable verdict-its success will be in spite of grave defects in a libretto which begins tediously and ends feebly, its whole point and interest being concentrated in its middle act. Whose is the fault of this strange inequality it would be hard to say, since the history of *Boccaccio* leaves its responsibility with a large number of authors. It first appeared as a five-act vaudeville, Boccace ou le Decameron, wherein M. Bayard and three other playwrights collaborated, and it is worth noticing that in 1853, when it was produced at the Vaudeville, Paris, M. Fechter was the Boccace of the occasion. Out of the French comedy, which was constructed apparently with a view of amalgamating as many of the Decameron tales as are practicable on the stage, a German libretto was based by or for the present composer Herr von Suppé. But this libretto does not seem to have much in common with the French one of MM. Chivot and Duru, if, as we conclude, Messrs. Reece and Farnie, the English adaptors, have looked to the former or to a French translation of it rather than to the latter for their inspiration. But be the origin of this new Boccaccio what it may, it is certain that, except in its second act, the piece shows a tentency to idle delay on its commencement, and to perfunctory haste in its conclusion. Oddly enough, too, it is not until after the curtain falls on the brisk march and finale of the first act that the music displays any individuality. Messrs. Lionel Brough and J. G. Taylor, as the olive-grower and the Prince do their very best to make bricks without straw. The native drollery of Mr. Brough is specially valuable to the comic life of the representation, and Mr. Kelleber life of the representation, and Mr. Kelleher also deserves credit for working hard and singing well as the tipsy cooper. But he wears out his favourite joke—a peculiar hyæna-laugh-very early, and unfortunately does not realise how very far a very little of this kind of humour goes. Besides Miss Violet Cameron there are Miss K. Munro with her sly American humour, Miss Alice Burville, Miss Carlingford, a new-comer, with a rich contralto voice, and Mr. W. S. Rising, a promising tenor, who cultivates a foreign accent, to do justice to Herr von Suffe's exceedingly light and tuneful music. In this music there is, it must be confessed, much which sounds familiar, partly, no doubt, because it has been already laid largely under contribution for such pieces as Babil and Bijou. But, though few of the numbers allotted to the capable singers above-mentioned

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE. It is just ten years since London Assurance and after it The School for Scandal, supplied for so long a time the entertainment at the Vaudeville. Mr. Thorne, having found that large audiences are still to be attracted by idan's comedy when played carefully and admirably stage-mounted, has now determined to try his fortune once more with Boucicault's familiar play. London Assurance accordingly took on Saturday afternoon what may, per haps, be considered a tentative place in the Vaudeville programme. In some of its chief features the cast of the comedy is familiar. Mr. W. Farren is seen once more in his finished impersonation of Sir Harcourt Courtly, his father's old creation. Mr. Thorne is, of course, at hand to give quiet point to the drolleries of that most unprofessional solici-tor, Mark Meddle. Mr. Henry Neville has, f we mistake not, been seen before in London as Dazzle, though the former representative here of that bright, mysterious creature was Mr. John Clayton. Mr. Neville's natural manner is, perhaps, a little earnest for the airy character, but he misses none of the points for which we look, as it were, by habit, in the assumption. As Dolly Spanker Mr. Righton is amusing, but where Mr. David James use to amuse by being natural, his successor is too apt to raise laughs by conventional exaggeration. With Mr. Maclean and Mr. J. G. Grahame the characters of Max Harkaway and young Courtly are in safe hands, though in the latter there is a lack of youthful dash. Mr. Grahame, however, like Miss Cavendish in the important rôle of Lady Gay, was occasionally hampered by lack of acquaintance with the text. But he was more fortunate than Miss Cavendish, in that he did not suffer from such nervousness as caused this actress to almost break down in Lady Gay's great effort—the hunting speech, in which her ladyship should justify her right to be described as "glee made a living thing."
It would, indeed, scarcely be fair to decide upon Miss Ada Cavendish's fitness for a rôle much lighter than those with which her name is generally associated until she attempts it under happier conditions. Miss Alma Murray, on the other hand, was thoroughly at home as Grace Harkaway, and aroused by her very graceful rendering of the part, a serious interest, too often wholly absent from this heroine's love affairs. Miss Murray steadily gains strength in her comedy, and the better the work she is asked to do the better she

demand particular notice, many are of a kind

to set people's feet beating time and to send

them home humming snatches of dance me-

lody. All the chief performers were called more than once before the curtain, and in response to a call for the authors, Mr. Farnie, under whose practised direction the whole

accomplishes her task .- Observer. The Haymarket has repeated She Stoops to Conquer, and this week will be produced Victorien Sardou's new four-act play of Odette. The following curious epistle was recently received by Mr. John Sanger from a vegetable and fruit merchant in Sheffield:—"Sir, -Your Herd of Elephants calld at my Shop & had their dinners of Coleflour & Curly greens to the amount of 11s. 6d. Would you be kind eneph to return it with the boy & Oblige yours G. Tanfield." The elephantine

account was, of course, duly settled.

The success of Romeo and Juliet at the Lyceum is so remarkable, and the demand for places is so great, that Mr. Henry Irving announces five morning performances on succeeding Saturdays, commencing with the 29th

Mr. Robert Buchanan has been terribly unlucky in his latest dramatic essays. Lucy Brandon has already been withdrawn from the boards of the Imperial, and The Shadow of the Sword, which began so badly at the Olympic on Easter Eve, collapsed on Thursday last.

Little Robinson Crusoe is the title of a new burlesque, in a prologue and three acts, by Mr. Robert Reece, which is to follow the forthcoming season of French plays at the

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART. The Athenaum states that the article on Westcott and Hort's textual theory in the new number of the Quarterly Review is believed to be written by Dean Burgon, in continuation of his two former articles upon New Testa-ment revision; that on Jonathan Swift in the same periodical is said to be by Mr. Churton Collins; and the review of the third and fourth volumes of Mr. Leck's "History of England in the Eighteenth Century" is rumoured to come from the pen of Mr. Abraham

A new work, entitled "The Friendships of Hayward. Mary Russell Mitford, in Letters from her Mary Russell Millord, in Letters from ner Literary Correspondents," edited by the Rev. A. G. L'Estrange, editor of "The Life of Mary Russell Mitford," and author of "The Life of

the Rev. W. Harness," etc., will shortly be published by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett. Amongst the letters will be found some from Macready, Cobbett, Douglas Jerrold, Ruskin, Tom Taylor, Barry Cornwall, Mrs. Trollope, Mrs. Hemans, Joanna Baillie, Harriet Martineau, Miss Edgeworth, and others, which throw light on Miss Mitford's character as well as on those of her correspondents.

well as on those of her correspondents.

At the last meeting of the London Association of Correctors of the Press, a paper was read by Mr. George Chaloner, F.C.S., upon the subject of English spelling, with special reference to Mr. Furnival and his fancy for such forms as "rime," "spelt," "pitcht," Messrs. H. Sotheran and Co. have in the

press an important reprint of one of the classic English authors, of whose productions there has not hitherto been a library edition, viz., the works of Samuel Richardson. It will form twelve thick volumes, demy octavo, and will be ready in the ensuing autumn. It is a pleasure to hear of a new attempt to honour the greatest of English novelists. A movement for a public memorial to the late Mr. MacCarthy has been commenced in

Dublin under the auspices of the Lord Mayor

The Academy states that Professor Owen has recently received from the Duke of Mantua a gold medal, bearing on one side a portrait of the Duke, in bold relief, and on the other the names of the great men (including Dante, Michael Angelo, Raphael, Napoleon, Cuvier, etc., and, lastly, Professor Owen himself) to whom this mark of distinction has

Professor Blackie appears to have but a poor opinion of the work done by the latest Revisers of the New Testament. He is reported to have said at the meeting of the Royal Society of Edinburgh that, "On the whole while these whole while these whole who whole who whole who whole wh whole, while those who are ignorant of Greek may here and there derive a useful hint from the photographic minuteness with which the authors of the Revised Version have transferred some indifferent details of the original into English, it is in the highest degree undesirable that a version so marked by minute scrupulosity about trifles, servile verbalism, want of taste, and disregard of English idom should be allowed to take the place which the Authorised Version has so long occupied in the estimation of all educated readers. Messrs. Sampson, Low, and Company have

in the press a life of Sebastian Bach, by Mr. Reginald Low Pask, which is the first original English work on Bach. Hitherto we have depended on the translations of German biographies, all of which are now superseded by the exhaustive work of Professor Spitler, which, the Athenxum says, will presently be published in English.

The Birmingham Free Library, which suf-

fered so disastrously from fire two or three years ago, is now renovated. It will be reopened on the 1st June, when Mr. Bright will

The Athenaum says that Professor Oldenberg, of Berlin, who is editing the "Vinaya-pitake," is engaged with Mr. Rhys Davids on an English translation of the "Mahavagga" and "Kukuvagga." The first volume is finished, and will appear immediately in the series of the "Sacred Books of the East."

The Darwin Medal, founded by the Midland Union of Natural History Societies, has been cast by Mr. Joseph Moore, of Birmingham. It bears a likeness of Mr. Darwin on the one side, and on the reverse an inscription relating briefly to the history of its foundation, together with a branch of coral, indicative of one of Mr. Darwin's most important and successful

Mr. William Edward Gaine, C.E., died on the 20th of March, at the residence of his son at Blackburn, in the 65th year of his age. Mr. Gaine was the inventor of the process for treating paper with strong sulphuric acid, by which is produced the so-called parchmen paper which has been manufactured for some years by Messrs. De La Rue and Co.

That Sanskrit is still extremely useful as a spoken language in India was shown not long ago, says the Athenæum, in the house of Keshub Chunder Sen. Two learned natives, Pandit Brahmayarta Samadhyayi of Nuddea and Kasinath Trimbak Telang of Bombay, met there to discuss some questions of scho-larship and theology. The one came from the extreme east, the other from the extreme west of India, yet both conversed fluently in Sanskrit. The Pandit chanted hymns of the "Samaveda," according to the tradition of his school, an art now very rarely practised in India. Mr. Kasinath Trimbak Telang spoke in faultless Sanskrit such as, as even the Pandit admitted, was seldom heard in India at the present day. Mr. Kasinath Trimbak Telang is an M.A., and an advocate of the local High Court at Bombay. He speaks and writes English as well as Sanskrit, and we see his name among the con-tributors to Prof. Max Muller's "Sacred Books of the East," as the translator of the Bhagavadgità" and "Anugità."

A very curious freak of nature is reported from Camelford, Cornwall, in the shape of a calf with the perfect head of an elephant, including a trunk six inches in length. It is d that the heifer which gave birth to the calf was very much alarmed at the sight of an elephant belonging to a travelling circus. The carcase of the calf has been forwarded to the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons for preservation.

The Athenxum is in a position to state that Mr. D. G. Rossetti's brother, Mr. W. M. Rossetti, hopes to organise a large exhibition of the painter's works, and will be obliged i owners who are willing to lend them will inform him to that effect. Mr. Rosetti's address is 5, Endsleigh Gardens, N.W. The date and other details of the exhibition re-main to be settled according to circumstances. Among the more important works of Dante

G. Rossetti may be reckoned the reredos of Llandass Cathedral, a triptych, comprising in the centre, the Nativity; on the north side David as a shepherd youth advancing sling in hand to take aim at Goliath, while the Israelitish troops watch the combat from the intrenchment. On the south side David appears as king, a man of mature years, armed for battle, and composing on his harp a song of thanksgiving for victory.

As a tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Rossetti, the owner of the estate at the new watering place, Birchington-on-Sea, has named after him the road that runs on the sea front of the house in which the poet died.

At the last meeting of the Royal Scottish Academy a record as to the late Mr. Rossetti was made on the minutes. It concludes as follows :-- " Probably few artists of more distinct individuality and intellectual force ever appeared; and his removal in the full maturity of his power cannot but be regarded as a heavy loss to art and literature."

Sir Noel Paton has just completed a coloured design for a window to be placed in the abbey church of Dunfermline by Mr. A. Carnegie, of New York, to whose munificence his native town is already indebted for its public baths and library. This is the west window of the church, and dates from the early part of the 15th century. It has four lights, surmounted by tracery. The two central lights display the full-length figures of the founders of the church, Malcolm Canmore and St. Margaret-the former represented with his hound and a slain deer; the latter, her head circled by an aureole, and her hand resting on the Gospels, instructing a peasant and his child. In the left compartment is Wallace, with drawn sword, supporting a fallen female with streaming hair, manach wrist, and with a broken blade in her hand, typical of the down-trodden liberty of Scotland; and on the right side stands Bruce, sheathing his sword in token of victory, his foot resting on the prostrate Typhon of oppres-

sion.—Academy.

The Art Furnishers' Alliance propose to hold an exhibition during the coming season

of a new kind of glass of English manufacture, which is asserted to rival that of Venice.

This will be followed by a display of work in iron, brass, and mixed metals adapted to household requirements.

TUBERCULAR DISEASE. Professor Tyndall writes to the Times with reference to a very important paper on "The Etiology of Tubercular Disease," which was read by Dr. Koch before the Physiological Society of Berlin on the 24th of March. Professor Tyndall says:—"Koch's last inquiry deals with a disease which, in point of mortality, stands at the head of them all. If, he says, the seriousness of a malady be measured by the number of its victims, then the most dreaded pests which have hitherto ravaged the world—plague and cholera included must stand far behind the one now under consideration. Koch makes the startling statement that one-seventh of the deaths of the human race are due to tubercular disease, while fully one-third of those who die in active middle age are carried off by the same cause. Prior to Koch it had been placed beyond doubt that the disease was communicable; and the aim of the Berlin physician has been to determine the precise character of the contagium which previous experiments on inoculation and inhalation had proved to be capable of indefinite transfer and reproduction. He subjected the diseased organs of a great number of men and animals to microscopic examination, and found, in all cases, the tubercles infested with a minute, rod-shaped parasite, which, by means of a special dye, he differentiated from the surrounding tissue. It was, he says, in the highest degree impressive to observe in the centre of the tubercle cell the minute organism which had created it. Transferring directly, by inoculation, the tuberculous matter from diseased animals to healthy ones, he in every instance reproduced the disease. To meet the objection that it was not the parasite itself, but some virus in which it was embedded in the diseased organ, that was the real contagium, he cultivated his bacilli artificially, for long periods of time and through many successive generations. With a speck of matter, for example, from a tuberculous human lung, he infected a substance prepared, after much trial, by himself, with he view of affording nutriment to the parasite. Here he permitted it to grow and multiply. From this new generation he took a minute sample and infected therewith fresh nutritive matter, thus producing another brood. Generation after generation of bacilli were developed in this way, without the intervention of disease. At the end of the process, which somtimes embraced successive cultivations extending over half a year, the purified bacilli were introduced into the circulation of healthy animals of various kinds. In every case inoculation was followed by the reproduction and spread of the parasite and the generation of the original disease. Permit me to give a further, though still brief and sketchy account of Koch's experiments. Of six guinea-pigs, all in good health, four were inoculated with bacilli derived originally from a human lung, which, in fifty-four days, had produced five successive generations.

Two of the six animals were not infected. In every one of the infected cases the guinea-pig sickened and lost flesh. After thirty-two days one of them died, and after thirty-five days the remaining five were killed and examined. In the guinea-pig that died, and in the three remaining infected ones, strongly pronounced tubercular disease had set in. Spleen, liver, and lungs were found filled with tubercles; while in the two uninfected animals, no trace of the disease was observed. In a second experiment six out of eight guinea-pigs were inoculated with cultivated bacilli, derived originally from the tuberculous lung of a monkey, bred and rebred for ninety-five days, until eight generations had been produced. Every one of these animals was attacked, while the two uninfected guinea-pigs remained perfectly healthy. Similar experiments were made with cats, rabbits, rats, mice, and other animals, and, without exception, it was found that the injection of the parasite into the animal system was followed by decided, and in most cases virulent, turbercular disease. Koch concludes that, unlike the bacillus anthracis of splenic fever, which can flourish freely outside the animal body, in the temperate zone animal warmth is necessary for the propagation of the newly-discovered organism. In a vast number of cases Koch has examined the matter expectorated from the lungs of persons affected with phthisis and found in it swarms of bacilli, while in matter expectorated from the lungs of persons not thus afflicted he has never found the organism. The expectorated matter in the former cases was highly infective, nor did drying destroy its virulence. Koch points to the grave danger of inhaling air in which particles of dried sputa of comsumptive patients mingle with dust of other kinds.

THE HATTON-GARDEN ROBBERY. The Berlin correspondent of the Standard telegraphed on Sunday night:—Yesterday morning at half-past ten o'clock the first hearing of some of the witnesses for the prosecution came on with closed doors before the Juge d'Instruction, Dr. Hollmann, in the Criminal Court at Moabit. The prisoners were attired in their own clothes, and there were six witnesses called to identify them as the persons who had robbed Kielmann, the messenger of the Disconto Bank, on the premises of the Imperial Bank of Germany, of twenty notes of one thousand marks each. None of these witnesses, however, was able to make any positive assertion, except with regard to Berner, against whom Herr von Schlichting, a clerk of the Imperial Bank, gave some rather damning evidence. Another witness, M. Magnus, a very showily-dressed young man, who described himself as a "merchant," a very elastic term in Germany, recognised Berner as having been in Berlin in February last. During the proceedings Detective Braun, with two assistants, arrived on the scene with the luggage of the Prisoners, which had been stopped at Wirballen, on the Russian frontier. Each of the prisoners was then brought in separately and ordered to point out his own luggage, which will shortly be carefully examined. The Bank passbook of the Royal Bank of Scotland, on the strength of which Berner procured a passport at the British Embassy here, only contains three entries of the early part of 1881, while his cheque-book contains counterfoils for numerous large amounts drawn quite lately in rapid succession. Amongst the money found on Berner were three Bank of England notes, one of a hundred pounds, one of twenty pounds, and one of five pounds, besides a quantity of English and German gold, seven German notes of one thousand marks each, and some handsome articles of jewellery, including a magnificent pearl and diamond scarf pin. A good deal of his linen is marked Jessy. A gun, which Reynolds asserts that he bought in Liverpool the other day, bears the mark of Henry W. Egg, Piccadilly, on the barrel and side stock, Number 959 B, while the canvas gun-case is from Woodward and Sons, St. James-street, and bears the initials F. W. S. burnt in on the strap. At the instance of the Disconto Bank and the firm of Heymann and Company an embargo has been laid on the property of an embargo has been laid on the property of the Prisoners, Reynolds is supposed to have stayed in Berlin in November, 1880, under the name of Brown, and again in 1882 at Meinhardt's Hotel. Scott and he are implicated in the robbery of some Norwegian Bonds at Paris, which were sold to Messrs. Heymann and Company here. The said Brown at that time gave Herr Elias, a banker, a number of worthless bills on one John Kare or Karr, of 115, Portand-street. The latter,

it appears, was sentenced some time ago to

seven years' imprisonment for burglary. Reynolds' real name, by the bye, is believed

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, APRIL 23-24, 1882.

THE LAND AGITATION IN SKYE. Those who know Skye only as tourists must have been lost in amazement at the disturbances of which the island has been the scene. The Skyemen are proverbially quiet and contented. A stranger is struck by their politeness, almost meekness, of demeanour. Few policemen are found there, and few are needed. The law is obeyed willingly; crime is rare; rent is paid regularly, and the island is a stronghold of the Free Church. Except when Talisker whisky fires his brain, the Skveman is peaceful, and he usually tills his few acres and pays his few shillings an acre without murmuring. If he has any of the enthusiasm of the Celt in his soul -and spare fare for generations has done much to tame him-it finds scope in a s ate of religious exaltation. It seems wholly out of keeping with the decorous character of the Skye crofters that they should fall upon a sheriff's officer, destroy the summonses which he had come to serve, and maltreat him; that they should resist a strong body of police despatched from Glasgow to arrest the chief rioters, and that they should threaten to storm Portree gaol, in which their comrades were confined. The mystery is not diminished when we look at the nature of their grievance. The crofters complain that they have been deprived of certain pasturage on Benlea, to which they used to send their cattle to feed. It is unnecessary to discuss the merits of this controversy. It is quite enough to know that their grievance, if any, is not of recent origin, and that the crofters appear to have awoke only lately to the fact that were seriously posed injury done to them was committed some seventeen years ago, and yet they have never before thought of refusing to pay their rent. There is no complain that hard terms have lately been imposed upon them. The reasons given by the crofters for their disaffection are transparently inadequate, and we may doubt whether the discontent would be lessened if Lord Macdonald were to make a present to-morrow of the whole of the pasturage of Benlea. The root of the matter lies deeper than the grievance which is put forward. It is not to be sought in the arbitrary action or harshness of any one. It is, probably, ascribable to a violation of economic laws, which never fails to bring its punishment. Those remote islands lie far off the highways of the world. Years pass without anything happening among them which merits the attention of the mainland. But at intervals occurs some incident-a famine or a riot-to remind the world that natural laws cannot be disregarded with impunity. The root of the social evil from which Skye and most of the neighbouring islands suffer is not so much high rent, or the loss of little privileges, or the tyranny of factors, as overpopulation; and emigration on a large scale seems the natural escape from the malady. But such advice whether proceeding from a disinterested economist or a factor anxious to effect a " clearing " for the benefit of the estate of which he has charge, has always met with resistance. Outsiders have de nounced it as cruel and even criminal; and the islanders have generally encountered such schemes with stubborn and silent resistance. They do not wish to quit their glens. They stick to their birthplaces as if their squalid huts were palaces; and newly-married couples, instead of seeking a livelihood in some distant town, often prefer to squat down upon a small patch of ground near the crofts on which their parents live. The sentiment at the bottom of this proneness to stick to the paternal glen may be very fine; though we are inclined to think that it is three-parts laziness for one part sentiment. But the mischief done is very serious. Most of the islands-and Skye is no exception-have

too many people dwelling upon them. There is no trade now that help is com-

mercially useless. Wages are low, and there is little to do. When the crops

fail, and bad weather prevents the fishing

boats going to sea, or when the young

men who go to the east coast for the

herring fisheries return empty-handed, the

islander's lot is miserable indeed. He has

no wealthy neighbours who can help him

in distress. If he is not to starve, he

must seek parish relief; and the result is

that the rates are high. Contented and

law-abiding though he is by nature, and

with none of the evil traditions of violence

and bloodshed which are the snare of the

Irish peasantry, he is not insensible

to the appeals of those who tell him, as

he has been told lately, that he has as

good a case as the farmer of Connemara

that he, too, is rack-rented and subject to

uncertainty of tenure; and that the rents

which he pays go to absentees. Such

appeals have been made to him, and.

though far from inflammable, he has been

affected by them. The energy shown by

the authorities-which might have been

advantageously displayed in Ireland-will

doubtless, put an end to rioting, and we

are not at all apprehensive that Skye or

its neighbours will soon resemble the

disaffected districts of Ireland. The cha-

racter of a people does not change in a few days. Things have not come to a

dangerous pass, and even the friends of

open to appeals to their feeling of duty as

citizens. It may be safely left to the good | sense of the proprietors chiefly concerned to look into and, if needs be, remedy any grievance from which the islanders suffer and we may never hear again of the

rioters of the Braes .- Times.

DR. TYNDALL AND VIVISECTION. The document in which Dr. Tyndall has made public in England the result of Dr Koch's inquiries as to the etiology of tubercular disease is an extremely interesting one. It is divisible into two parts: a statement of fact which is important in the extreme, and an argumentative comment which is fallacious in an almost equal degree. For some considerable time it has been suspected, pretty nearly known, that consumptive diseases were communicable by contagion. Considering the fearful mortality which these diseases inflict on our northern latitudes, it can hardly be doubted that an opposite impression has cost an incalculable number of valuable lives. The investigations by which Dr. Koch has demonstrated the character and extent of tubercular contagion are therefore an immense gain to the human race. But Dr. Tyndall is not contented with this demonstration. He continues to testify against "the fanaticism of the moment, which permits in England the enactment of cruelty in the name of tenderness." Respondemus esse distinguendum. If there are any persons (and no doubt there are some) who contend that experiments of the kind are in no sense to be allowed on animals, they unquestionably overshoot the limits of reasonable argument. We may point out that the present English law does not encourage their contention; and we may add that in these columns no argument pure and simple against experiments on live animals has been advanced. No such argument could be advanced without folly so long (which is likely to be a very long time) as mankind is disinclined to abandon animal food; so long (which is also likely not to be a short time) as field sports are allowed by public opinion; and, above all, so long as the sweet little falcon sits up aloft to watch for those pigeons and partridges which escape the breechloader a fact of which Professor Newman, a witness not open to suspicion, has just reminded us). But it so happens that from the allowance of such experiments as Dr. Koch's, as M. Pasteur's on charbon, and (it may be added as those of Dr. Stevenson and Dr. Dupré in the Lamson case, to the allowance of indiscriminate vivisection, there is an interval of the very broadest. In the first place, the initial suffering of inoculation, compared to that inflicted by ' carving the living hound," is infinitesimal. In the second (and this is the chief

point) the experiments of Dr. Koch, M. Pasteur, and Dr. Stevenson, with all their kind, differ essentially from those which would be covered by free trade in vivisection. If Dr. Koch's experiment had not succeeded, the subjects would have been quit for a trifling suffering; if it succeeded, as it did, a huge benefit at once accrues. Now in the cutting and carving at large which certain members of the medical profession wish us to allow them, this condition is wholly absent. They may bake a thousand dogs, or readjust at their pleasure the brains of a thousand monkeys, without any equally definite result occuring. Again, the peculiar kind of experi-ment which Dr. Koch tried is exposed to none of the drawbacks of ordinary vivisection. Requiring no special skill in

the professor or the mere artistic delight of the artist in manual skill. It cannot be exhibited as a mere lecture demonstration, because the stages are slow and scarcely to be watched. Now it is exactly these drawbacks which have created the " fanaticism of the moment" which Dr. Tyndall deplores. He may rest assured that he will have all reasonable persons with him in removing any obstacles which may exist (if they exist, which we doubt) to the legislation in England of such experiments as those the results of which he details. He may rest assured that when he attempts to argue from the success of those experiments to the liberty of unlicensed vivisection he will meet the most strenuous opposition, not merely from the momentary fanatics but from those who have fully grasped the question, and who are well

operation, it does not tempt the vanity of

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

advised of what is and what is not legiti-

mate experimentation on helpless animals.

-Daily News.

WINDSOR CASTLE, SUNDAY. The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by Lady Southampton. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, also drove out. Princess Louise, attended by Lady Sophia Macnamara, left Windsor yesterday at 8.30 p.m. for London. Windsor yesterday at 8.30 p.m. for London. Yesterday, at 3 p.m., Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, received a deputation of the Wiltshire Society, headed by the Marquis of Ailesbury, the patron, Mr. J. H. Brewer, chairman of committee, Mr. S. B. Merriman, treasurer, and Mr. Drummond Dowding, hon. secretary, who presented an address and a handsome silver was to his Royal Highness. handsome silver vase to his Royal Highness who is president of the society, on the occa-sion of his marriage. The Queen and Prin-cess Beatrice attended Divine service this morning in the Private Chapel. The Dean of Llandaff, Master of the Temple, preached the sermon. The Hon. Ismay Fitzroy has left

The Prince of Wales received at Marlborough House on Saturday his Highness the Nawab-Ikbal-ood-Dowlah of Hyderabad. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught visited the Princess of Wales on Sunday and

remained to luncheon.

Prince and Princess Philip of Saxe-Coburg arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Germany on Sunday evening. The Prince and Princess are attended by Baron Roepert and Baroness

Count Munster returned to the German Embassy, Carlton House-terrace, from Ha-nover and Berlin, after a short leave of absence, on Sunday evening. The Countess Marie Munster, who has been staying with the Countess of Derby and Lady Margaret Cecil at Fairhill, Kent, has also returned. The Marquis Conyngham's condition is

more favourable. Earl and Countess Sydney have arrived in Cleveland-square, St. James's, from Frognal,

The Dowager Lady Sandys and the Hon. Miss Sandys have arrived at 68, Chestersquare, for the season.

Ina Lady Durant has arrived at 39, Great

Cumberland-place for the season, from General and Mrs. Smyth's, at Frimhurst.

Mr. and Lady Lucy Calvert have arrived at their residence in Upper Grosvenor-street.
The death is announced of the Countess of Minto, which took place at Bournemouth on the 21st inst. Lady Minto had long been an the rioters have shown that they were invalid, compelled to seek for health in milder climates than that of Scotland, but it

was not till within three or four days of her death that her malady assumed an aggravated form and a fatal character. Lady Minto was the daughter of General Sir Thomas Hislop, who married, in 1822, Emma, a daughter of the Right Hon. Hugh Elliot, younger brother of Gilbert, first Earl of Minto. She married, in 1844, her cousin, the present of Minto, by whom she leaves four sons. Her nearest conections, therefore, lay within the circle of one family, of which she became the centre and the brightest ornament. Her own pen has related the varied lives and achievements of the preceding generation, for which the papers preserved at Minto, and arranged by her hand, afforded ample materials, for she combined with rare domestic virtues and social qualities a high degree of literary talent. The lives of her grandfather, Hugh Elliot, and of her husband's grandfather, the first Lord Minto, rank high among political

VANITY FAIRINGS. The Easter holidays are over, and London is beginning to look itself again. Every day sees waggon-loads of luggage, and cabs and the small railway single-horse omnibuses which are now so greatly in vogue, laden with passengers and trunks, coming from the various railway-stations, and the West End is beginning to wake out of its sleep and to open its windows wide. The single-horse buses, by the way, are one of the luxuries of the age, for they hold double the number of passengers and carry twice the amount of luggage that an ordinary four-wheeler cab can, and at a proportionately lower rate, for the charge is exactly eighteen-pence a mile quantity and quality are better, and the cost

All preparations are being hurried on now for Prince Leopold's wedding; who, under clever medical aid, has made a surprisingly rapid recovery, and can already walk pretty well, though he still has to use crutches.

The fancy dress ball at Bath last week had its peculiarities. Between 600 and 700 people were present. Most of them tried to dance, and the result was a changing scene of faces and dresses that was quite bewildering, and a confusion of tongues in comparison with which Babel was peace. Some of the dresses were rather more ridiculous and others more objectionable than usual. One old gentleman in a scarlet hunting coat and breeches and boots had apparently been misled as to the use of his attire, for he carried a three-cornered hat and a Court sword. A young man appeared in a very short red petticoat and nothing much besides. A Britannia was adorned with an enormous open locket containing a likeness of poor Lord Beaconsfield off a chocolate-cream box; and a Queen of Coquettes acted her part successfully by loudly thanking someone she overheard declining to be introduced to her. The heated atmosphere was insufferable, and a large band in one room in its endeavours to drown a small band in another at times rendered dancing in both out of all question. The uniforms had decidedly the best of it, and there were really only about a dozen pretty faces in the whole hall. Of these Mrs. Vernon and her two daughters in powdered hair and patches but plain evening dresses were by far the best-leaking.

We are the most sentimental and sympathetic people in the world. We have always got a nice clean handkerchief to weep for anything or anyone. Bulgarians or Jews, Temple Bar or Jumbo are all the same to our lachrymal glands. But really isn't it too much to be expected to weep over the old Eddystone Lighthouse? Has not salt water enough been shed upon that already?—Vanity

MUSIC. The Italian opera season at Covent Garden opened last week with a performance of Les Huguenots, with attracted a large audience, amongst whom was the Prince of Wales The conductor, Signor Bevignani, was warmly welcomed on entering the orchestra, and it was not long ere it was evident that the hand and chorus engaged this season were fully up to the high standard to which habitués of the Royal Italian Opera are accustomed. The leading rôles were filled by Mmes Fursch-Madier (Valentia), Valleria (the Queen), and Trebelli (Urbano); MM. Mierzwinsky (Raoul), Cotogni (Di Nevers), Gresse (Marcello), and was so ill that a printed apology was made on her behalf. Her voice was not equal to all demands, but on most occasions she sang with true dramatic expression and power. and under great difficulties maintained her position as a prima donna drammatica of the highest rank. Mmes. Valleria and Trebelli made their customary success, and the latter was encored in "Nobil Signor." Signor Mierzwinsky struggled bravely against indisposition, which occasionally impaired his usually excellent intonation, and in the Duel Septett, and even more notably in the grand duet in the fourth act, he elicited hearty and genuine applause. As an actor he has greatly since last year, and there are fetenors on the operatic stage to be compared with him. Signor Cotogni was an incom-perable Di Nevers, and the other characters were efficiently represented.

Lucia di Lammermoor was produced on Thursday last for the rentrée of Mme. Semorich, whose brilliancy of execution and perfect command of phenomenally high notes elicited warm admiration and applause. With the exception of her shakes and ascending scales her vocalisation was perfect, and she fairly earned the enthusiastic applause with which she was rewarded. Owing to the illness of Signor Mierzwinsky, the rôle of Edgardo was filled by Signor Frapolli, who sang with finished taste and expression, and was specially successful in the finale of the last act. Signor Pandolfini (Enrico) sang in true artistic style, but with little dramatic expression. The choruses were sung excellently nd the orchestra did justice to their task, Mr Radcliff's flute obbligato in the "mad scene being specially excellent. Signor Bevignan on this, as on the previous evening, conducted with the energy and taste for which he has

on Saturday night Gounod's Faust was produced, with Mmes. Valleria (Margherita), Ghiotti (Marta), and Trebelli (Siebel), MM. Frapolli (Faust), Cotogni (Valentine), and Bouhy (Mefistofile), Mme. Valleria took the part of Margherita (owing to the indisposition of Mile. Olga Berghi, who had been announced to make her debut in the part), and sang the trying music excellently from beginning to end. Mme. Trebelli as usual obtained an encore for her charming rendering of Siebel's song, "Le parlate d'Amor," and Signor Cotogni sang with the delightful finish of and truth of dramatic expression which have rendered him deservedly popular. Signor Frapolli sang well, but his voice seemed scarcely powerful enough for the large arena, although at times he startled his audience by the delivery of powerful high chest notes— notably the upper C in "Salve Dimora!" which elicited a burst of applause. The mise en scène was of the usual excellence, and both orchestra and chorus were fully satisfactory. The conductor was M. Dupont, who was cordially welcomed. The opera will be repeated on Tuesday next with the same cast. Next week Mme. Albani will again appear before her numerous admirers, and will im-personate Violetta in Verdi's La Traviata.

THE DRAMA.

COMEDY THEATRE. A comic opera called Boccaccio, and for-tunate in a high reputation for popular melody won in half a dozen of the Continental cities, seems, says the Observer, to promise the happiest combination of to promise the comedy and music. A *mélange* of stories from the "Decameron," illustrated by pretty tunes,

certainly be a treat in its way, and no pains have been spared at the Comedy Theatre to produce the pleasant result for which we hopefully look. The company engaged for the interpretation of the piece is exceptionally strong, and the whole arrangements for making Boccaccio agreeable to eye as well as ear are perfect, even when judged by the high standard applied nowadays to all productions which have any pretensions to scenic effect. Yet it cannot be said that Boccaccio is able, on the whole, to do justice to the trouble and expense which have been lavished upon it. If it succeeds—and on Saturday night it certainly won a very favourable verdict—its certainly won a very favourable verdict—its success will be in spite of grave defects in a libretto which begins tediously and ends feebly, its whole point and interest being concentrated in its middle act. Whose is the fault of this strange inequality it would be hard to say, since the history of *Boccaccio* leaves its responsibility with a large number of authors. It first appeared as a five-act vaudeville, *Boccacc* ou le *Decameron*, wherein M. Bayard of the set the strange of the strange of the strange of the set and three other playwrights collaborated, and it is worth noticing that in 1853, when it was produced at the Vaudeville, Paris, M. Fechter was the Boccace of the occasion. Out of the French comedy, which was constructed apparently with a view of amalgamating as many of the Decameron tales as are practicable on the stage, a German libretto was based by or for the present composer Herr von Suppé But this libretto does not seem to have muc in common with the French one of MM. Chivot and Duru, if, as we conclude, Messrs. Reece and Farnie, the English adaptors, have looked to the former or to a French translation of it rather than to the latter for their inspiration. But be the origin of this new Boccaccio what it may, it is certain that, except in its second act, the piece shows a tentency to idle delay on its commencement, and to perfunctory haste in its conclusion. Oddly enough, too, it is not until after the curtain falls on the brisk march and finale of the first act that the music displays any indivi-duality. Messrs. Lionel Brough and duality. Messrs. Lionel Brough and J. G Taylor, as the olive-grower and the Prince do their very best to make bricks without straw. The native drollery o Mr. Brough is specially valuable to the comic

life of the representation, and Mr. Kelleher also deserves credit for working hard and singing well as the tipsy cooper. But he wears out his favourite joke—a peculiar hyæna-laugh—very early, and unfortunately, does not realise how very far a very little of this kind of humour goes. Besides Miss Violet Cameron there are Miss K. Munro with her silv Americae humour. Miss Alica Rusher sly American humour, Miss Alice Burville, Miss Carlingford, a new-comer, with a rich contralto voice, and Mr. W. S. Rising, a promising tenor, who cultivates a foreign accent, to do justice to Herr von Suppé's ex-ceedingly light and tuneful music. In this music there is, it must be confessed, much which sounds familiar, partly, no doubt, because it has been already laid largely under contribution for such pieces as Babil and Bijou. But, though few of the numbers allotted to the capable singers above-mentioned demand particular notice, many are of a kine to set people's feet beating time and to send them home humming snatches of dance melody. All the chief performers were called more than once before the curtain, and in response to a call for the authors, Mr. Farnie, under whose practised direction the whole has been produced, bowed his acknowledg-

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

It is just ten years since London Assurance, and after it The School for Scandal, supplied Vaudeville. Mr. Thorne, having found that large audiences are still to be attracted by Sheridan's comedy when played carefully and admirably stage-mounted, has now determined to try his fortune once more with Boucicault's familiar play. London Assurance accordingly took on Saturday afternoon what may, perhaps, be considered a tentative place Vaudeville programme. In some of its chief features the cast of the comedy is familiar. Mr. W. Farren is seen once more in his finished impersonation of Sir Harcourt Courtly, his father's old creation. Mr. Thorne is, o course, at hand to give quiet point to the drolleries of that most unprofessional solici-tor, Mark Meddle. Mr. Henry Neville has, if we mistake not, been seen before in London as Dazzle, though the former representative here of that bright, mysterious creature was Mr. John Clayton. Mr. Neville's natural manner is, perhaps, a little earnest for the airy character, but he misses none of the points for which we look, as it were, by habit, in the assumption. As Dolly Spanker Mr. Righton is amusing, but where Mr. David James used to amuse by being natural, his successor is too apt to raise laughs by conventional exaggeration. With Mr. Maclean and Mr. J. G. Grahame the characters of Max Harkaway and young Courtly are in safe hands, though in the latter there is a lack of youthful dash. Mr. Grahame, however, like Miss Cavendish in the important rôle of Lady Gay, was occasionally hampered by lack of acquaintance with the text. But he was more fortunate than Miss Cavendish, in that he did not suffer from such nervousness as caused this actress to almost break down in Lady Gay's great effort—the hunting speech in which her ladyship should justify h to be described as "glee made a living thing." It would, indeed, scarcely be fair to decid upon Miss Ada Cavendish's fitness for a roll much lighter than those with which her name is generally associated until she attempts it under happier conditions. Miss Alma Murray, on the other hand, was thoroughly at home as Grace Harkaway, and aroused by her very graceful rendering of the part, a serious interest, too often wholly absent from this heroine's love affairs. Miss Murray steadily gains strength in her comedy, and the better the work she is asked to do the better she

accomplishes her task.—Observer. The Haymarket has repeated She Stoops to Conquer, and this week will be produced Victorien Sardou's new four-act play of Odette. The following curious epistle was recently received by Mr. John Sanger from a vege-table and fruit merchant in Sheffield: —"Sir, -Your Herd of Elephants calld at my Shop & had their dinners of Coleflour & Curly greens to the amount of 11s. 6d. Would you be kind eneph to return it with the boy & Oblige yours G. TANFIELD." The elephantine account was, of course, duly settled.

The success of Romeo and Juliet at the Lyceum is so remarkable, and the demand for places is so great, that Mr. Henry Irving

announces five morning performances on suc-

ceeding Saturdays, commencing with the 29th Mr. Robert Buchanan has been terribly unlucky in his latest dramatic essays. Lucy Brandon has already been withdrawn from the boards of the Imperial, and The Shadow of the Sword, which began so badly at the Olympic on Easter Eve, collapsed on Thursday last. Little Robinson Crusoe is the title of a new burlesque, in a prologue and three acts, by Mr. Robert Reece, which is to follow the forthcoming season of French plays at the

Gaiety. LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART. The Athenæum states that the article on Westcott and Hort's textual theory in the new number of the Quarterly Review is believed to be written by Dean Burgon, in continuation of his two former articles upon New Testa-ment revision; that on Jonathan Swift in the same periodical is said to be by Mr. Churton Collins; and the review of the third and fourth volumes of Mr. Leck's "History of England in the Eighteenth Century" is runoured to come from the pen of Mr. Abraham Hayward.

A new work, entitled "The Friendships of Mary Russell Mitford, in Letters from her Literary Correspondents," edited by the Rev. A. G. L'Estrange, editor of "The Life of Mary Russell Mitford," and author of "The Life of

the Rev. W. Harness," etc., will shortly be published by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett. Amongst the letters will be found some from Macready, Cobbett, Douglas Jerrold, Ruskin, Tom Faylor, Barry Cornwall, Mrs. Trollope, Mrs. Hemsus, Joanna Baillie, Harriet Martineau, Miss Edgeworth, and others, which throw light on Miss Mittord's character as well as a those of her correspondents.

throw light on Miss Mittord's character as well as on those of her correspondents.

At the last meeting of the London Association of Correctors of the Press, a paper was read by Mr. George Chaloner, F.C.S., upon the subject of English spelling, with special reference to Mr. Furnival and his fancy for such forms as "rime," "spelt," "pitcht,"

Messrs. H. Sotheran and Co. have in the press an important reprint of one of the classic English authors, of whose productions there has not hitherto been a library edition, viz., the works of Samuel Richardson. It will form twelve thick volumes, demy octavo, and will be ready in the ensuing autumn. It is a pleasure to hear of a new attempt to honour the greatest of English novelists. A movement for a public memorial to the late Mr. MacCarthy has been commenced in Dublin under the auspices of the Lord Mayor

of that city. has recently received from the Duke of Mantua a gold medal, bearing on one side a portrait of the Duke, in bold relief, and on the other the names of the great men (including Dante, Michael Angelo, Raphael, Napoleon, Cuvier, etc., and, lastly, Professor Owen himself) to whom this mark of distinction has

Professor Blackie appears to have but a poor opinion of the work done by the latest Revisers of the New Testament. He is reported to have said at the meeting of the Royal Society of Edinburgh that, "On the whole, while those who are ignorant of Greek may here and there derive a useful hint from the photographic minuteness with which the authors of the Revised Version have transferred some indifferent details of the original into English, it is in the highest degree undesirable that a version so marked by minute scrupulosity about trifles, servile verbalism, want of taste, and disregard of English idiom should be allowed to take the place which the Authorised Version has so long occupied in the estimation of all educated

Messrs. Sampson, Low, and Company have in the press a life of Sebastian Bach, by Mr. Reginald Low Pask, which is the first original English work on Bach. Hitherto we have depended on the translations of German biographies, all of which are now superseded by the exhaustive work of Professor Spitler, which, the Athenaum says, will presently be

published in English.

The Birmingham Free Library, which suffered so disastrously from fire two or three years ago, is now renovated. It will be re-opened on the 1st June, when Mr. Bright will take a part in the ceremony.

The Athenæum says that Professor Olden-

The Alhenzum says that Professor Oldenberg, of Berlin, who is editing the "Vinayapitake," is engaged with Mr. Rhys Davids on an English translation of the "Mahavagga" and "Kukuvagga." The first volume is finished, and will appear immediately in the series of the "Sacred Books of the East."

The Darwin Medal, founded by the Midland Laise of Natural Histony Societies has been Union of Natural History Societies, has been cast by Mr. Joseph Moore, of Birmingham. It bears a likeness of Mr. Darwin on the one side, and on the reverse an inscription relating briefly to the history of its foundation, together with a branch of coral, indicative of one of Mr. Darwin's most important and succ

researches.
Mr. William Edward Gaine, C.E., died on the 20th of March, at the residence of his son at Blackburn, in the 65th year of his age. Mr. Gaine was the inventor of the process for treating paper with strong sulphuric acid, by which is produced the so-called parchment paper which has been manufactured for some

years by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. That Sanskrit is still extremely useful as a spoken language in India was shown not long ago, says the Athenæum, in the house of Keshub Chunder Sen. Two learned natives, Pandit Brahmavarta Samadhyayi of Nuddea and Kasinath Trimbak Telang of Bombay, met there to discuss some questions of scholarship and theology. The one came from the extreme east, the other from the extreme west of India, yet both conversed fluently in Sanskrit. The Pandit chanted hymns of the "Samaveda," according to the tradition of his school, an art now very rarely prac-tised in India. Mr. Kasinath Trimbak Telang spoke in faultless Sanskrit such as, as even the Pandit admitted, was seldom heard in India at the present day. Mr. Kasinath Trimbak Telang is an M.A., and an advocate of the local High Court at Bombay. He speaks and writes English as well as Sanskrit, and we see his name among the con-tributors to Prof. Max Muller's "Sacred Books of the East," as the translator of the 'Bhagavadgità" and "Anugità."

A very curious freak of nature is reported from Camelford, Cornwall, in the shape of a calf with the perfect head of an elephant, including a trunk six inches in length. It is explained that the heifer which gave birth to the calf was very much alarmed at the sight of an elephant belonging to a travelling circus. The carcase of the calf has been forwarded to the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons for preservation.

The Athenxum is in a position to state that Mr. D. G. Rossetti's brother, Mr. W. M. Rossetti, hopes to organise a large exhibition of the painter's works, and will be obliged if owners who are willing to lend them will inform him to that effect. Mr. Rosetti's address is 5, Endsleigh Gardens, N.W. The date and other details of the exhibition remain to be settled according to circumstances

Among the more important works of Dante G. Rossetti may be reckoned the reredos of Llandaff Cathedral, a triptych, comprising in the centre, the Nativity; on the north side David as a shepherd youth advancing sling in hand to take aim at Goliath, while the Israelitish troops watch the combat from the intrenchment. On the south side David appears as king, a man of mature years, armed for battle, and composing on his harp a song of thanksgiving for victory.

As a tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Rossetti, the owner of the estate at the new watering place, Birchington-on-Sea, has named after him the road that runs on the sea front of the house in which the poet died. At the last meeting of the Royal Scottish

Academy a record as to the late Mr. Rossetti was made on the minutes. It concludes as follows:—" Probably few artists of more dis-tinct individuality and intellectual force ever appeared; and his removal in the full matufity of his power cannot but be regarded as heavy loss to art and literature."

Sir Noel Paton has just completed coloured design for a window to be placed in the abbey church of Dunfermline by Mr. A. Carnegie, of New York, to whose munificence his native town is already indebted for its public baths and library. This is the west window of the church, and dates from the early part of the 15th century. It has four lights, surmounted by tracery. The two central lights display the full-length figures of the founders of the church, Malcolm Canmore and St. Margaret—the former represented with his hound and a slain deer; the latter, her head circled by an aureole, and her hand resting on the Gospels, instructing a peasant and his child. In the left compartment is Wallace, with drawn sword, supporting a fallen female with streaming hair, manacled wrist, and with a broken blade in her hand, typical of the down-trodden liberty of Scotland; and on the right side stands Bruce, sheathing his sword in token of victory, his foot resting on the prostrate Typhon of oppres-

sion.—Academy.

The Rev. W. Page Roberts, preaching at St. Peter's, Vere-street, spoke of Mr. Darwin hold an exhibition during the coming season as "the man of this generation who will be

of a new kind of glass of English manufac-ture, which is asserted to rival that of Vonice. This will be followed by a display of week in iron, brass, and mixed metals adapted to

THE HATTON-GARDEN ROBBERY.

THE HATTON-GARDEN ROBBERY.

The Berlin correspondent of the Standard telegraphed on Sunday night:—Yesterday morning at half-past ten o'clock the first hearing of some of the witnesses for the prosecution came on with closed doors before the Juge d'Instruction, Dr. Hollmann, in the Criminal Court at Moabit. The prisoners were attired in their own clothes, and there were six witnesses called to identify them as the persons who had robbed Kielmann, the messenger of the Disconto Bank, on the premessenger of the Disconto Bank, on the pre-mises of the Imperial Bank of Germany, of twenty notes of one thousand marks each. None of these witnesses, however, was able to make any positive assertion, except with regard to Berner, against whom Herr von Schlichting, a cterk of the Imperial Bank, gave some rather damning evidence. Another witness, M. Magnus, a very showily-dressed young man, who described himself as a "merchant," a very elastic term in Germany, recognised Berner as having been in Berlin in February last. During the proceedings Detecting Penalty with the project ceedings Detective Braun, with two assistants, arrived on the scene with the luggage of the Prisoners, which had been stopped at Wir-ballen, on the Russian frontier. Each of the prisoners was then brought in separately and ordered to point out his own luggage, which will shortly be carefully examined, which will shortly be carefully examined. The Bank passbook of the Royal Bank of Scotland, on the strength of which Berner procured a passport at the British Embassy here, only contains three entries of the early part of 1881, while his cheque-book contains counterfells for numerous large emeants. counterfoils for numerous large amounts counterfoils for numerous large amounts drawn quite lately in rapid succession. Amongst the money found on Berner were three Bank of England notes, one of a hundred pounds, one of twenty pounds, and one of five pounds, besides a quantity of English and German gold, seven German notes of one thousand marks each, and some handsome articles of jewellery, including a magnificent pearl and diamond scarf pin. A good deal of his linen is marked Jessy. A gun, which Reynolds asserts that he bought in Liverpool the other day, bears the mark of Henry W. the other day, bears the mark of Henry W. Egg, Piccadilly, on the barrel and side stock, Number 959 B, while the canvas gun-case is from Woodward and Sons, St. James-street, and bears the initials F. W. S. burnt in on the strap. At the instance of the Disconto Bank and the firm of Heymann and Company an embargo has been laid on the property of the Prisoners. Reynolds is supposed to have stayed in Berlin in November, 1880, under the name of Brown, and again in 1882 at Meinhardt's Hotel. Scott and he are implicated in the robbery of some Norwegian Bonds at Paris, which were sold to Messrs. Heymann and Company here. The said Brown at that time gave Herr Elias, a banker, a number of worthless bills on one John Kare or Karr, of 115, Portland-street. The latter, or Karr, of 115, Portland-street. The latter, it appears, was sentenced some time ago to seven years' imprisonment for burglary. Reynolds' real name, by the bye, is believed to be Hill. The Prisoners appear in great dread of inquiring friends turning up from England. All three Prisoners protested strongly against having their portraits taken. Berner and Davis had to be held by main force. The Court adjourned at two p.m. till force. The Court adjourned at two p.m. till Monday morning at half-past ten.

THE LATE MR. DARWIN. It is announced that the funeral of the late Mr. Darwin will take place at twelve o'clock on Wednesday, at Westminster Abbey. There

will be full choral service, at which the music of Croft, Purcell, and Handel will be sung. The grave will be dug at the upper end of the nave, just under the choir screen, and in close proximity to the grave of Sir Isaac Newton. The death of Mr. Darwin was re-ferred to on Sunday in several of the London churches. Canon Liddon preached in St. Paul's Cathedral in the afternoon, from the words of Christ to the doubting St. Thomas. In the course of his sermon Dr. Liddon said that materialism was on strong ground from which it could not be dislodged so long as it insisted that the senses so far as they reach are trustworthy reporters of truth; its mis-take lay in saying that they are the only re-porters of truth, and that nothing is to be held for truth which they cannot verify. But this gigantic and fatal error was not to be met by discrediting the senses in their own province. To do so was to invite the ravages of a scepticism which was even deeper than that of the materialists, since it denied the reality of matter as well as that of spirit, and was clearly opposed to that high sanction to the evidence which Our Lord gave when He bade Thomas "reach hither thy finger." Canon Liddon continued:—These reflections may naturally lead us to think of the eminent man whose death during the past week is an event of European importance, since his works, besides producing something like a revolution in the modern way of regarding a large district of thought, have shed confessedly so much distinction upon English science. It may be admitted that when Professor Darwin's books on "The Origin of Species" and on "The Descent of Man" first appeared they were largely regarded by religious men as containing a theory neces-sarily hostile to fundamental truths of religion. A closer study has greatly modified any such impression. It is seen that, whether any such impression. It is seen that, whether the creative activity of God is manifested through catastrophes, as the phrase goes, or in progressive evolution, it is still His creative activity, and the really great questions beyond remain untouched. The evolutionary process, supposing it to exist, must have had a beginning: who began it? It must have had material to work with: who furnished it? It is itself a law or system of laws : who enacted them? Even supposing that the theory represents absolute truth, and is not merely a provisional way of looking at things incidental to the present stage of knowledge, these great questions are just as little to be decided by physical science now as they were when Moses wrote the Pentateuch; but there are apparently three important gaps in the evolutionary sequence which it is well to bear in mind. There is the great gap between the highest animal instinct and the reflective, self-measuring, self-analyzing thought of man. There is the greater gap between life and the most highly organized matter. There is the greatest gap of all between matter and nothing. At these three points, so far as we can see, the Creative Will must have interpreted otherwise than by way of evolution out. vened otherwise than by way of evolution out of existing materials—to create mind, to create life, to create matter. But, beyond all question, it is our business to respect in question, it is our business to respect in science, as in other things, every clearly ascertained report of the senses; for every such report represents a fact, and a fact is sacred as having its place in the temple of universal truth. Professor Darwin's greatness is not least conspicuous in the patience and care which he observed and registered minute single facts as well as groups of facts. Who that has read his book on earthworms can forget the experiments by which he set himself to discover whether a worm possesses the faculty of hearing? But a fact is one thing, while theories, hypotheses, doctrines—like that of evolution itself—framed by men of genius so as to include or account for facts, are quite another. These theories may or are quite another. These theories may or may not be true, even if they are brilliant and may not be true, even it they are prilliant and imposing; they may for a generation or for a century carry everything before them in the world of thought; but science knows no finality, and, while theories pass and are forgotten, facts—like God's revelation of Himelike Chairt—samain

self in Christ—remain.

The Rev. W. Page Roberts, preaching at

PARIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1882.

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MGreat-Britain.

LONDON, APRIL 25-26, 1882. THE ROYAL MARRIAGE. The Duchess of Albany will have the satisfaction of knowing that her husband is as genuine a representative of one aspect of English life as are his brothers of other phases of it. The Heir-Apparent discharges with indefatigable energy and unfailing good temper and grace many of the duties which, were there a King upon the Throne, would devolve upon the actual Sovereign. He understands and reflects the feelings and convictions of the people who will one day be his subjects. His brother, the Duke of Edinburgh, is associa el by long training and professional knowledge with the navy. The Duke of Connaught is not less accomplished as a military, than the Duke of Elinburgh is as a naval officer. Prince Leopold's occupations have been of a less stirring kind. He has not passed his time amid the armed pageants of sea or shore. His tastes were from the first for study, and he has shown a high capacity for distinction in letters and in science. His public speeches and addresses have testified to his keen sympathy with the special intellectual developments of the time. Possessing, in common with the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the England could England reproach itself, as Duke of Connaught, the love of music. which is the taste that has descended to tribute of affection. Death seals each of them from the Prince Consort, the cynical lips and appeases or lulls each of them from the Prince Consort, the Duke of Albany has proved that he has Yet he has never been a mere recluse of the library. He has played an active part in the higher life of the English people; he has assisted at meetings held for the advancement of literature, science and art, and has presided at the opening of institutions founded to promote their extension. The country has always discovered in him the sense of responsibility proper to his birth and station-a thing which never fails to command the respect due to it from the people. While his Royal brothers have not have had to lament that enmity and so well and conscientiously performed their parts—the one as the exponent of the anger had soured, or clouded even for an active social functions of the reigning house, and the other as a prominent officer in that service which has always been which was not all loss, Westminster Abbey has never given its final impress of England's chief bulwark and pride-the Duke of Albany has selected a no less repre-

been done with care, with thoroughness, and with unfeigned interest. His standard of duty is high, and his whole heart lies in its performance. For these reasons, he has acquired a reputation as distinct and as much appreciated in the eyes of the nation as that which belongs to the Prince of Wales, to Prince Alfred, or to Prince Arthur. The private and personal life of the sons and daughters of Queen Victoria is in a special sense the public property of the inhabitants of the United Kingdom. It is one of the causes and conditions of English loyalty that this should be the case. During the present reign the Monarch has never a crowned abstraction, and foundations of the Monarchy have been deepened in the hearts of the people, not only because no whisper of scandal has approached the Throne, but because the Queen herself has given her subjects an account so full, and sometimes so pathetic, of what this life is. There are few books in the English language better known than her Majesty's "Highland Journal." and Sir Theodore Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort." Every class in the community possesses a record of the inner life of Windsor, Osborne, and Balmoral, and a complete chronicle of the training and education of the Princes and Princesses. Hence, it may be said, without exaggeration, that both the Queen and

sentative career. Literature and art are now

important factors in the economy of the

nation, and it is something to find one of

her Majesty's sons foremost in every

movement set on foot to promote education or encourage a purer popular taste.

In this respect Prince Leopold follows in

the footsteps of his illustrious father, and

has already rendered no mean service to

the intellectual development of the country.

Whatever was allotted to him to do, has

her sons and daughters are familiarly known to thousands of her subjects who have never seen the face of any one of them. The interest felt in the Marriage of Prince Leopold is that which it is natural should be taken in a family event. With us the Monarchy is not merely a political, but a social institution and it is employing no conventional figure of speech to say that in their relations to the Sovereign the different sections of the English people constitute a single household. This is a real unity which has not been marred for many years by any rudely disturbing influence. If any attempt has been made to introduce the Queen's name into Party rivalries, it has failed, as it deserved to do. Her Majesty is the chief political personage in her realm, yet the place which she occupies in the hearts of her people is not affected by the periodical bitterness of political factions. Between the Sovereign and her subjects there is a complete reciprocity of sympathy. What affects them touches her-as many a gracious message of condolence with the widows and children of the victims of some great calamity by land or water shows. What interests her, whether in the way of pleasure or pain, moves them. The nation has not forgotten the letter which the Queen wrote before she went to Mentone. The reception given to that letter showed how | thised before he was raised to the bench, it | side of the gangway along which the Princess deeply it was felt and prized. The earnest and universal wishes created in the national heart by the Marriage which takes place at Windsor to-morrow (Thursday) are in their way not less significant .-Standard.

CHARLES DARWIN AND WEST-

MINSTER ABBEY. It is characteristic of him whose mortal remains are to be deposited this (Wednesday) morning in the Abbey that the decision to place them it in has awakened no surprise, and hardly a comment. They would have rested not inharmoniously under the tall elms in the quiet churchyard of Down. They could rest nowhere so fitly as among the brotherhood of English worthies at Westminster. By every title which can claim a corner in that

sacred earth, the body of Charles Darwin should be there. Conquerors lie there who have added rich and vast territories to their native empire. Charles Darwin has, perhaps, borne the flag of science farther, certainly he has planted its standard more deeply, than any Englishman since Newton. He has done more than extend the boundaries of science; he has established new centres whence annexations of fresh and fruitful truths are sure continually to be made. The Abbey has its orators and Ministers who have convinced reluctant senates and swayed nations. Not one of them all has wielded a power over men and their intelligences more complete than that which for the last twentythree years has emanated from a simple country house in Kent. Memories of poets breathe about the mighty church. Science invokes the aid of imagination no less than poetry. Darwin as he searched imagined. Every microsopic fact his patient eyes unearthed, his fancy caught up and set in its proper niche in a fabric as stately and grand as ever the creative company of Poets' Corner wove from sunbeams and rainbows. If toil for humanity be the test of rightful acceptance in the British Campo Santo, half a century of loving labour in the cause of truth bears unanswerable witness for him. If unanimity of recognition be a condition of admittance to a distinction which should be awarded freely and frankly if at all, none in the army of renowned dead at Westminster can boast a more absolute and universal assent. The whole civilised world has arrogated a right to extol and lament Darwin with a sense almost of appropriation of his work and of his genius which would sting the heart of happily it cannot, with shortcomings in its party malignity. Only once in history of the Abbey has the no public grief for a famous life ended been jarred by vengeful protests. But seldom have the careers which close under the Abbey roof amidst a chorus of national gratitude and praise won the crown without having stood at the stake. Biographies of the glorious tenants of Abbey tombs are for the most part bitter reading. The men have fought a hard fight, and have come out of the battle not always unstained. Had Darwin died when the attacks upon

parently, in any single mind, but spontaneously and everywhere, that the body of the great naturalist ought to be buried at Westminster. it was felt that the Abbey needed it more than it needed the Abbey. The Abbey tombs are a compendium of English deeds and intellect. The line would have been incomplete without the epoch-making name of Darwin. How long the era he opened will last none can tell. Veins of thought supposed to be of inexhaustible wealth sometimes fail. It is still less possible to predict that a larger law may not sooner or later embrace and merge that of evolution itself. But it is no rash assertion that the facts must survive, and something more than the facts, which Darwin spent his happy life in collecting. He accumulated facts, and he will have taught posterity how to accumulate them. Should the theories which he inferred from facts as he knew them ever become subordinate or obsolete, it will be in virtue of discoveries made through the method he used and enthroned. The horizon he beheld may widen or contract; no increase in the facilities for observing nature or enlargement of the range of physical knowledge is likely to disprove the value of his method, or render it possible to view some departments of nature except under the aspect in which they revealed

him were fiercest, his mourners would yet

instant, his bright and wholesome mind.

Except for the touch of bodily infirmity,

national veneration to seventy-three

years more unsullied by the dints and

well as more abounding in its victories.

The moment the thought arose, not, ap-

smoke and fury of life's conflicts as

themselves to him. - Times.

ELECTIONEERING MALPRACTICES. The tone in which the House of Commons discussed the Parliamentary Elections Bill, on Monday night accurately represented the prevailing feeling of the country. We are all agreed as to the necessity of adopting more effectual means for suppressing corrupt practices at elections, but opinions differ considerably as to the best sort of legislation for that purpose:-

Over severity would be liable, as Sir Richard Cross pointed out, to defeat the very object which all are concerned in promoting. A special instance of this is seen in the section of the present bill which enacts that any candidate whose agents—but not him elf—have been guilty of corruption, shall be debarred from ever representing the constituency. This tremendous punishment might well be reserved for candidates found guilty of personal misconduct. Several other instances might be mentioned wherein Sir Henry James has proceeded in a too Draconian spirit. The bill also contains one or two palpable blunders, notably in the enactment which imposes a fine of £100 for every instance in which a newly-elected member sits or votes before his election agent has made a full and true return of expenses. It would appear, therefore, that if the agent were to give in an erroneous return, his principal would be very heavily mulcted without being in any way to blame. But the greatest error in the measure as it now stands is that it proposes to leave the decision of election petitions to a single judge absolutely, without appeal. In the interests of the Bench itself, this section should be altered. Otherwise, whenever a judicial decision happened to square with the interests of the party with whose politics the presiding judge sympa- English people, and were drawn up on each

would certainly be said that his mind was biassed and his ruling that of a partisan. These, and other faulty details will, we trust, be subjected to exhaustive and impartial discussion when the bill gets into committee.-

POLITICAL ITEMS.

(FROM THE "STANDARD.") The Committee of the House of Lords on the Irish Land Act met on Tuesday for the first time since the Easter recess. Mr. Justice O'Hagan and Mr. Vernon, two members of the Land Commission, were examined. Their evidence related principally to the operation of the Purchase Clauses of the Act. We believe that Lord Cairns has prepared a draft report, which has been circulated among the members of the committee. This report will be considered by the committee in the course of this week, and will probably be presented before Mr. Smith's motion comes on for dis-

Some members of the Conservative party met on Tuesday for the purpose of examining the details of Mr. Smith's plan for creating a peasant proprietary in Ireland. It is pro-bable that before Mr. Smith's motion comes on a meeting of the party will be held, with the view of securing united action on the

In addition to the list of new baronets already published, the honour of a baronetcy was also offered to Mr. Thomas Ashton, of Manchester, and Mr. M. T. Bass, M.P. for Derby, but declined.

(FROM THE "DAILY NEWS.")
Mr. Gladstone is still suffering from a slight indisposition. He was present in the House of Commons for a short time at the commencement of Tuesday morning's sitting, but left as soon as the Budget resolutions were

It is understood that the expansive nature of the debate in the House of Commons on Tuesday night on the position of private lunatic asylums was not remotely connected with the desirability, from one point of view, of postponing till half-past 12 the motion in favour of marriage with a deceased wife's sister. It was remarked that the opponents of Mr. Reid's motion were, by a curious coincidence, also profoundly interested in the management of private lunatic asylums, and were moved to discuss it at length. After half-past 12 Mr. Reid's motion, being opposed,

could not be brought on.
We understand that no attempt will be made to meet the obstruction of the Irish members for the nomination of the Public Accounts Committee till after Sir Henry Holland's motion has been decided upon. This proposes that the nomination of Sessional Committees (including the Public Accounts Committee) may be brought forward at any time of a sitting, without reference to the half-past 12 rule. The remarkable obstruction which has so long prevented the appointment of this inoffensive Committee arises from the circumstance that in the absence of Mr. Parnell, who last year was a member of the Committee, the Land League members were invited to nominate a substitute. This they declined to do, and the Government whips have nominated Mr. Shaw to represent on the Con Leaguers will have Mr. Parnell or no one.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. WINDSOR CASTLE, TUESDAY.

The Queen drove out yesterday afternoon attended by Lady Southampton and the Dowager Marchioness of Ely. Princess Beatrice and Princess Victoria of Hesse walked, attended by Mlle. Norèle. The Grand Duke of Hesse, accompanied by Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, drove out. Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice and Princess Victoria of Hesse, walked this morning. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), attended by Lady Sophia Macnamara, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearne, attended by Major and the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Egerton, arrived at the Castle shortly before twelve o'clock. The Duchess of Bedford, Mistress of the Robes; the Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe, the Hon. Mrs. Moreton, Earl Sydney G.C.B., Lord Steward; and the Earl of Kenmare, K.P., Lord Chamberlain; have also arrived at the

The Prince of Wales visited the Grand Duke of Mecklenberg-Strelitz at St. James's Palace on Tuesday.

The Prince and Princess Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha visited the Prince and Princess

of Wales on Tuesday, and remained to lun-The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, and attended by the Countess of

Morton and Colonel Clarke, visited the Royal

Academy of Arts, Burlington House, on Tuesday afternoon.

The Duke of Devonshire has arrived at Devonshire House from Holker Hall. The Marquis and Marchioness of Aylesbury have arrived at St. George's-place,

Hyde-park-corner, from Biarritz. The Marquis Conyngham is improving in health, and should his lordship continue to

make fair progress the daily bulletins will be dispensed with. Julia Marchioness of Tweeddale has arrived at her residence, 27, Portman-square,

for the season. The Earl and Countess De-La-Warr have arrived in Grosvenor-street from Buckhurst. Earl and Countess Amherst and family have arrived at their residence in Grosvenorsquare from Montreal, Kent, for the season. Earl and Countess Stanhope have returned

to their residence in Grosvenor-place from Chevening, Sevenoaks. Lord and Lady Braye have arrived in Grosvenor-street, from Stanford Park, Northamptonshire, for the season. Lord and Lady Mount-Temple have ar-

rived in Great Stanhope-street from Broad-

Lord and Lady Derwent have arrived in England from the Continent. Lady Eva Greville is prevented by the death of her grandmother, the Countess of Wemyss, from having the honour of being one of the Princess Helen's bridesmaids.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF ALBANY.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCESS HELEN.

The royal yacht Victoria and Albert, having on board the Prince and Princess of Pyrmon Waldeck and Princess Helen, rounded Garrison Point, Sheerness, at 7.35 on Tuesday morning, royal salutes being fired as the vessel was brought to. The passage from Flushing was a very disagreeable one. A special train from London arrived at Queenorough at half-past ten, bringing Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and General Du Plat, representing the Queen. The Prince and the General went on board the Victoria and Albert, where they were received by the Prince of Waldeck, and conducted to the deck saloon, where Princess Helen awaited them. The Princess was dressed in a lightblue flowered silk dress with salmon satin trimmings, and a hat to match. The band of the Royal Marines, with a detachment of that corps as a guard of honour, were on the upper deck, and the band played during lunch. Among those on board were the reigning Prince and Princess of Waldeck (father and mother of the bride-elect), Prince Henry of Waldeck (her brother, Hereditary Prince of Waldeck), and her sister, Princess of Waldeck. They were accompanied by a numerous suite. The Mayor of Queenborough and Sheriffs attended on the pier to present an address of welcome on the part of the was to pass up from the yacht, conspicuous on which stood Sir Evelyn Wood, with his breast covered with medals. A few minutes before eleven o'clock the crew of the yacht were mustered on deck, ready to give a salute when the Princess left her cabin. Several steam launches and other vessels, with parties on board, completely surrounded the yacht. The Princess, attracted to the window of the saloon by the pretty sight, gave every one an opportunity of seeing her.

At a quarter-past eleven the preparations for disembarking being ready, all the officials collected along the gangway, the band striking up the National Anthem. The Town Clerk of Queenborough read the address to Princess Helen, who had come up the gangway with Prince Christian. The following were the more important points of the address:—"We, the Mayor and Corporation of Queenborough, humbly beg to offer you welcome to this ancient borough. Queenborough will ever cherish the distinguished honour of again be-ing selected to receive the betrothed of a son of our most gracious and illustrious Queen, a son worthy of him whose memory, from his high and exalted character, from the great and eminent services he rendered to his Sovereign, and in the increasing interest he ever took in the well-being and prosperity of all classes of the community, will long live in the grateful remembrance of his country. May the favour of the Almighty rest upon your Highness and on the royal Prince, your future husband." In answer, the Princess, who had placed herself in front of a large stand where a number of ladies with primrose bouquets were, said, "I thank you kindly for your hearty welcome to my new home. Thanks, many thanks, for your great kindness on my arrival." She said this in a loud clear voice, with a slight quiver of nervousness. A ringing cheer followed the speech. Prince Christian then said: "I am desired by Prince Leopold to return you cordial thanks for the reception you have given the Princess." The band then played the German National Anthem amid much cheering, while the Princess walked to her saloon carriage over bouquets of primroses which were thrown be-fore her. She placed herself immediately in front of the window, where everybody could see her. At the conclusion of lunch on board, she had put across her shoulders a black dolman trimmed with three rows of deep lace. Her bonnet was of the Princess shape, trimmed with salmon bows and sashes, with small golden balls upon them. At exactly 11.30 the train started amid loud cheers and waving of handkerchiefs. All along the embankmenis as far as Queenborough town, ladies had taken up positions; and knots of labourers, attracted by the sight from their work in the fields, did not fail to give the Princess a hearty greeting. As the train passed Chatham Station half an hour after starting, a large number of persons had as-sembled on the platform to obtain a glimpse of the Princess. Clapham Junction was reached at 12.55. The train was transferred here to the South-Western Railway, and was given by Mr. Harris into the charge of Mr. Verringer, of the South-Western Railway Company. During the five minutes allowed for changing engines, the Princess stood at the window, and received with gracious bows been permitted on the platform. Punctually at 1 o'clock the train left Clapham Junction for Windsor, amid cheers. Most of the Princess's luggage went direct to Claremont from Queenborough. Rain fell heavily all the way up from Farningham, but the country looked

lovely notwithstanding. The start was made for Windsor punctually at half-past eleven, up to which hour the morning had been charming, and so it kept until after Chatham was passed. When nearing Farningham the rain began to fall, and continued in an incessant downpour for the remainder of the journey. The train steamed into Windsor Station at exactly halfpast one o'clock. Here a grand reception awaited the Princess. On the platform, which was prettily flagged and decorated, and filled with a select company, were the Duke of Albany, who was accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, the Grand Duke of Hesse, Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, and Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), while the suite in attendance included Capt. Bigge (Equerry in Ordinary), Lord Ribblesdale (Lord in Waiting), Capt. Waller, Major Egerton, and Lady Biddulph. All the gentlemen were in Windsor uniform, and the Royal brothers both wore the riband and star of the Garter. There were also present Mr. Richardson-Gardner, M.P., and Mrs. Richardson-Gardner, the Mayor of Windsor (Mr. Devereux), the Rev. Canon Gee (Chaplain). Mr. A. M. Skinner (Recorder), and most of the members of the Corporation, in their robes of office. Outside the station, which was draped with flags and carpeted, was a guard of honour of the Scots Ouards, under Col. Gosling, and an escort of the 2d Life Guards, commanded by Lieut. Cuninghame. When the train had stopped, the Princess Helen, who was assisted to alight by Prince Christian, was met by Prince Leopold, who affectionately kissed his bride-elect before

conducting her into the Royal waiting-room, which he did after she had received the congratulations of the other members of the Royal family. Prince Leopold appears to have quite recovered from his recent accident, and walked without any assistance. After the whole of the party had left the train, a stay of a few minutes was made in the waiting-room, where the Royal Princess cordially welcomed their illustrious guests before pursuing the route to the Castle. Here, also, the Mayor had the honour of an ntroduction, and Miss Wilson presented the Princess with a splendid bouquet. The Prince then escorted his fiancée to the carriage, in which he took his seat, together with the Prince and Princess of Waldeck-Pyrmont, and left the station yard escorted by the troop of Life Guards. At this time the rain had shown no signs of ceasing, but in deference to the express wish of the Princess, who had assumed a thick wrap, the carriage, which had been closed, was opened. This act of courtesy the immense crowd outside, who had kept their places notwithstanding the incessant downpour, at once acknowledged by redoubled cheering. As the carriage, which was drawn by four grey ponies, moved off, the guard of honour gave a Royal salute, and the bands of the Life Guards played the National Anthem, which was repeated as the other Royal personages left the station. The carriages which followed contained the Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), the Grand Duke of Hesse, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Connaught, Prince and Princess Christian, the rest of the Queen's visitors, and the suites in attendance upon the various Royal personages.

Throughout the route to the Castle the decorations, which were of a most elaborate character, were sadly marred by the rain. On all hands were flags of every nation, heraldic devices of "Welcome," and festoons of pennons, hardly a house being without some display. The streets were lined with people, and the procession through them was one continued demonstration of applause until the carriage entered the precincts of the

The Princess Helen and her relatives lunched later on with the Queen, the Duke of Albany, and other members of the Royal Family, and dined in the evening at the Castle. Her Serene Highness is now residing with her father and mother, the Prince and Princess of Waldeck-Pyrmont, in the Lancaster Tower, on the south side of the Castle. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Louise are staying in the Augusta Tower, and Princess Victoria of Hesse in the Victoria Tower. The Prince and Princess Phillip of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha reached Windsor at six o'clock on Tuesday evening, and at once proceeded to the Castle.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- TUESDAY. The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the voolsack at a quarter-past four o'clock.

THE CASE OF THE CONVICT LAMSON. Lord MILLTOWN complained of the action of the Home Secretary in yielding to the arrogant and presumptuous request of the President of the United States that he would respite Lamson. He said that had we interfered in the case of Guiteau, whose trial was a scandal, the President, no doubt, would have told us to mind our own business. He asked for information on the subject. moved for the correspondence. Lord Midleton suggested that this case formed the strongest argument for a Court of Appeal in capital cases.

Lord GRANVILLE denied that the American Government had attempted any inter-ference with the administration of our law in this case. He had no objection to the production of the papers. Lord Salisbury thought it was impossible for the House to form a correct judgment on this matter until the papers were on the table. The Lord Chancellor observed that to suppose a Court of Criminal Appeal could advise Her Majesty as to the exercise of the prerogative of mercy was a fallacy.

The motion was agreed to.

THE ARMY BILL. Lord Bury, on the motion for going into Committee on the Army (Annual) Bill, criticised the present Army organization, which he said did not fulfil the great object of enabling us to put a large army in the field within a few days, and he suggested that better documentary information might be given to the public as to the state of our land

Lord Morley replied that sufficient time for the development of our present Army system had not yet elapsed since its establishment, and he repeated some of the detailed explanations on the subject already given by Mr. Childers. He further stated that he would be glad to discuss in private with Lord Bury the practicability of compiling for the use of the public a short account of the various changes that had been made since 1871 in the organization of the Army.

The Bill went through Committee, and

was reported without amendment.

IRELAND. Lord Longford, in presenting a petition from owners of land in Ireland and other persons interested in that country, complained of the uncertainty which prevailed as to the manner in which the Land Act was to be worked. Lord Dunsany, in expressing his concurrence with Lord Longford, observed that so small was the stake now possessed by Irish land-lords in their land, he would not call them proprietors. Roguery, robbery, and rapine now prevailed in Ireland. Lord Carlingford observed that the petition presented by Lord Longford asked for that which Parliament deliberately refused to give when the Land Act was under discussion-namely, the definition of "a fair rent."

Lord Galloway, in a solemn and discursive speech, asked the Lord Chancellor whether he was prepared to endorse Mr. Gladstone's opinion that to describe the sendof threatening letters as with the category of " serious criminal offences" was an overstatement on the part of Chief Justice Morris.

The Lord CHANCELLOR did not understand Mr. Gladstone to have given any such opinion as that attributed to him by Lord Galloway, but to have merely drawn an obviously fair comparison for Parliamentary purposes between the sending of threatenin letters and the more serious offences of

murder and other actual outrage. Lord Salisbury could not read Mr. Gladstone's words in the sense suggested by the subtle intellect of the Lord Chancellor. He thought that neither the words themselves nor the Lord Chancellor's defence of them would have a salutary effect in Ireland.

Lord GRANVILLE charged Lord Salisbury with availing himself of every opportunity to make unfounded personal attacks on the

Their Lordships adjourned at 25 minutes to

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- TUESDAY. The Speaker took the chair at ten minutes

On the "Report" of the Ways and Mean Resolutions there was another short discussion

Mr. HARCOURT took the opportunity of thanking the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the liberality with which he had redeemed his pledge in regard to the Highway Rates, remarking at the same time that much of the value of the boon must depend upon the manner in which it was carried out.

Mr. RYLANDS, who was supported by Mr. H. Fowler, asked for some assurance that the Budget Bill would be made the first Order, so that the members in this quarter of the House might have some opportunity of fulfilling their pledges to their constituents by denouncing the present excessive rate of expenditure

Sir S. Northcore joined in this request, remarking that the situation disclosed by the financial statement required discussion, which might dissipate some misapprehensions on the subject of expenditure.

GLADSTONE concurred, and said he

would take the discussion on the second reading.

Sir W. BARTTELOT anticipated that when the nature of the arrangement for the relief of the highway rates came to be understood it would not be regarded as a boon, as it left entirely free those heavy wagons, locomotives, omnibuses, etc., which cut up the road. It would be the case of the malt tax over again, for he pointed out that since it was repealed, with liberty to the brewers to use what materials they liked, the price of barley had gone down lower than ever. Mr. Pell took the same view of the increase of the Carriage Duty; and Mr. Cowen gave notice that when the Budget Bill came on he would endeavour to negative this portion of it. Mr. A. Balfour agreed with Sir W. Barttelot as to the malt-tax; but Mr. Earp thought that the low price of barley was due simply to the badness of the brewers' trade, and not to the increased use of foreign materials. Mr. Duckham, on the same side, thanked the Chancellor of the Exchequer for both boons; and Mr. Ramsay, Mr. Ecroyd, Mr. MacIver, and Mr. Alderman Lawrence also spoke. In answer to a question from Sir H. Wolff, Lord F. Cavendish said the Cyprus tribute had been stopped for the repayment of the interest on the guaranteed loan, without any understanding with the Porte and on the advice of the Law Officers. After this the report of the resolutions was agreed to.

Mr. CHAPLIN gave notice of his intention to move a resolution on the second reading of the Budget Bill, declaring that the repeal of the malt duty, by promoting the use of rice, sugar, and other materials in place of barley, has been injurious to the agricultural interest.

CORRUPT PRACTICES BILL. The adjourned debate on the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Bill was resumed by Mr. A. Balfour, who, while approving the effort to stop bribery, maintained that the caucus would be worse than any simple corruption of the individuals, and held that the penal provisions of the bill, being in advance of public opinion.

would defeat their object by their extreme Mr. Serjeant Simon expatiated on the importance of reducing the expense of elections, out was also of opinion that some of the

clauses were too severe. Lord G. HAMILTON commented on the creation of new illegal practices, which he pointed out would only apply to large constituencies, whereas it had been proved that corruption was almost entirely confined to small con-

stituencies. The discussion was continued in the same critical tone by Mr. Dixon-Hartland, Mr. Stanton, Mr. H. Samuelson, Mr. Schreiber,

Mr. O'Donnell, and Mr. W. James.
Sir W. H. Dyke regarded the bill as a
well-meant and excellent attempt to deal with gross evil which merited the support of both sides, but warned the Attorney-General not to frus rate his own object by over-severity.

Mr. C. Lewis strongly opposed the second reading of the bill as a reckless and unjust

attack on the liberty of constituents and the independence of members, and inveighed especially against the proposal to try election issues by a single Judge without appeal.

Mr. Alderman Fowler, on an appeal from Sir R. Cross, withdrew the amendment which

he moved on Monday, in order that a division might be taken at once; but Mr. Callan refused to concur in this course, and talked the

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

At the evening Sitting, Mr. Leighton called attention to the impolicy and danger of allowing private persons to make profit by the custody of lunatics of the wealthier classes. He also made some remarks on the unjustness of requiring the ratepayers to maintain lunatics of the middle ratepayers to maintain lunatics of the middle and lower classes, and moved a resolution declaring that all lunatics should be committed to the keeping of the State.

Mr. Gurdon seconded the motion, and enforced the claim of the ratepayers to be relieved of the charge.

Mr. Dillwyn, while not agreeing altogether with the motion held the existing law.

gether with the motion, held the existing law to be utterly unsatisfactory, and urged the Government to undertake its reform. Mr. SALT dwelt on the necessity of periodical inspection of all asylums by magistrates,

while Mr. Gregory bore testimony to the efficiency and admirable arrangements of many of the superior asylums.

Mr. Round and Dr. Farquharson also spoke, and Mr. Hibbert, on the part of the

Government, while admitting the importance of the subject, held that no case had been made out for transferring the care of all lunatics to the State. Mr. BERESFORD-HOPE ridiculed the sensa-

tion stories of venal mad-house doctors, and sham lunatics locked up against their will.

Sir R. Caoss, on the other hand, thought it impossible to take too many precautions against the forcible detention of sane persons in lunatic asylums, and urged the Home Secretary to consider whether some of the recommendations of the late Committee could not be carried out.

Mr. T. Collins argued at length against handing over all the lunatics to State control, which he thought would be a retrograde

Viscount EMLYN opposed the motion, and Mr. Dodson repeated the contention of Mr. Hilbert that no sufficient ground had been shown for the change proposed by Mr. Leighton. Mr. Paget and Colonel Makins made some observations, and the motion was then negatived by 81 to 34.

Some other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at five minutes to 1

o'clock.

LONDON GOSSIP. (FROM THE " WORLD.")

Darwinian anecdotes are rife, and are likely to be for some time to come. Apart from music and conversation on non-scientific topics, the famous naturalist, whose "grave is the world," found sufficient relaxation in novel-reading, the merit of the story being of little moment so long as it was entertaining. Curiously enough Professor Spencer Baird, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, finds occupation for his play-hours in a similar literary course. The American naturalist is. however, even less exigeant than was his English friend, for "penny dreadfuls," "dime novels," anything—the less exacting the better—supply the best tonic for his wearied brain.

It is always interesting to know the political opinions held by eminent thinkers. Mr. Darwin, though a county magistrate, never mingled in public controversies. But I believe it is correct to say that he was a confirmed Radical, and took an active concern in all passing events, though he was not a partisan of either faction in the State. Politics in England at least do not interfere with business; for Mr. Murray, who is both Mr. Gladstone's and Mr. Darwin's publisher, is, it is needless to say, an out-and-out Tory, and was sometimes treated to amazing opinions from the Down naturalist.

As soon as Mr. Darwin's death was ansounced, an effort was made to obtain for Westminster Abbey the honour of holding the bones of the greatest of English savants. Twenty—even ten—years ago, such a pro-posal would have been deemed a wild dream. But science is aggressive nowadays, and parsons are unwilling to stem the tide. Accordingly, nobody was astonished to find that the first person to propose that the author of the "Origin of Species" should sleep among dead men, few of whom were as great as he, and many of whom were unworthy to be named in the same breath with him, was Dean Bradley himself.

The gobemouches are anticipating with no little curiosity the revelations likely to arise in the Divorce Court on the hearing of the petition of a recently discarded husband, formerly well known in military and racing circles, for a judicial separation. Riches do not always secure happiness even in a luxurious West-end home, or in summer re-treats by the river and amidst historical orestial surroundings.

Epsom Spring was a success, but that success was not owing to its chief handicap. A few, a very few years ago, the City and Suburban was the be-all and end-all of the meeting. This it time it played a second violin accompaniment. There was nothing of much class in the field, and the winner was a turned-loose four-year-old that once had being credited with being the same animal as Iroquois. Probably none of us believed this, or Passaic would not have started at 25 to 1. It is one of the necessary consequences of the lying spirit pervading the Turf, that it begets scepticism. Analogous to the case of the young man who cried "Wolf" so often, when the "wolf," i.e. the truth, is told, we don't believe it.

Passaic might have been the same horse as Iroquois once perhaps was. Certain it is he was backed for the Derby for a considerable sum, but he went amiss and did not run. His stable companion's victory knocked Passaic out of time and memory. He won a race at Sandown, however, and Lord Rossmore was fortunate enough to buy him for five hundred guineas. Ter, quaterque fortunatus, he was able to win the City and Suburban, and land a stake that I hope will enable him for some time to defy the Land League and all its works. Whether Passaic has returned to his old form—supposing him to have ever possessed it—time will show. He ran well, carrying a 10-lb. penalty, at Sandown the day after he won at Epsom, and that must be placed to his credit. But his City and Subvales win was nothing.

placed to his credit. But his City and Suburban win was nothing.

The two-year-old running was the feature of Epsom; and Mr. Dorling conceived a happy thought when the idea of the Hyde Park Plate first occurred to him. I, for one, am sorry to see it; but there is no contravening the fact that early two-year-old racing is getting more and more nopular and present the second seco vening the fact that early two-year-old racing is getting more and more popular and—paying. We saw two good young ones, the Gardenia filly and Rookery, there—perhaps more. Rookery had been talked about for a long while, and plungers were thirsting for her. She certainly helped them out of their City and Suburban difficulties very handsomely. In the early spring-time the last youngster we see win is always the best. We thought a good deal of the Brocklesby Head Office: - PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

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PARIS, FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1882.

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NOTICE.

A four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

Great-Britain.

LONDON, APRIL 26-27, 1882.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE

IRISH LAND BILL. The Prime Minister gave the House of Commons on Wednesday no clear view of the principles on which the Government intended to act, and some of his expressions may be not unfairly interpreted to mean that he is looking to his opponents for the suggestion of a policy. It is difficult to understand, for instance, why, if the Government are really inclined to do something to make the purchase clauses of the Land Act operative, Mr. Gladstone deems it necessary to postpone his statement of the Ministerial scheme until Mr. W. H. Smith has stated the views of the Opposition. The description of

Ireland given by Sir W. Harcourt at Derby on Tuesday night is misleading and inaccurate, and until public men clear their minds of cant, Parliament and Government will go on from blunder to blunder. The reconciliation of the peasantry, the acceptance of the Land Act as a substantial measure of justice, the diminution of serious crime, the clearing off of cases in the Land Court, are imaginations contradicted by the plain facts of everyday experience. In the first three months of this year 1,417 agrarian outrages were reported, as against 769 in the first three months of 1881, and 294 in the first three months of 1880. Some landlords are getting some rent, but rent as a system, a basis of general transactions, has received a fatal blow, and while agitation produces renewed crops of concession and lawlesness is defiant, it is difficult to hope for a return to regular relations between landlords and tenants. It is with this situation the Government has to deal. The Land Act cannot work effectually in any of its parts while terrorism and the abrogation of legal rights are allowed to triumph. The landlords might survive the reductions of rent by the Courts, but the non-payment of rents and the depreciation in the value of property-results not foreseen when the Act passed-menace them with complete ruin. But this prospect opens to the tenant an easier, safer, and more effective method of becoming the possessor of his holding than any judicial proceeding or purchase eystem. If he waits a little and refuses to pay his rent or pays only a small part, pear will fall, he calculates, when it is ripe. The landlords are every day weakened in the contest, and the development of the purchase clauses will do most good by bringing the country face to face with the real meaning of the agrarian agitation and its ultimate aims. These considerations have, doubtless, weighed with the committee of the House of Lords. We have reason to believe that the Committee will recommend large and liberal terms, including the advance of the whole amount of the purchasemoney to the tenants purchasing; the withdrawal of all limitation on the amount to be paid and on the number of years' purchase to be given, the settlement to be left to the parties; and the exaction of a fixed rate of interest by the State, subject to the condition that the annual payment on account of interest and sinking fund and the number of years over which the payments are to extend shall be so regulated that the tenant shall not have to pay a larger yearly sum than the amount of his original rent. There are many points of detail to be considered, but these, we understand, are the indispensable conditions, in the opinion of the great landlords represented on the Select Committee, of any successful scheme for establishing a

peasant proprietary in Ireland .- Times. The Daily News observes :- Like most events on which great expectations have been hung, Mr. Gladstone's anticipated announcement on Wednesday created some disappointment. It seems to have been expected that he would sketch the outlines of a new policy for Ireland, which would at once satisfy the Irish Parliamentary party by its concessions in the matter of evercion and the carrying out of the Land Act, and would forestall the Conservatives in their proposal to quicken and facilitate the operation of the purchase clauses of that measure. But Mr. Gladstone did nothing of the kind. He refused to say anything as to future steps in the maintenance of peace and order, and limited his remarks to the questions in hand. As Mr. Forster reminded the House, it is not usual for the Government to sketch out any proposals of its own in a discussion on the Bill of a private member. Mr. Gladstone had before him the measure by which the Irish Parliamentary party proposes to amend the Land Act. The second reading had been moved by Mr. Redmond in a moderate and conciliatory speech; and the Bill itself, even apart from Mr. Shaw's qualification of "considering the party from which it comes," is a moderate one. Mr. Shaw would have voted for the second reading, and it would have received the support of Irish members like Mr. Richardson who sit behind the Ministers, as well as of the section from which it emanates. The Bill ends with four points, :all of importance, and all needing further llegislation. These are the questions of arrears of rent, which was agreed on all sides yesterday to be at the very basis of the social disorder in Ireland; the peasantproprietorships, which the Opposition have taken in hand on their own account; the claims of leaseholders who are excluded from the Act of 1881; and the question of improvements, respecting which it is contended that the late decision of the Court of Appeal has shown that the Act does not embody the clear intention of Parliament when it was passed. Of these four topics Mr. Gladstone declined for the present to deal with two. The questions of leases and improvements would reopen the whole subject of the tenure clauses of the Act of 1881, which Mr. Gladstone thinks ought not to be disturbed at present. The purchase clauses may be dealt with when Mr. W. H. Smith's motion for rendering them effective comes on for discussion. On the arrears, which Mr. Forster thinks exaggerated in amount, but which he regards as "a very urgent question," Mr. Gladstone asked the House for help in its consideration. Mr. Gibson's taunt that he had postponed everything, and appealed only for "light and They do not like a Fellah rule.

aid," was only an exaggerated account of the impression left by the Prime Minister's speech. He had declined to commit himself to any definite proposal whatever. He contemplated all, but pledged himself to none. There was almost room for opponents to represent that he had not definitely stated whether the Government meant to take the matter up on its own responsibility or not. It was clear enough, however, that this was not what the cautious speech of the Prime Minister meant; and Mr. Forster definitely promised legislation as soon as time could be found to bring a measure forward. What Mr. Gladstone asked was that the relief of the tenants from the pressure of these arrears should be afforded by a kind of common consent of all parties; and the result of Wednesday's debate is to indicate that, with or without this universal consent, the relief needed will be given.

The Standard says :- We have steadily maintained that the great fault of the Irish policy of the Government, throughout, has been its want of definiteness and firmness. These are defects which have held out a premium to violence and outrage. The idea has spread that Ministerial concession would follow Irish agitation, as surely as the day follows the night; and the notion will be strengthened rather than weakened by the cordial welcome which Mr. Gladstone offered on Wednesday to the demands of Mr. Redmond's Bill-the Parliamentary ultimatum of the Land League, as it may be called. He has already accepted one part of the programme submitted to him, and will doubtless accept another part in due time. Among the provisions of this Parnell-Redmond-Healy Bill is a Clause enacting that " proceedings to enforce payment of rent," or evictions shall be stayed until a fair rent has been fixed by the Land Court. As Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice asserted, no doubt some prima facre argument may be urged in favour of this proposal. There is a grievous block in the business of the Land Court, and if evictions are not by some means or other summarily suspended, it may be contended that the reduction of rents should be accelerated. Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice suggested the appointment of a Special Commission for this; but Mr. Healy and his friends want a provisional reduction of rents to Griffith's valuation, and a stopping by law of all attempts to enforce the recovery of rents which are above this standard. The Bill further embodies an important proposal to include the holders of "town park" tenancies—persons, that is, who combine farming with trade—in the operation of the Act. There is another provision in the Bill that, after Mr. Gladstone's speech of Wednesday, is certain to be pressed persistently on the Government. This is to be found in the Clauses which aim at rev e aecision of the Court of Appeal in the Dunseath cases, and securing to the tenant a monopoly of all the advantages accruing from improvements, independently of the degree to which they may have been assisted by the natural properties of the soil or the general development of the neighbourhood. Mr. Gibson forcibly pointed out that this is a claim to which Mr. Gladstone has lent indirectly the most powerful encouragement. The Prime Minister said again, on Wednesday, that though the Court of Appeal might not have misinterpreted the Act itself, it had not correctly interpreted the intentions of the authors of the Act. Whatever, in the view of the Prime Minister, may be the deduction from such an admission, there is not the slightest doubt what it will be in the opinion of the Home Rulers, the Irish people, and, indeed, most other persons as well; no one will readily forget that Mr. Gladstone has declared that an important Clause of the Land Act has been misconstrued by the High Court of Justice in Ireland.

THE SITUATION IN EGYPT. A well-informed correspondent writes to the Paris correspondent of the Times

as follows, under the date of Cairo, It is an ungrateful task to play the part of a candid friend. But Egypt is drifting away from the secure position she had obtained for herself only a year ago, and an observer can sometimes see more clearly than an actor; so I should like to describe, first the financial, and secondly the political aspects as they appear to an outsider who has closely watched for years the progress of Egyptian contemporary history. Financially, Egypt rests on the Law of Liquidation, and the Budget sanctioned by that law. The fiscal receipts were moderately estimated, the normal expenditure was calculated liberally, the service of the public debt was securely settled, and a small surplus remained, which was to be applied to the development of the canal and railway system, on which the prosperity of the country depends. The elasticity of the revenue increased that surplus. Until recently the Control exercised a check on all expenditure, but now they have only the right to interfere in matters concerning the public debt and its special revenues. However great their solicitude may be, they cannot prevent the Parliament from dealing with the rest of the public finance as the Parliament may think fit. They might as well attempt to drive a two-horse coach along a tortuous road with reins attached to only one of the horses, as hope to exercise real control under such circumstances. Politically, the Egyptian sky is as darkly overcast. The army created the present Ministry, the army is stronger than the Parliament, the army is master. In order to content the military faction, hundreds of promotions have been made, and a heavy additional charge cast on the State. The military law, passed only few months ago, stood in the way of these advancements. It was quietly set aside. There is no reason to suppose that any other law would meet with a better fate if the observance of it were inconvenient. Yet the Ministry with all its desire to please, has only me with the lot of the French Minister who found that after a wholesale distribution of favours he had only made "dix mécontents, et un ingrat." Native-born Egyptians have been preferred to Circassians who have made comnon cause with the Turkish party, and who now form a formidable Opposition, the intentions of which were revealed the other day by the conspiracy against Arabi Bey. Mussulmans, again, have been preferred to Copts, who have consequently joined Christians, against whom, so far as they are in the employment of Government, there is a steady crusade. Ismail Pacha and his party finding no further hope of utilizing the Ministry for their own purposes, have turned round upon them. The Porte itself, which until lately has been supposed to have pulled the wires, is now holding aloof and watching with angry eye the course of this nationa movement. Another force has come to the front in strong opposition - namely, the Bedouin tribes of Egypt, some 80,000 in number, and who could put 10,000 men in the field at any moment. Exempted from

military service, subject to merely nominal taxation, and free from all administrative

interference, they are still not contented.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.-WEDNESDAY. The Speaker took the chair at 20 minutes LAND LAW (IRELAND) ACT, 1881, AMENDMENT

The House was engaged all the afternoon in a discussion of the Bill for the amendment of the Irish Land Act, brought forward by the members of Mr. Parnell's party. The second

reading was moved by
Mr. Redmond, who explained its principal
provisions. The judicial rent is to date from the rent day succeeding the date of application to the Court, and the proceedings to enforce payment of rent are to be stayed pending the fixing of a fair rent. Arrears are to be extinguished on all holdings not exceeding £30, by a grant from the Land Commission to the landlord not exceeding one year's rent, where the tenant has paid or is willing to pay the arrears of the rent due in respect of the tenancy expiring on the rent day after August 22, 1881. Leaseholders are to have the same right as tenants from year to year to demand the fixing of a fair rent; and in regard to the Healy Clause, which Mr. Redmond said had been killed by "Adams v. Dunseath," the bill restores vitality to it by providing that improvements shall mean not merely the capital spent by the tenant, but the increased letting value of the land. Moreover, the bill forbids the Court treating enjoyment of improvements as compensation for them, and it establishes a presumption in respect of improvements in favour of the tenant. As to the Purchase Clauses, which he said had tetally failed, the pill proposes that the Land Commissioners shall be empowered to advance the whole purchase-money, requiring repayment from tenants over £30 by an annuity of 5 per cent. for 35 years, and from other tenants by an annuity of £3 16s. for 52 years. After touching on some minor points, Mr. Redmond presented the bill as the only mode by which, in the opinion of the "Irish Parliamentary Party," peace and order could be restored to Ireland, and the final solution of the Land

question secured.

Mr. GLADSTONE, who rose at once, commenced his speech by a recognition of the moderate and practical tone of Mr. Redmond's speech, and welcomed the Bill as an authentic expression of the desire of Mr. Redmond's party to make the working of the Land Act an effectual security for the peace of the country. Dividing the Bill into four heads— Arrears, Purchase Clauses, Leases, and Improvements-he said the Government could not support the second reading, because they still thought, as when they opposed the Lords' Committee, that the Tenure Clauses of the Land Act ought not at present to be reopened and disturbed. The great Irish question naturally divided itself at the present moment under three heads—the questions of tenure involved in this Bill, the Purchase Clauses, and the direct proposals the Government might feel it their duty to make for the preservation of peace and order in Ireland. Into the last two Mr. Gladstone said he would not enter on the present occasion, and as to the Purchase Clauses he reminded the House that a notice had been given for next week importance would be made, which ought not to be prejudiced by a premature discussion. But as to the Tenure Clauses of the Bill, considering the delicacy of the questions involved, and the gravity of the interests involved the government did not feel justified in reopening the question. On the point of improvements the Government admitted that in some respects the recent judgment of "Adams v. Dunseath" did not correspond with the intentions of Parliament, but the scope of the discrepancy was not so great as to justify an immediate reopening of the question without further experience. As to leases, he did not deny that there was much plausibility in the contention that tenants might have suffered from abuse of the Act of 1870; but the evident intention of the promoters of this bill was that tenants under lease should have the same power as yearly tenants of being released from their covenants as to rent, and the Government was not prepared to interfere with these covenants. With regard to arrears, though the Act had not been without utility, he was bound to admit that it had not had the operation expected from it, and that the Government was prepared to recognise the duty of legislating at an early period on a basis which should be at once impartial, in accordance with public opinion in Ireland, and also effectual. As to whether the proposal should be voluntary or compulsory, the Government desired to be guided as to Irish opinion, and they invited discussion which would give them light and aid; but, commenting on the clause in the bill, he admitted that for a compulsory clause it was carefully drawn. No doubt, many Irish landlords of influence were in favour of a compulsory clause, and if the plan was to be com-pulsory he approved of the advance being a gift and not a loan and of the Church surplus being resorted to, though he pointed out that it might not prove sufficient and it might be necessary to call the British Exchequer in aid. With regard to the Bill generally, Mr. Gladstone said he hoped it might be regarded as a gleam of light on a horizon long dark, for though he had confidence in the strength

compulsory government of any portion of the Empire was alien to public opinion, and any sign of returning peace and concord should be gladly welcomed Mr. HEALY remarked that the regret with which the Irish members had heard the refusal of the Government to assent to the second reading would be mitigated by the tone in which Mr. Gladstone had spoken on the question of arrears. Especially, howhe regretted that the Government would not deal with the question of improvements, and canvassing the case of "Adams v. Dunseath," and comparing the judgments with the debates of last year, he showed what injustice was inflicted on the tenants and how contrary this was to the intention of the Act. He insisted strongly also on the provision that the reduction of rent should date from the application to the Court, and that proceedings should be stayed in the meanwhile, and in response to Mr. Gladstone's recognition of the moderation of the measure he warned the House that it was the very smallest the Irish members would

of the country to vindicate its rule, yet the

Mr. O'Shea expressed his approval of Mr. Gladstone's declaration as to arrears, but hoped that he would reconsider his attitude on the other points; and Mr. Macfarlane, in the same strain, urged that the arrears pronosed should embrace all the tenants who been evicted since the passing of the act.

Lord E. FITZMAURICE reminded the House that he had predicted last year that the Land Act would not settle the question. He was o opinion that whatever was done about arrears should be compulsory, and he agreed that something should be done; but he recognised that after the fulness with which all these questions had been discussed last year, the Government was justified in declining to reopen them now. Some expressions of dissent from gentlemen below the gangway on his own side drew from the noble lord a strong protest that he would prefer the repeal of the Union to seeing Ireland the sport of the Radical party, which, he asserted, had been the chief offender in making Ireland the battle-ground of party. Mr. SEXTON expressed a fear that the Prime Minister's disinclination to re-open the question of tenure arose from parental fondness, and from a hungry but vain expectation that his Act would still be of some use. The claim for amendment of the Act in in regard to leases and improvements had been fully made out, and in regard to the

man in the Prime Minister's position to play | have been introduced. Red stipple enhide-and-seek with the Opposition, and to wait to see what Mr. Smith had to say. The question of improvements demanded immediate at ention, for the rulings of the Sub-Commissioners and the decisions of the Appea Court had confiscated, not only the tenants' improvements, but the good will, and he took very little comfort from the Prime Minister's vague and carefully-hedged declarations in

regard to arrears.
Mr. Shaw said that, though he did not agree with all the proposals of the bill, he should vote for the second reading, and if all sections of Irish members would join together and take it out of the groove of party, he thought it might be made the basis of a satisfactory settlement of the questions of arrears, leases, and purchase.

Mr. Gibson remarked that, considering the anticipations which had been excited and that anticipations which had been excited and that none of the topics were new, the statement of the Prime Minister was exceedingly vague and disappointing. The House had certainly a right to expect from him some more definite opinion than a mere request for light and aid, and in the circumstances of Ireland a policy of caution and reticence was the worst of all. Either the Prime Minister should have acquiesced in the interpretation put on the law by the Courts, or he should at once have intimated his intention to bring in a bill to alter the law as declared. He hoped that the Government would be resolute in the re-storation of law and order, and then peace, contentment, and in time loyalty would

follow.
Colonel Colthurst and Mr. Dickson spoke on the subject of arrears, which they regarded as most urgent, and Mr. McCarthy moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Forster, in assenting to it, repeated that the Government did mean to deal with the question of arrears, though in the pre-sent state of public business it was impossible

to fix a day.

Mr. O'Donnell and Mr. Henry spoke, reiterating Mr. Shaw's desire for concerted action between all sections of the Irish members. The debate then stood adjourned.
Some other Bills were disposed of, and the House adjourned at five minutes to 6 o'clock.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE. The Dutch man-of-war Valk, Capt. Binkes, having on board their Majesties the King and Queen of the Netherlands and a numerous suite, arrived in Sheerness Harbour at about 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning. Royal salutes of 21 guns were fired by the Hydra turret ship and the Royal Artillery. The Hydra and the merchant ships in harbour were dressed with flags and bunting was displayed at the Government establishments. The Valk encountered a heavy storm and high seas in her passage across, and owing to this cause and also to the fact that the ship is not a very fast one, the voyage from Flushing occupied rather longer than usual. The Valk proceeded at once to Queenborough Pier, near which the mail steamer Princess Marie was lying at anchor, gaily dressed with flags. The Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., attended by Capt. Haig, Lord Thurbox, lord-inwaiting, and Sir John M'Neill, equerry to the Queen, went down from town by special train to welcome their Majesties on behalf of the Queen. The Duke of Edinburgh at once went on board the Valk, and had an audience of the Royal visitors. Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., K.C.B., was also invited on board, and had the honour of conversing with their Majesties. The party landed at a quarter-past 1, amid the booming of cannon

and Corporation of Queenborough, who presented an address of welcome. The King, who spoke in broken English, said:—" Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen—I thank you for this reception, for your kind welcome and good wishes, and for the sentiments you have expressed with reference to the happy event which is to take place to-morrow, and in which we take so deep an interest. I am proud once more to be on English soil, and I thank you very much." Bouquets of flowers were then presented to the Queen by Miss Filmer, daughter of the Mayor of Queenborough, and Miss Betsy Groos, daughter of Mr. Carl Wilh Groos, of London. The King was in private dress. As soon as the ceremony of presenting the address was completed, the visitors proceeded to the special aloon train that was waiting. The guard of honour of the Royal Marines presented arms, and the band played the Dutch National Anthem, and afterwards "God Save the Queen." The Mayor and Corporation, who wore their official robes, his worship carrying the civic wand, over 500 years old, accompanied the Royal party to the train. Orange rosettes were very generally worn, in compliment to the visitors. At half-past 1 o'clock the train left for Windsor, and the

The King and Queen were met by the Mayor

and hearty cheering.

crowds of spectators gradually dispersed. The private apartments at Claremont have been recently redecorated and refurnished by Messrs. Gillow, from the designs of Mr. H. Henry, who, while restricting the general style to that of the best Adam period, has carried out an original scheme of colour so successfully that no violent transition is experienced in passing from one room to another. The first room in the suite is the Duke of Albany's study, surrounded by tall cases for books and china. The colours of the woodwork, as of the cornice and ceiling, are white and gold, in designs of the severest 'Adam" type, the wall-space intervening between the tops of the cases and the cornice being covered with leather paper of a dull golden hue. Against this ground are hung numerous family pictures, the place of honour over the charming fireplace being assigned to the Prince's favourite dog, a handsome fox-terrier. Close to the writing-table, presented by Wiltshire friends living near Boyton Manor, is, resting on an easel, Richmond's portrait of the Princess Louise, Marchiness of Lorne. Near the mantelpiece is the small Physics. mantelpiece is the small Phryne, posed like the figure in Gérôme's celebrated picture, and numerous bronzes, choice pieces of china, and other objects of art. The Duchess's boudoir is a sumptuous apartment decorated in two shades of peacock blue and gold, the darker of the two shades employed on the wall being repeated in the frame of the mirror, and the reverse of superb screen embroidered in gold and colours on a satin ground. The portrait of the Duke of Albany, copied by West from the original by Von Angeli, rests for the present on a chair; but some fine antique portraits and a picture of Lady Ormonde already adorn the walls, as do Legros' "Death and the Woodcutter," and Sarah Berdhardt's "Palm Sunday." A few pieces of Oriental armour, an ivory inlaid antique cabinet, and busts of the late Princess Alice and of the Princess Louise complete the adornment of this pretty boudoir. Opening beyond double doors is the bath-room, in which are for the present a picture by Coleman and a landscape ought at the sale of Lord Beaconsfield's effects. Farther on is the Duke of Albany's dressing-room, in the midst whereof floats a Cupid, picked up with other artistic odds and ends in Venice. This dressing-room, with its narrow couch, has peacock blue walls, against which hang un-

nerous engravings, notably Holman Hunt's 'Shadow of the Cross" and Miss Elizabeth Thompson's "Roll Call." The next apartment is the bedroom, to which an air of coolness and repose has been given by the skilful employment of pale sage green and pale blue. Excepting only the cornices and wainscoting, which are of white and gold, the whole of the woodwork has a groundwork of pale sage green, on which are painted scrolls and festoons in blue, and bouquets of various flowers coloured, as heralds would say, "proper." As an adjunct to this scheme of decoration, which is very much of the purchase clauses, it was unworthy of a states- | Sheraton type, medallions of a novel kind |

gravings, by Bartolozzi, have been converted into medallions, fastened securely to the woodwork and varnished over, the effect produced being both novel and happy. A large wardrobe treated in this manner is peculiarly successful. The bedstead is a genuine fourposter of antique dimensions and exceedingly lofty. In colour and fashion it accords with the wardrobe, chests-of-drawers, and dress-ing-table, and is very handsomely painted and adorned with Bartolozzi medallions. The curtains, which like all the new stuffs employed are of English manufacture, are of mingled terra cotta colour and sage green, bordered with gold and white tissue of Persian design, and lined with pale blue, trimmed with Cluny lace. A coverlet of handsome Cluny lace adds lightness and softness to the general effect. A beautiful Venetian mirror hangs over the fireplace, and drawings by O'Connor and other artists in water-colours contribute cheerfulness to this very pretty and tasteful interior. The dressing room designed for the Duchess has wall-paper in which rose Dubarry is the prevailing tone, and furniture of Louis Seize character painted with a cream-coloured ground and a forned with flowers. One side of the room is almost entirely occupied by a vast wardrobe painted in this pretty style, and which on being opened is found to have concealed a bath. The furniture is covered with cretonne tapestry with a cream-coloured ground to accord with the woodwork. All the private apartments, like those for entertaining company, are on the ground floor, or rather the floor level with the top of the perron, and above the lofty and roomy basement story. On the first floor is a suite of rooms with cheerful chintz-like furniture, specially reserved for the Queen. On the opposite side are the apartments for other

The trousseau of the Princess has been made by the very best Paris modistes. M. Worth furnished twelve dresses, which were finished long ago. Twelve more, as well as the lovely bridal dress presented to her by her sister the Queen of Holland, were made by Mme. Corbay, of Paris. A very elegant dress, presented by the Queen to her new daughter-in-law, was made by Mrs. Stratton, of turquoise-blue velvet, brocaded with a raised pattern of roses and leaves on a satin ground, over a petticoat of blue satin nearly covered with Honiton lace six inches wide. The centre of this petticoat opens again over palest primrose satin, a narrow plisse of which edges the skirt, and the brocaded train is lined with the same delicate contrasting tint. The opening is trimmed on both sides with exquisite passementerie of pearls and gold filigree in a pine pattern, and the low bodice and short sleeves are adorned with the same. A bouquet of Maréchal Niel roses on the left shoulder completes this lovely toilette. An evening dress, given by Prince Leopold, is a pale blue satin, trimmed with iridescent em-broidery, the low bodice being a blue satin, brocaded with silver roses. A picturesque short dress, also the gift of his Royal Highness, is of Oriental blue and yellow brocade. the jacket bodice opening over a waistcoat of cream satin sublime; paniers and drapery of the brocade are artistically arranged patterns a petticoat of cream satin, the over a petticoat of cream sati whole being trimmed with lisse embroidery. Among other is a tea-gown or pearl-white silk, shot with pink and blue, and trimmed with pale pink satin and the new ficelle lace. A dress of Pekin-French grey and gold shot silk, striped with grey satin, brocaded with pink flowers, is trimmed with cream lace. A simple yet beautiful dress is composed of the finest slatecoloured alpaca, the coat bodice being lined. and the skirt trimmed with ruby satin. Some charming race and ball dresses were prepared by Mrs. Mason, who also made the beautiful costume de voyage, and the bonnet vorn with it came from the establishment of Mesdames Perryman and Parsons. The productions of the English couturières are not in the least outshone by those of the clever Parisiennes, but all are exquisite in their

several styles. The bridal robe of the Duchess of Albany is composed of a petticoat of rich white satin, opening round the bottom in several places over orange blossoms and myrtle. It is trimmed with two robings of costly point d'Alençon lace, and the long train is em-broidered in silver with raised bouquets of fleur-de-lys, and edged with coquilles of white satin and point d'Alençon. The low bodice and short sleeves are trimmed to match. Her veil is of the same delicate fabric, and she will wear a wreath of mingled orange flowers and myrtle.

The Daily News gives an account of the

wedding presents which were laid out on

Tuesday in the White Drawing Room :- Immediately on the right on entering the room stands one of the Queen's presents—the portrait of the Princess Helen herself, admirably painted by Carl Sohn, jun., a rising artist of the Dusseldorf School. In the middle of the long table extending down the room is the superb golden bowl presented by Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild, and on the round table in front of the great malachite vase, the large silver centre-piece forming part of the gift of Scotch noblemen and gentlemen, friends of the bridegroom. Another stately gift is the pair of chased silver candelabra, weighing 445 ounces, presented by the members of the Christchurch Society of Oxford. The Bachelors Club presents a handsome dressing case, and the Earl of Aberdeen a pair of silver honey-pails of the Scottish pattern. Mr. Christopher sykes offers a magnificent antique silver box. and the Duchess of Wellington a grand clock, by Lécluse. A prominent object is the im-mense silver bowl from the Witshire Society, and very curious is the Russian liqueur case, with cups instead of glasses, given to his brother by the Duke of Edinburgh. Near the Scotch centrepiece is a fine plaque from Sir Albert Sassoon, and a pair of handsome painted dishes from the Duchess of Connaught's household. Mrs. Wemyss presents a beautiful gold cup, Sir Theodore Martin an exquisitelycarved Augsburg cup, and Lady Martin s Bible in an antique silver case of great beauty. Lord Rowton's offering is quaint and curious, being the signatures to the draft of the Treaty of Berlin handsomely framed and glazed, and Mr. Gladstone presents a copy of "Gleanings of Past Years," with a dedication as follows: "Humbly presented by the author to H.R.H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, on his marriage, with respectful but hearty congratulations and good wishes. London, April, 1882." Other presents are described as follows:—A beautifully framed mirror from Sir W. and Lady Brett, a curious silver box from Lord and Lady Lovelace, an antique silver flagon from Colonel and Mrs. Napier Sturt, a superb silver inkstand and candlesticks from the Marquis of Tavistock, a curious piece of old silver work from Captain and Mrs. Arthur Paget, an elegant flagon from the servants at Claremont, a gold tea equipage from Lady Molesworth, an antique silver bowl from Mr. and Mrs. Jeune, a splendid silver dish from the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, a golden bowl from the Earl and Countess of Bradford, a pair of silver vinaigrettes from Lord and Lady Reay, a fine old silver cake-basket from Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, Venetian glass from Count and Countess Gleichen, some exquisite lace from Mrs. Coleridge Kennard, and needlework from Lady Charlotte Schreiber. a silver toilet set from the Viscountess Dalrymple, quaint silver candlesticks from the Earl and Countess Kilmorey, silver coin cups from the Earl and Countess of Lathom, silver castors from Mr. F. Arkwright, and a peacock-feather fan in a tortoise-shell frame, with a coronet and "Helen" in diamonds, far from exhausting the list, only give an idea of its magnitude. Among the gifts is a pianoforte presented to the bride and bride-groom by the employes of Messrs. John Bringmand and pianoforte present obligues Brinsmead and Sons, an iron grand oblique instrument in a handsome ebonised case.

THE FUNERAL OF MR. DARWIN.

The funeral of Mr. Charles Darwin took place at Westminster Abbey on Wednesday morning. There was no procession through the streets, the body having been brought from Down, Kent, last night, and placed upon tressels, draped with black cloth, prepared to receive it in St. Faith's Chapel, which is between the south wall of the south transept and the Chapter House and is entered through a the Chapter House, and is entered through a narrow doorway and by three or four steps from the porch of the Chapter House. The coffin is of plain unpolished oak, and with no mountings but the necessary brass handles. The "shell," as the undertakers call the innermost coffin, is enclosed in a lead coffin, is this again being enclosed in the cossin of white oak. On this, the outermost cossin, is a plate bearing the simple inscription: "Charles Robert Darwin, Born February 12, 1809.
Died April 19, 1882." Arrangements were made by Messrs. T. and W. Banting, who made by Messrs. I. and W. Banting, who conducted the funeral, for the coffin to be watched all night. This morning it was placed in the porch of the Chapter House, where members of scientific and learned bodies and other representative men assembled shortly after eleven o'clock. The family awaited the forming of the funeral procession in the Jerusalem Chamber, and then joined the procession, which left the Chapter House shortly before twelve o'clock, at the end of the south cloister. Preceded by the choir and clergy, the procession moved down the south aisle to the west end of the church, through the nave and choir, the coffin being placed under the lantern, and the first portion of the Burial Service being chorally rendered by the choir meanwhile. Over the pall a number of the choicest wreaths had been placed. The pall-bearers were the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Arcyll, Mr. Russell Lowell, American Minister, Lord Derby, Mr. W. Spottiswoode. Sir Joseph Hooker, Mr. A. R. Wallace, Professor Huxley, Sir John Lubbock, and Canon Farrar.

The following is a list of the mourners:

Mr. W. Erasmus Darwin (chief mourner),
Mr. George Darwin, F.R.S., Miss Darwin, Mr. George Darwin, F.R.S., Miss Darwin, Mr. Francis Darwin, Mr. Horace Darwin, Mr. Darwin, of Elston Hall, Captain Charles Darwin, Mrs. Vaughan Williams, Rev. Charles Parker, Mr. F. H. Bristow, Q.C., Mr. Ernest Wedgwood, Mr. J. H. Farrer (Secretary to the Board of Trade), Mr. Godfrey Wedgwood, Mrs. Ruck, Mr. J. C. Hawkshaw, Mr. George Allen, Mrs. William Darwin, Mrs. Litchfield (daughter of deceased), Mr. R. B. Litchfield, Mr. Leonard Darwin, R.E., Mr. F. Alvey Darwin, Mr. Reginald R.E., Mr. F. Alvey Darwin, Mr. Reginald Darwin (of Buxton), Miss Wedgwood, Mr. Robert Parker, Mr. Francis Galton, Mr. Hensleigh Wedgwood, Mrs. Farrer, Miss A. Wedgwood, Rev. A. Wedgwood, Mrs. Hawkshaw, Mr. Henry Allen, M.P. Among those who joined the funeral procession were Lord Salisbury, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Aberdare, the Speaker, Sir S. Northcote, Sir T. Brassey, Lord Kensington, Mr. and Sir T. Brassey, Lord Kensington, Mr. and Mrs. Beresford Hope, Mr. Spencer Walpole, M.P. (the Cambridge University), Sir J. R. Mowbray, Sir David Wedderburn, M.P., and Sir Henry Holland, M.P., Mr. J. A. Campbell, M.P. (for Glasgow and Aberdeen University), Mr. D. Plunkett, M.P. (for the Dublin Hauvasity) Dublin University), Sir Farrer Herschell, Q.C., M.P., Lady Burdett-Courts, Sir S. Dasant, Mr. Leslie Stephen, Mr. Cohen M.P., Mr. McAlister, Lord Arthur Russell, M.P., Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., Sir Rutherford Alcock, Mr. Mundella, M.P., Mr. E. Gibson, M.P., Mr. T. Burt, M.P., Professor Gibson, M.P., Mr. T. Burt, M.P., Professor Tyndall, Sir Henry Maine, Mr. Herbert Spencer, Mr. John Morley, General Strachey, Professor Bain, Mr. Storey-Maskelyne, M.P., Sir Henry Parkes (Premier of New South Wales), the Lord Mayor, Mr. Sheriff Ogg, Lord Sherbrooke, Professor Fawcett, M.P., Sir Richard Cross, M.P. Mr. Justica Grove Sir Henry Ressement M.P., Mr. Justice Grove, Sir Henry Bessemer, Dr. Lyon Playfair, M.P., Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., Mr. Talbot, M.P., Sir Henry Verney, Sir John Bennett, Professor Marshall, Dr. Tyler, Dr. Siemens, Professor Kennedy (the oldest friend of the deceased, they having been schoolboys together); Dr. Alexander, F. R. C. P., Sir Thomas Paget, Mr. Frederick Pollock, Professor Pritchard (Oxford), Professor Swainson (Master of Christ's College, Cambridge), Mr. Frederick Harrison, Mr. Bryce, M. P. Mr. Cropper M. P. Pay I. Billing. M.P., Mr. Cropper, M.P., Rev. J. Billing, Mr. Ernest Hart, Mr. McAlister, Mr. John Evans, F.R.S., Mr. Wynne Jeffrey, Mr. G. W. Smalley; the representatives of Oxford University, Dr. Evans, Professor Jowett, Dr. Acland, and Mr. Moseley; a deputation from the Anthropological Institute, consisting, besides Sir John Lubbock and Professor Huxley (who, as already stated, were pall-bearers), of Mr. John Evans, F.R.S.; Mr. E. B. Tylor, F.R.S.; Professor Busk, F.R.S.; Mr. Hyde Clarke; Professor W. H. Flower, Mr. Hyde Clarke; Professor W. H. Flower, F.R.S.; Mr. Francis Galton, F.R.S.; Dr. Allen Thomson, F.R.S.; Mr. F. W. Rudler, F.G.S.; Mr. F. E. W. Brabrook, F.S.A.; Mr. J. R. Price, F.S.A.; Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Godwin-Austen, F.R.S.; Mr. Richard R. Martin, M. D. Mr. Alfred Thiles F.G. B. Martin, M.P.; Mr. Alfred Tylor, F.G.S.; and Mr. George W. Bloxam, M.A. Professor Owen was present, but was obliged to leave before the ceremony was over through

For the choral part of the service the music of Purcell and Croft was sung. The anthem immediately following the lesson was a new one, composed by Dr. Bridge expressly for the occasion, and afterwards Handel's anthem, "His body is buried," was sung. In the unavoidable absence of the Dean, the senior Canon, the Rev. Canon Prothero, read the prayers at the grave side.

> LONDON GOSSIP. (FROM "TRUTH.")

Long coats of satin or brocade prevailed at Ascot, and under these many a brilliant toilette may have blushed unseen. Beads glittered in every direction, and buttons appeared by the score in curious irrelevance. A lady in dark brown shone with a golden glitter from the ferrule of her parasol to the tips of her little shoes.

A charming blonde wore a bonnet of pale violets, with a bunch of large yellow roses on one side; it might be invidious to inquire how much the beauty of her dazzling com-plexion owed to this becoming combination of soft colours. Flower bonnets and flowerpainted parasols were the order of the day. Cowslips and buttercups were high in favour, but pinks and carnations ran them very close. A tall, fair woman wore a tasteful toilette of black surah and lace, with apple-blossoms on her parasol, in her bonnet, on her left shoulder, and a tiny spray pinned to her right sleeve near the wrist. Her sister, in lichen-coloured surah and velvet, wore a bonnet and muff made entirely of cowslips.

These were triumphs of taste, as apart from the elaborated glories of millinery, of which there were naturally many present.

Lady Gainsborough has sufficiently recovered from her dangerous illness to bear revered from her dangerous illness to Catter moval from Eaton to the Vicarage at Cottesmore, and the family place is now going to be thoroughly overhauled and put in order. It is hoped that Lady Gainsborough may be able to travel to the seaside in the course of

the next fortnight.

The Countess of Lonsdale, who has been staying for several weeks with Lord and Lady Pembroke, at Wilton Abbey, has taken a place near Ascot for a year, and is going there to reside in the course of a week of two.

A marriage is arranged between Mr. Brydges Williams, M.P., and Miss Emily Levy, the eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Moses Levy, of the Daily Telegraph, and the inheritress of the principal part of the vast fortune of the late Mr. Lionel Lawson. Lord Breadalbane has purchased a number of red deer out of Lord Suffield's famous herd at Gunton, forthe purpose of strengthening the breed in his Perthalize and

Galignani's Messenger.

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NOTICE.

A four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

MGreat-Britain.

LONDON, APRIL 26-27, 1882.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE IRISH LAND BILL.

The Prime Minister gave the House of Commons on Wednesday no clear view of the principles on which the Government aded to act, and some of his expressions may be not unfairly interpreted to mean that he is looking to his opponents for the suggestion of a policy. It is difficult to understand, for instance, why, if the Government are really inclined to do something to make the purchase clauses of the Land Act operative, Mr. Gladstone deems it necessary to postpone his statement of the Ministerial scheme until Mr. W. H. Smith has stated the views of the Opposition. The description of Ireland given by Sir W. Harcourt at Derby on Tuesday night is misleading and inaccurate, and until public men clear their minds of cant, Parliament and Government will go on from blunder to blunder. The reconciliation of the peasantry, the acceptance of the Land Act as a substantial measure of justice, the diminution of serious crime, the clearing off of cases in the Land Court, are imaginations contradicted by the plain facts of everyday experience. In the first three months of this year 1,417 agrarian outrages were reported, as against 769 in the first three months of 1881, and 294 in the first three months of 1880. Some landlords are getting some rent, but rent as a system, a basis of general transactions, has received a fatal blow, and while agitation produces renewed crops of concession and lawlesness is defiant, it is difficult to hope for a return to regular relations between landlords and tenants. It is with this situation the Government has to deal. The Land Act cannot work effectually in any of its parts while terrorism and the abrogation of legal rights are allowed to triumph. The landlords might survive the reductions of rent by the Courts, but the non-payment of rents and the depreciation in the value of · property-results not foreseen when the Act passed-menace them with complete ruin. But this prospect opens to the tenant an easier, safer, and more effective method of becoming the possessor of his holding than any judicial proceeding or purchase eystem. If he waits a little and refuses to pay his rent or pays only a small part, the pear will fall, he calculates, when it is ripe. The landlords are every day weakened in the contest, and the development of the purchase clauses will do most good by bringing the country face to face with the real meaning of the agrarian agitation and its ultimate aims. These considerations have, doubtless, weighed with the committee of the House of Lords. We have reason to believe that the Committee will recommend large and liberal terms, including the advance of the whole amount of the purchasemoney to the tenants purchasing; the withdrawal of all limitation on the amount to be paid and on the number of years' purchase to be given, the settlement to be left to the parties; and the exaction of a fixed rate of interest by the State, subject to the condition that the annual payment on account of interest and sinking fund and the number of years over which the payments are to extend shall be so regulated that the tenant shall not have to pay a larger yearly sum than the amount of his original rent. There are many points of detail to be considered, but these, we understand, are the indispensable conditions, in the opinion of the great landlords

peasant proprietary in Ireland .- Times. The Daily News observes :- Like most events on which great expectations have been hung. Mr. Gladstone's anticipated announcement on Wednesday created some disappointment. It seems to have been expected that he would sketch the outlines of a new policy for Ireland, which would at once satisfy the Irish Parliamentary party by its concessions in the matter of coercion and the carrying out of the Land Act, and would forestall the Conservatives in their proposal to quicken and facilitate the operation of the purchase clauses of that measure. But Mr. Gladstone did nothing of the kind. He refused to say anything as to future steps in the maintenance of peace and order, and limited his remarks to the questions in hand. As Mr. Forster reminded the House, it is not usual for the Government to sketch out any proposals of its own in a discussion on the Bill of a private member. Mr. Gladstone had before him the measure by which the Irish Parliamentary party proposes to amend the Land Act. The second reading had been moved by Mr. Redmond in a moderate and conciliatory speech; and the Bill itself, even apart from Mr. Shaw's qualification of "considering the party from which it comes," is a moderate one. Mr. Shaw would have voted for the second reading, and it would have received the support of Irish members like Mr. Richardson who sit behind the Ministers, as well as of the section from which it emanates. The Bill ends with four points, all of importance, and all needing further legislation. These are the questions of arrears of rent, which was agreed on all sides yesterday to be at the very basis of the social disorder in Ireland; the peasantproprietorships, which the Opposition have taken in hand on their own account; the claims of leaseholders who are excluded from the Act of 1881; and the question of improvements, respecting which it is contended that the late decision of the Court of Appeal has shown that the Act does not embody the clear intention of Parliament when it was passed. Of these four topics Mr. Gladstone declined for the It sent to deal with two. The questions leases and improvements would reopen ! e whole subject of the tenure clauses of Le Act of 1881, which Mr. Gladstone hinks ought not to be disturbed at resent. The purchase clauses may be alt with when Mr. W. H. Smith's motion for rendering them effective comes on for On the arrears, which Mr. discussion. Forster thinks exaggerated in amount, but which he regards as "a very urgent question," Mr. Gladstone asked the House for help in its consideration. Mr. Gibon's taunt that he had postponed everyhing, and appealed only for "light and

represented on the Select Committee, of

any successful scheme for establishing a

aid," was only an exaggerated account of the impression left by the Prime Minister's speech. He had declined to commit himself to any definite proposal whatever. He contemplated all, but pledged himself to none. There was almost room for opponents to represent that he had not definitely stated whether the Government meant to take the matter up on its own responsibility or not. It was clear enough, however, that this was not what the cautious speech of the Prime Minister meant; and Mr. Forster definitely promised legislation as soon as time could be found to bring a measure forward. What Mr. Gladstone asked was that the relief of the tenants from the pressure of these arrears should be afforded by a kind of common consent of all parties; and the result of Wednesday's debate is to indicate that, with or without this universal consent, the relief needed will be given.

The Standard says :- We have steadily

maintained that the great fault of the Irish policy of the Government, throughout, has been its want of definiteness and firmness. These are defects which have held out a premium to violence and outrage. The idea has spread that Ministerial concession would follow Irish agitation, as surely as the day follows the night; and the notion will be strengthened rather than weakened by the cordial welcome which Mr. Gladstone offered on Wednesday to the demands of Mr. Redmond's Bill-the Parliamentary ultimatum of the Land League, as it may be called. He has already accepted one part of the programme submitted to him, and will doubtess accept another part in due time. Among the provisions of this Parnell-Redmond-Healy Bill is a Clause enacting that "proceedings to enforce payment of rent." or evictions shall be stayed until a fair rent has been fixed by the Land Court. As Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice asserted no doubt some prima face argument may be urged in favour of this proposal. There is a grievous block in the business of the Land Court, and if evictions are not by some means or other summarily suspended, it may be contended that the reduction of rents should be accelerated. Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice suggested the appointment of a Special Commission for this; but Mr. Healy and his friends want a provisional reduction of rents to Griffith's valuation, and a stopping by law of all attempts to enforce the recovery of rents which are above this standard. The Bill further embodies an important proposal to include the holders ' town park" tenancies-persons, that is, who combine farming with trade-in the operation of the Act. There is another provision in the Bill that, after Mr. Gladstone's speech of Wednesday, is certain to be pressed persistent'y on the Government. This is to be found in the Clauses which aim at reversing the decision of the Court of Appeal in the Dunseath cases, and securing to the tenant a monopoly of all the advantages accruing from improvements, independently of the degree to which they may have been assisted by the natural properties of the soil or the general development of the neighbourhood. Mr. Gibson forcibly pointed out that this is a claim to which Mr. Gladstone has lent indirectly the most powerful encourage-The Prime Minister said again, on Wednesday, that though the Court of Appeal might not have misinterpreted the Act itself, it had not correctly interpreted the intentions of the authors of the Act. Whatever, in the view of the Prime Minister, may be the deduction from such an admission, there is not the slightest doubt what it will be in the opinion of the Home Rulers, the Irish people, and, indeed, most other persons as well; no one will readily forget that Mr. Gladstone has declared that an important Clause of the Land Act has been misconstrued by the High Court of Justice in Ireland.

THE SITUATION IN EGYPT.

A well-informed correspondent writes

to the Paris correspondent of the Times as follows, under the date of Cairo, April 18:—

It is an ungrateful task to play the part of a candid friend. But Egypt is drifting away from the secure position she had obtained for herself only a year ago, and an observer can sometimes see more clearly than an actor; so I should like to describe, first the financial, and secondly the political aspects as they appear to an outsider who has closely watched for years the progress of Egyptian contemporary history. Financially, Egypt rests on the Law of Liquidation, and the Budget sanctice. tioned by that law. The fiscal receipts were moderately estimated, the normal expenditure was calculated liberally, the service of the public debt was securely settled, and a small surplus remained, which was to be applied to the development of the canal and railway system, on which the prosperity of the country depends. The elasticity of the revenue increased that surplus. Until recently the Control exercised a check on all expenditure, but now they have only the right to interfere in matters concerning the public debt and its special revenues. However great their solicitude may be, they cannot prevent the Parliament from dealing with the rest of the public finance as the Parliament may think fit. They might as well attempt to drive a two-horse coach along a tortuous road with reins attached to only one of horses, as hope to exercise real control under such circumstances. Politically, the Egyptian sky is as darkly overcast. The army created the present Ministry, the army is stronger than the Parliament, the army is In order to content the military faction, hundreds of promotions have been made, and a heavy additional charge cast on the State. The military law, passed only a few months ago, stood in the way of these advancements. It was quietly set aside. There

the horses, as hope to exercise real control under such circumstances. Politically, the Egyptian sky is as darkly overcast. The army created the present Ministry, the army is stronger than the Parliament, the army is master. In order to content the military faction, hundreds of promotions have been made, and a heavy additional charge cast on the State. The military law, passed only a few months ago, stood in the way of these advancements. It was quietly set aside. There is no reason to suppose that any other law would meet with a better fate if the observance of it were inconvenient. Yet the Ministry, with all its desire to please, has only met with the lot of the French Minister who found that after a wholesale distribution of favours he had only made "dix meconlents, et un ingrat." Native-born Egyptians have been preferred to Circassians who have made common cause with the Turkish party, and who now form a formidable Opposition, the intentions of which were revealed the other day by the conspiracy against Arabi Bey. Mussulmans, again, have been preferred to Copts, who have consequently joined the Christians, against whom, so far as they are in the employment of Government, there is a steady crusade. Ismail Pacha and his party, finding no further hope of utilizing the Ministry for their own purposes, have turned round upon them. The Porte itself, which until lately has been supposed to have pulled the wires, is now holding aloof and watching with angry eye the course of this national movement. Another force has come to the front in strong opposition—namely, the Bedouin tribes of Egypt, some 80.000 in number, and who could put 10.000 men in the field at any moment. Exempted from

military service, subject to merely nominal

taxation, and free from all administrative

interference, they are still not contented.

They do not like a Fellah rule.

PRINCE LEOPOLD'S MARRIAGE.

The marriage of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, with Princess Helen Frederica Augusta, fourth daughter of his Serene Highness the Reigning Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont, was celebrated on Thursday at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, the officiating clergy being the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bis hops of London (Dean of her Majesty's Chapels Royal), Winchester, Oxford, Worcester, the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor (Lord High Almoner, Registrar of the Order of the Garter, and Domestic Chaplain to her Majesty), with the canons and minor canons of Windsor, all of whom assembled at the deanery, and took their places within the rails of the altar at a quarter to twelve o'clock. At the same hour the Princess of Wales and the Royal family, with her Majesty's Royal guests, left the State Entrance of Windsor Castle in the Queen's carriage, with their respective suites, proceeding to the west entrance of St. George's Chapel. They were conducted by the Lord Chamberlain and the Master of the Horse, and attended by a field officer's escort of the 2d Life Guards. Seats were reserved in the choir for the Ambassadors, Foreign Ministers, Cabinet Ministers, and others invited to be present at the ceremony, special carriages being sent to meet them at the Windsor Terminus of the Great Western Railway to the south entrance of the chapel. The State trumpeters stationed at the west entrance announced the arrival of each procession by a flourish of trumpets. The Royal Family and guests occupied seats on the haut-pas, a march by Sir G. Elvey being played on the organ as the procession moved up the nave.

The Queen, accompanied by the Princess Beatrice and the Princess Victoria of Hesse, and conducted by the Lord Chamberlain and the Master of the Horse, and attended by an escort of the 2d Life Guards, was shortly afterwards received at the west entrance by the Great Officers. Her Majesty was conducted to the haut-pas by the Lord Chamberlain, Handel's Occasional Overture being performed on the organ as the procession moved up the Chapel.

A quarter of an hour afterwards the bridegroom, accompanied by his supporters, the Prince of Wales and the Grand Duke of Hesse, arrived at the west entrance, being attended by their respective suites and an escort of the 2d Life Guards. Their Royal Highnesses were received and conducted by the Lord Steward to the choir, Mendelssohn's March from Athalie being played by the organist, the bridegroom taking his seat on the right of the haut-

The bride, who arrived immediately afterwards, was accompanied by her father and brother-in-law, the King of the Netherlands. Her Serene Highness was received by the Lord Chamberlain and joined by the bridesmaids at the west entrance, and conducted to the left of the haut - pas, Charles Gounod's Nouvelle Marche Nuptiale being played during the procession. Her train was borne by Ladies Campbell, Blanche Butler, Feodore Yorke, Florence Bootle Wilbraham, Ermyntrude Russell Alexandrina Vane Tempest, Anne Lindsay, and Florence Anson. Her supporters were conducted to the haut-pas, the bridesmaids standing near her Serene Highness, and the Lord Chamberlain and Vice-Chamberlain near. The bride was given away by her father, and at the conclusion of the service the choir sang Beethoven's Hallelujah Chorus, guns being fired in the Long Walk, while as the Royal personages and their suites left by the next door, Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" was played, the bridegroom being preceded by the Prince of Wales. the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Prince of Waldeck and Pyrmont, and the King of the Netherlands, and followed by the Queen, with the Princess Victoria of Hesse and Princess Beatrice. The next carriage was occupied by the Queen of the Netherlands, the reigning Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont, Princess Elizabeth of Waldeck-Pyrmont, and the Hereditary Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont. The Princess of Wales and the other members of the Royal Family took their seats in the next carriages, the ninth being occupied by the Duke and Duchess of Teck, the Prince of Bentheim, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. The suites followed in plain

The scene outside the chapel during the eremony was one to be for ever remembered by those who witnessed it. Behind the guard of the Seaforth Highlanders were stationed the Scots Guards. On the lawns were assemblies of spectators, the varied eniforms lending a gaiety to the spectacle that mere plain dress would not have done. As the varied processions arrived, the escorts of the Life Guards formed up in troops, with their cuirasses and appointments glittering in the sun. which for a time broke forth with renewed brilliancy just as the bride was approaching the Henry VIII.'s Gate from the Castle The cheering was immense as the Royal personages were recognised. Her Majesty received an immense ovation both on going

to and returning from the Chapel. The marriage ceremony was finished soon after one, when the bridal party at once started on their return, the skirling of bagpipes and the ringing of joy bells from the Curfew Tower and St. John's Church, being supplemented by the booming of the cannon firing the Royal salute from the Long Walk. As the bride and bridegroom emerged from the gateway on to the Castle Hill the waving of hats and handkerchiefs and cheering was very great. The Princess smilingly responded and bowed her thanks for the reception she received. Prince Leopold, who sat on the left of his bride, also bowed repeatedly The wedding carriage was followed by the procession of her Majesty, and then ollowed the whole of the guests and suite n the reverse order to that in which they had gone to the Castle. After the last of the processions had passed away up the hill, the crowd gradually melted into the streets, where they took up positions to watch the return of the various guards of honour and their escorts to quarters.

The Duke and Duchess of Albany left Windsor Castle for Claremont at a quarter past four, amidst a grand demonstration of popular goodwill and affection. A guard of honour of the Scots Guards was drawn up on the quadrangle, and at the time stated the Royal pair left the grand entrance and entered an open travelling carriage drawn by four greys with postilions. As the carriage drove off, followed by other carriages with the suite in attendance, and escorted by Life Guards, the band played, first the National Anthem,

and then the Waldeck Hymn. A shower of rice accompanied the carriages, not only from the doors, but also through the town, where many of the inhabitants had provided themselves with this means of expressing hopes for the happiness of the

bride and bridegroom.

Both the Prince and Princess looked exceedingly happy and smiling as they returned the salutes of the people. The route taken was by Castle-nill, High-street, and Park-street, down the Long Walk, through Old Windsor and Egham to Esher. At Old Windsor and near Beaumont College, where the assembled scholars presented the Princess with a bouquet, triumphal arches, with appropriate inscriptions, were erected, and at Esher the town was beautifully decorated.

A large number of her Majesty's guests left Windsor by special train this afternoon, amongst them being many of the

noon, amongst them being many of the Ministers.

The register of the marriage was signed on their return to the Castle by the bride and bridegroom in the drawing-room, and duly attested by the Queen and the other Royal and distinguished personages invited to attend for that purpose. Luncheon was then privately served for the Queen, the Royal Family, and guests in the dining-rooms, that for the guests taking place in the Waterloo Chamber. The musical programme for the Wedding Breakfast included a new march, "Hommage à la Princesse," composed and dedicated to Princess Helen by Mr. Winterbottom; and it was admirably executed by the fine band of the 2d Life Guards.

The Queen gave a State banquet in the evening at St. George's Hall, which is adorned with the escutcheons of the 781 Knights of the Garter, the latest added being those of the Earl of Beaconsfield, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Duke of Bedford, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of the Netherlands. The furniture of the hall is upholstered in crimson and gold, and the Queen's gold dinner service and candelabra, interspersed with mirrors cased in gold, were placed on the table, which was 150 feet in length.

London, 28th.

The Queen and all the Royal Family, with all their guests who could possibly attend, were present at last night's banquet. The healths of the bride and bridegroom, the King and Queen of the Netherlands, and Queen Victoria were duly honoured.

The Dutch man-of-war Valk, Capt. Binkes, having on board their Majesties the King and Queen of the Netherlands and a numerous suite, arrived in Sheerness Harbour at about 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning. Royal salutes of 21 guns were fired by the Hydra turret ship and the Royal Artillery. The Hydra and the merchant ships in harbour were dressed with flags and bunting was displayed at the Government establishments. Valk encountered a heavy storm and high seas in her passage across, and owing to this cause and also to the fact that the ship is not a very fast one, the voyage from Flush-Valk proceeded at once to Queenborough Pier, near which the mail steamer Princess Marie was lying at anchor, gaily dressed with flags. The Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., attended by Capt. Haig, Lord Thurlow, lord-in-waiting, and Sir John M'Neill, equerry to the Queen, went down from town by special train to welcome their Majesties on behalf of the Queen. The Duke of Edinburgh at once went on board the Valk, and had an audience of the Royal visitors. Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., K.C.B., was also invited on board, and had the honour of conversing with their Majesties. The party landed at a quarter-past 1, amid the booming of cannon and hearty cheering.

The King and Queen were met by the Mayor and Corporation of Queenborough, who presented an address of welcome.

The King, who spoke in broken English, said:—" Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen—I thank

said :- " Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen-I thank you for this reception, for your kind welcome and good wishes, and for the sentiments you have expressed with reference to the happy event which is to take place to-morrow, and in which we take so deep an interest. I am proud once more to be on English soil, and I thank you very much." Bouquets of flowers were then presented to the Queen by Miss Filmer, daughter of the Mayor of Queen-borough, and Miss Betsy Groos, daughter of Mr. Carl Wilh Groos, of London. The King was in private dress. As soon as the cere-mony of presenting the address was completed, the visitors proceeded to the special saloon train that was waiting. The guard of sation train that was waiting. The guard of honour of the Royal Marines presented arms, and the band played the Dutch National Anthem, and afterwards "God Save the Queen." The Mayor and Corporation, who wore their official robes, his worship carrying the civic wand, over 500 years old, ac-companied the Royal party to the train. Orange rosettes were very generally worn, in compliment to the visitors. At half-past 1 o'clock the train left for Windsor, and the crowds of spectators gradually dispersed.

The private apartments at Claremont have

been recently redecorated and refurnished by Messrs. Gillow, from the designs of Mr. H. Henry, who, while restricting the general style to that of the best Adam period, has carried out an original scheme of colour so successfully that no violent transition is experienced in passing from one room to another. The first room in the suite is the Duke of Albany's study, surrounded by tall cases for books and china. The colours of the woodwork, as of the cornice and ceiling, are white and gold, in designs of the severest "Adam" type, the wall-space intervening between the tops of the cases and the cornice being covered with leather paper of a dull golden hue. Against this ground are hung numerous family pictures, the place of honour over the charming fireplace being assigned to the Prince's favourite dog, a handsome fox-terrier. Close to the writing-table, presented by Wiltshire friends living near Boyton Manor, is, resting on an easel, Richmond's portrait of the Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne Near the mantelpiece is the small Phryne, posed like the figure in Gérôme's celebrated picture, and numerous bronzes, choice pieces of china, and other objects of art. The Duchess's boudoir is a sumptuous apartment decorated in two shades of peacock blue and gold, the darker of the two shades employed on the wall being repeated in the frame of the mirror, and the reverse of superb screen embroidered in gold and colours on a satin ground. The portrait of the Duke of Albany, copied by West from the original by Von Angeli, rests for the present on a chair; but some fine antique portraits and a picture of Lady Ormonde already adorn the walls, as do Legros' " Death and the Woodcutter," and Sarah Berdhardt's "Palm Sunday." A few pieces of Oriental armour, an ivory inlaid antique cabinet, and busts of the late Princess Alice and of the Princess Louise complete the adornment of this pretty boudoir. Opening beyond double doors is the bath-room, in which are for the present a picture by Coleman and a landscape bought at the sale of Lord Beaconsfield's effects. Farther on is the Duke of Albany's dressing-room, in the midst whereof floats a Cupid, picked up with other artistic odds and ends in Venice. This dressing-room, with its narrow couch, has

peacock blue walls, against which hang unmerous engravings, notably Holman Hunt's

"Shadow of the Cross" and Miss Elizabeth Thompson's "Roll Call." The next apart-Thompson's "Roll Call." The next apart-ment is the bedroom, to which an air of cool-ness and repese has been given by the skilful employment of pale sage green and pale blue. Excepting only the cornices and wainscoting, which are of white and gold, the whole of the woodwork has a groundwork of pale sage green, on which are painted scrolls and festoons in blue, and bouquets of various flowers coloured, as heralds would say, "proper." As an adjunct to this scheme of decoration, which is very much of the Sheraton type, medallions of a novel kind have been introduced. Red stipple engravings, by Bartolozzi, have been converted into medallions, fastened securely to the woodwork and varnished over, the effect produced being both novel and happy. A large wardrobe treated in this manner is peculiarly successful. The bedstead is a genuine fourposter of antique dimensions and exceedingly lofty. In colour and fashion it accords with the wardrobe, chests-of-drawers, and dressing-table, and is very handsomely painted and adorned with Bartolozzi medallions. The curtains, which like all the new stuffs employed are of English manufacture, are of mingled terra-cotta colour and sage green, bordered with gold and white tissue of Persian design, and lined with pale blue, trimmed with Cluny lace. A coverlet of handsome Cluny lace adds lightness and softness to the general effect. A beautiful Venetian mirror hangs over the fireplace, and drawings by O'Connor and other artists in water-colours contribute cheerfulness to this very pretty and tasteful interior. The dressing room designed for the Duchess has wall-paper in which rose Dubarry is the prevailing tone, and furniture of Louis Seize character painted with a cream-coloured ground and adorned with flowers. One side of the room is almost entirely occupied by a vast wardrobe painted in this pretty style, and which on being opened is found to have concealed a bath. The furniture is covered with cretonne tapestry with a cream-coloured ground to accord with the woodwork. All the private apartments, like those for entertaining company, are on the ground floor, or rather the floor level with the top of the perron, and above the lofty and roomy base-ment story. On the first floor is a suite of rooms with cheerful chintz-like furniture, specially reserved for the Queen. On the opposite side are the apartments for other

The trousseau of the Princess has bemade by the very best Paris modistes. M. Worth furnished twelve dresses, which were Worth turnished twelve dresses, which were finished long ago. Twelve more, as well as the bridal dress presented to her by her sister the Queen of Holland, were made by Mme. Corbay, of Paris. A very elegant dress, presented by the Queen to her new daughter-in-law, was made by Mrs. Stratton, of turquoise-blue velvet, brocaded with a raised pattern of roses and leaves on a satin ground, over a petticoat of blue satin nearly covered with Honiton lace six inches wide. The centre of this petticoat opens again over palest primrose satin, a narrow plisse of which edges the skirt, and the brocaded train is ned with the same delicate contrasting tint The opening is trimmed on both sides with exquisite passementer of pearls and gold filigree in a pine pattern, and the low bodice and short sleeves are adorned with the same. A bouquet of Maréchal Niel roses on the left shoulder completes this lovely toilette. An evening dress, given by Prince Leopold, is a pale blue satin, trimmed with iridescent embroidery, the low bodice being a blue satin, brocaded with silver roses. A picture que short dress, also the gift of his Royal Highness, is of Oriental blue and vellow brocade. the jacket bodice opening over a waistcoat of cream satin sublime; paniers and drapery of the brocade are artistically arranged over a petticoat of cream satin, the whole being trimmed with cream lisse embroidery. Among other dresses is a tea-gown or pearl-white silk, shot with pink and blue, and trimmed with pale pink satin and the new ficelle lace. A dress of Pekin-French grey and gold shot silk, striped with grey satin, brocaded with pink flowers, is trimmed with cream lace. A simple yet beautiful dress is composed of the finest slatecoloured alpaca, the coat bodice being lined, and the skirt trimmed with ruby satin. Some charming race and ball dresses were pre-pared by Mrs. Mason, who also made the pared by beautiful costume do voyage, and the bonnet worn with it came from the establishment of Mesdames Perryman and Parsons. The productions of the English couturières are not in the least outshone by those of the clever Parisiennes, but all are exquisite in their

quests.

several styles.

The bridal robe of the Duchess of Albany is composed of a petticoat of rich white satin, opening round the bottom in several places over orange blossoms and myrtle. It is trimmed with two robings of costly point d'Alençon lace, and the long train is embroidered in silver with raised bouquets of fleur-de-lys, and edged with coquilles of white satin and point d'Alençon. The low bodice and short sleeves are trimmed to match. Her veil is of the same delicate fabric, and she will wear a wreath of mingled orange flowers and myrtle.

orange flowers and myrtle.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

(FROM THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH.")

After the sitting of the House of Commons on Wednesday, the Irish party met and agreed to a vote of thanks to the Canadian Parliament, in acknowledgment of the resolution passed by that body in favour of Home

Rule in Ireland.

The speech delivered by Mr. Gladstone on Wednesday afternoon on the Irish arrears of rent was held by members of the House generally to foreshadow for the rest of the present Parliamentary year an Irish session, the more so as any measure affecting the pockets of the tax-payers should be introduced very shortly if it is to pass into law.

very shortly if it is to pass into law.

As regards the attitude of the various parties in the House with respect to the Premier's promises, it may be stated that while the Conservatives, as a rule, viewed the situation newly created with considerable distrust, the Irish members were only disposed to accept the Government overtures on the understanding that whatever was resolved upon should be done quickly.

be done quickly.

Legal difficulties in the way of Cetewayo's visit to England have at last been disposed of, the Law Officers of the Crown having decided that the fact of his coming to this country would not release him from the control of the State, and that he would not be able to sue for a writ of habeas corpus. Notwithstanding this, however, no final arrangements respecting his proposed visit have yet been resolved

THE HATTON GARDEN ROBBERY. The Berlin correspondent of the Standard telegraphed on Wednesday night: On the resumption this morning of the examination of the prisoners suspected of complicity in the Hatton-garden robbery, the first witness called was Alexander Kleczewski, a Polish Jew, aged 29, who described himself as a coiffeur diplomatique. He was taxed by the prisoner Berner with having introduced himself to him in February last as a wine mer-chant, under the name of Alexander. The witness substantially admitted it, but asserted his right to the name. Kleczewski's evidence amounted to his having seen the three prisoners in the closest intercourse prior to eir arrest at the station, whither he had followed them, acting upon instructions from the Detective Department. The next witness was a lady who is an assistant at a glover's and who recognised Berner as the "Smith known to have been in Berlin in February last. A long letter which has been received here from London, addressed to Berner, purporting to come from a sister, it was deemed necessary to withhold from him

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at 20 minutes

LAND LAW (IRELAND) ACT, 1881, AMENDMENT
BILL.

The House was engaged all the afternoon in a discussion of the Bill for the amendment of the Irish Land Act, brought forward by the members of Mr. Parnell's party. The second

reading was moved by

Mr. Redmond, who explained its principal provisions. The judicial rent is to date from the rent day succeeding the date of application to the Court, and the proceedings to enforce payment of rent are to be stayed pending the lixing of a fair rent. Arrears are to be extinguished on all holdings not exceeding £30, by a grant from the Land Commission to the landlord not exceeding one year's rent, where the tenant has paid or is willing to pay the arrears of the rent due in respect of the tenancy expiring on the rent day after August 22, 1881. Leaseholders are to have the same right as tenants from year to year to demand the fixing of a fair rent; and in regard to the Healy Clause, which Mr. Redmond said had been killed by "Adams v. Dunseath," the bill restores vitality to it by providing that improvements shall mean not merely the capital spent by the tenant, but the increased letting value of the land. Moreover, the bill forbids the Court treating enjoyment of improvements as compensation for them, and it establishes a presumption in respect of improvements in favour of the tenant. As to the Purchase Clauses, which he said had tetally failed, the bill proposes that the Land Commissioners shall be empowered to advance the whole purchase-money, requiring repayment from tenants over £30 by an annuity of 5 per cent. for 35 years, and from other tenants by an annuity of £3 16s. for 52 years. After touching on some minor points, Mr. Redmond presented the bill as the only mode by which, in the opinion of the "Irish Parliamentary Party," peace and order could be restored to

Ireland, and the final solution of the Land

Mr. GLADSTONE, who rose at once, com-

question secured.

menced his speech by a recognition of the moderate and practical tone of Mr. Redmond's speech, and welcomed the Bill as an authentic expression of the desire of Mr. Redmond's party to make the working of the Land Act an effectual security for the peace of the country. Dividing the Bill into four heads— Arrears, Purchase Clauses, Leases, and Im-provements—he said the Government could ot support the second reading, because they still thought, as when they opposed the Lords' Committee, that the Tenure Clauses of the Land Act ought not at present to be re-opened and disturbed The great Irish ques-tion naturally divided itself at the present moment under three heads—the questions of enure involved in this Bill, the Purchase Clauses, and the direct proposals the Govern-ment might feel it their duty to make for the preservation of peace and order in Ireland. Into the last two Mr. Gladstone said he would not enter on the present occasion, and as to the Purchase Clauses he reminded the House that a notice had been given for next week leading to the anticipation that proposals of importance would be made, which ought not be prejudiced by a premature discus-n. But as to the Tenure Clauses sion. of the Bill, considering the delicacy of the questions involved, and the gravity of the interests involved the government did not feel justified in reopening the question. On the point of improvements the Government admitted that in some respects the recent judgment of "Adams v. Dunseath" did not correspond with the inten-tions of Parliament, but the scope of the discrepancy was not so great as to justify an immediate reopening of the question without further experience. As to leases, he did not deny that there was much plausibility in the contention that tenants might have suffered from abuse of the Act of 1870; but the evident intention of the promoters of this bill was that tenants under lease should have the same power as yearly tenants of being re-leased from their covenants as to rent, and the Government was not prepared to inter-fere with these covenants. With regard to arrears, though the Act had not been without utility, he was bound to admit that it had not had the operation expected from it, and that the Government was prepared to recognise the duty of legislating at an early period on a the duty of legislating at an early period on a basis which should be at once impartial, in accordance with public opinion in Ireland, and also effectual. As to whether the pro-posal should be voluntary or compulsory, the Government desired to be guided as to Irish opinion, and they invited discussion which would give them light and aid; but, commenting on the clause in the bill, he admitted that for a compulsory clause it was carefully drawn. No doubt, many Irish landlords of influence were in favour of a compulsory clause, and if the plan was to be compulsory he approved of the advance being a gift and not a loan and of the Church surplus being resorted to, though he pointed out that it might not prove sufficient and it might be necessary to call the British Exchequer in aid. With regard to the Bill generally, Mr. Gladstone said he hoped it might be regarded as a gleam of light on a horizon long dark, for though he had confidence in the strength of the country to vindicate its rule, yet the compulsory government of any portion of the Empire was alien to public opinion, and any sign of returning peace and concord should be gladly welcomed.

Mr. HEALY remarked that the regret with which the Irish members had heard the refusal of the Government to assent to the second reading would be mitigated by the tone in which Mr. Gladstone had spoken on the question of arrears. Especially, however, he regretted that the Government would not deal with the question of improvements, and canvassing the case of "Adams v Dunseath," and comparing the judgments with the debates of last year, he showed what injustice was inflicted on the tenants and how contrary this was to the intention of the Act. He insisted strongly also on the provision that the reduction of rent should date from the application to the Court, and that proceedings should be stayed in the meanwhile, and in response to Mr. Gladstone's recognition of the moderation of the measure he warned the House that it was the very smallest the Irish members would

Mr. O'Shea expressed his approval of Mr. Gladstone's declaration as to arrears, but hoped that he would reconsider his attitude on the other points; and Mr. Macfarlane, in the same strain, urged that the arrears proposed should embrace all the tenants who had been evicted since the passing of the act.

Lord E. FITZMAURICE reminded the House that he had predicted last year that the Land Act would not settle the question. He was of opinion that whatever was done about arrears should be compulsory, and he agreed that something should be done; but he recognised that after the fulness with which all these questions had been discussed last year, the Government was justified in declining to reopen them now. Some expressions of dissent from gentlemen below the gangway on his own side drew from the noble lord a strong protest that he would prefer the repeal of the Union to seeing Ireland the sport of the Radical party, which, he asserted, had been the chief offender in making Ireland the battle-ground of party. Mr. Sexton expressed a fear that the Prime Minister's disinclination to re-open the question of tenure arose from parental fondness, and from a hungry but vain expectation that his Act would still be of some use. The claim for amendment of the Act in in regard to leases and improvements had been fully made out, and in regard to the purchase clauses, it was unworthy of a states.

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Moreat-Britain.

LONDON, APRIL 27-28, 1882.

PRINCE LEOPOLD'S MARRIAGE. So long as human nature remains what it now is, such events as Thursday's wedding at Windsor will have lively interest for all classes of people. The marriage of the youngest son of the Queen is necessarily an event of something more than family concern; though there is happily no need to regard it in any other than its personal and domestic aspects. The succession to the throne is so fully provided for that no anxiety on that head is even remotely probable during this generation or the next. The public interest in the proceedings attaches, as we have said, to their personal and domestic side. No political results can follow from the union which was consecrated on Thursday. There is only one English household the more in the highest places of the land, one more branch established of a Royal Family which in this generation has shared with the nation itself a striking growth and increase. Though the Princess who has now become a member of the Royal Family of England is a sister of the Queen of the Netherlands, the alliance can make no change in our actual relations with that country, though it brings the two Royal families nearer together. The Duke and Duchess of Albany have no political duties other than those which belong of necessity

to all the members of the Royal Family Their function is social, and Prince Leopold has followed in his father's footsteps in his willingness to discharge social duties. The Princess is credited with the possession of many qualities and accomplishments which are suited to the life she will be expected to live. There is every reason to believe that the new household will be of that domestic type which is characteristic of English life, and of which the Royal Family has, during the present reign, given admirable examples. Prince Leopold's somewhat delicate health, together with his literary and studious tastes, probably mark out a quiet part for him in public life, and that part he has already taken with much credit to himself an some advantage to the community. The Princess who is now his wife comes from one of the smallest Courts in Europe, and certainly from the smallest principality in Germany, to the Court which represents the greatest Empire in the world. The change from the quiet German town to the life of London is a great one; but the affectionate relations between the Royal Family of England and the English people justify the family of the Princess in every anticipation they may have formed for her fied all classes and parties in this country is one of sentiment and sympathy. Eng-

future happiness. In the desire that every such anticipation may be abundantly satiswill join. Their interest in the marriage lishmen pride themselves on their home and domestic life, and believe that the unit in the constitution of English society is not the individual, but the family This boast may not be strictly in harmony with some tendencies which exist among us; but it marks at least one strong feature of the national character. It is as the first family in the land that the Royal Family are chiefly thought of. It is in their cultivation of domestic ties that they have one of their firmest holds on the public esteem. The glimpses of the domestic interior at Windsor Castle and in the Highlands which the Queen has herself given to the world have probably done more than constitutional fidelity and industry to keep up the warmth of personal esteem with which she is regarded. The marriage of her youngest son is necessarily an event of the most lively interest to her, and therefore to all. We are only expressing a universal sentiment in wishing the Prince long and happy experience of his married life; and in hoping for the Princess all the comfort which can be en-

PRINCE BISMARCK'S SCHEMES. Prince Bismarck's so-called social reforms will probably occupy quite as much time as the Tobacco Monopoly Bill, and it may be expected that he himself will appear in Parliament to defend them. Their object is to conciliate the discontented section of the working classes. It is admitted that the efforts which have been made to suppress the Socialist agitation have failed. At the last general election the members of the party manifested as much enthusiasm as at any previous period, and they succeeded in increasing the number of their representatives. The thoroughgoing Socialist regards his political doctrine as a religion; and his ardour, like that of other fanatics, is stimulated by what he considers persecution. Some years ago Prince Bismarck convinced himself that the time had come for associating " remedial measures" with "force;" and he apparently still hopes that by providing for workmen in old age, in sickness, and in times when they are disabled by accident, he may detach them from revolutionary leaders, and perhaps even induce them to form an alliance with the Conservatives. There can be little doubt that he is mistaken. The Socialists contend that the wealth of the world been accumulated by oppression, that the injustice be atoned for only by the equal division of property. It is incredible that

they would abandon such pretensions as

these in return for the comparatively small concessions which Prince Bismarck is pre-

joyed in an English home. - Daily News.

likely to say that he acknowledges their essential principles, and that he ought not n.erely to make provision for workmen in a particular set of circumstances, but to place them in a position in which they would enjoy uninterrupted prosperity. The whole tendency of Prince Bismarck's 'reforms" would be to undermine the spirit of self-reliance among the working classes, and to foster anticipations which, if there be any truth in the fundamental laws of political economy neither he nor any other statesman could satisfy. It is almost certain that the Tobacco Monopoly Bill will be rejected and it is improbable that the "social reforms" will be accepted in the shape in which they have hitherto been presented. Prince Bismarck is trying hard to secure the support of the Clericals, but they have carefully refrained from pledging themselves. If they could have hoped to get rid of the May Laws in no other way, they might have assented to measures which they disliked; but the Kulturkampf has become so unpopular that it will probably be abandoned, whether or not they act with the Conservatives in the treatment of questions of general policy. The Chancellor has thus no means of commanding their aid, except by appealing to their convictions; and it does not seem that he has as yet done this successfully. At one time it was supposed that if he were defeated he would at once dissolve Parliament; but it is understood that he now doubts whether his position would be improved by an appeal to the constituencies. It may be assumed that he would not attempt to enforce his policy by unconstitutional methods, since, even if he were disposed to quarrel with the Reichstag, he could hardly afford to do so in the present unsettled condition of Europe. So far therefore, the Liberals have no reason to be alarmed by the immediate prospect; but they must be easily pleased if it sa isfies them. The rejection of Prince Bismarck's measures would simply mean that all serious legislation would be for a time impracticable. For this state of things, which the Liberals bitterly deplore, they have themselves to blame. Had they acted fairly towards the Roman Catholic Church, they would probably have had a stable majority in the Reichstag, and even the Chancellor would have been obliged in the end to devise his plans in accordance with their ideas .- St. James's Gazette.

pared to offer them. They are much more

MR. GLADSTONE'S PRACTICAL JOKE. Mr. Biggar remarked, in his gentle, genial way, at the close of Tuesday's conversation about the Budget, that he thought Mr. Gladstone's proposal for an additional tax on carriages was intended as a practical joke. If it was, then we may say, as Mr. Disraeli once said, that " the diversion was not very diverting," for never was a "jocular" amendment of a tax received in a more serious spirit:—
Its seriousness is vouched for in the fact
that the Scotch Members—for what reason while it has scarcely a friend or apologist. Undoubtedly it is disappointing to ardent Radical members, like Mr. Henry Fowler and Mr. Rylands, that Mr. Gladstone did not de-vote some ingenuity to providing a substitute for the quarter of a million he wanted in some other way than by imposing a new tax which will largely press on professional men. It seems, at first sight, easy to find substitutes. An obvious improvement upon existing fiscal arrangements, for instance, would be to abolish the exemption from assessed taxes which Ireland has hitherto enjoyed, and extend them in their full incidence to a population which, judged by material tests, is at least as able to pay them as the inhabitants of the Scotch Highlands and of most English agricultural counties. Irish disaffection, however, already simmering, would in that case boil over, and on the whole, perhaps, the present is hardly a fitting time for the experiment. Of most other suggested imposts it must be said that y would either be restraints on trade burdens upon the consumer, and, although existing duties which belong to one or the other class may advisably be retained, nasmuch as the public has become inured to them and they constitute no grievance, the case would be quite altered were the category extended. In that event either the extreme Free Traders would object to any proposals adding to the cost of what was used by the consumer, or, as Mr. Lowe discovered, the makers of the article proposed to be taxed would raise a storm before which the Government would quail. Mr. Gladstone has sought to avoid both these dangers. To add a third to an existing tax, mostly borne by rich people, is not at all the same thing as imposng a new impost, such as one on firearms, perambulators, bicycles, or cats—the main sources of new taxation suggested by amateurs. No doubt professional men may, in some instances, feel the additional guinea on four-wheelers," but it is absurd to suppose that as a rule the difference will be oppressive, or will be sufficient to deter a single practitioner from starting either a brougham or a victoria. Again, to speak of Mr. Gladstone's proposal as a burden upon the "springs of industry" is ridiculous. The springs of industry have never been specially identified with coach springs, and it is not at all likely that a vehicle less will be made or sold in the fatterther. sold in the future than in the past. If the community generally is prosperous no human being will feel a tax upon carriages any more than the tax upon silver plate is now felt. Both affect the optional expenditure of the comparatively rich.—Daily Telegraph.

FASHIONABLE NEWS

The Earl and Countess of Stair and family have arrived in Chesham-place from Oxen-foord Castle, Dalkeith, for the season. Viscount and Viscountess Sidmouth, ac-companied by their eldest daughter, have ar-

rived at 78, Eaton-place, from the Contine

Lady Huntingtower and Lady Agatha Tollemache have arrived at their house in Cheshamplace from the Continent.
Sir Samuel and Lady Wilson have left Grosvenor-square, for the season.

Sir Thomas and Lady Brassey have returned to 24, Park-lane, for the season. Sir Albert Sassoon has arrived at Kensington-gore for the season.

THE LATE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD .- When THE LATE EARL OF BEAGONFIELD.—When her Majesty conferred the Order of the Garter upon the Earl of Beaconsfield, Sir Richard Wallace presented the noble Earl with the magnificent diamond star of the Garter originally belonging to the late Marquis of Hertford, with the understanding that it should be made with the understanding that it should be made an heirloom. From an omission in the will this was not done, and after the Earl's death the star was sold by the executors to a firm of goldsmiths and jewellers. After having retained it for some months in the hope of disposing of it, but failing to do so, the latter have taken out all the diamonds—390 stones
—and remounting them into single stone and
gem rings of different sizes, so that the many riends and admirers of the deceased statesman might have the opportunity of obtaining a valuable memento. An earl's coronet and the word "Beaconsfield" is engraved inside

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE. The State banquet which followed the Royal wedding on Thursday took place in St. George's Hall, Windsor. Eight o'clock found the Hall ready for its company; the Guards' band in its place; the gold turcens with their soup in the hands of the footmen; and the whole under the command of an official brilliant in decorations and gold lace. A few minutes later the two doors in the centre of the hall were flung open, and at a quarter-past the hour exactly, the rising of the band proclaimed the coming of the Queen. It might have been supposed that her Majesty would have been preceded by officers of State, heralds, or officials of the household; but neralds, or officials of the household; but the event proved any such supposition to be wrong, just when those who were watching looked for a procession of great brilliancy, the Queen, leaning on the arm of the King of the Netherlands, walked quietly in and seated herself, followed by the Prince of Wales lead-ing the Queen of Holland, the Prince of Wal-deck with the Princess of Wales, the Duke of ck with the Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh escorting the Princess of Waldeck, the Dukes of Connaught and Cambridge, Prince Christian, the Grand Duke of Hesse. the Duke of Teck, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, together with the Princesses Christian, Louise, Beatrice, Victoria of Hesse and many another Royal personage entering immediately afterwards. For a few moments there was a pause while the Royal family and guests took their places; for, in order that the Prince of Wales should face the Ouese, he and those who occupied the the Queen, he and those who occupied the same side of the table must needs walk round same side of the table must needs walk round the hall in order to gain their places, and until they were seated no other personages entered. When at last, however, the Queen had taken the place of honour, supported on the right by the King of the Netherlands, and on the left by the Prince of Waldeck, the Princess of Wales, and the Duke of Cambridge, with the Prince of Wales, the Queen of the Netherlands, the Duke of Edinburgh and the Princess of Waldeck, the Duke of Connaught and the sister of Prince Leopold's bride, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar with the Duchess of Connaught in front, a signal was given, and instantly through the doors there streamed into the room such a mass of brilliancy that it was almost impossible at first to distinguish the individuals actually advancing. Almost all that are notable i avancing. Almost all that are notable in England were there: highborn and titled dames, great soldiers, statesmen. and diplomatists. First came Count Munster and the Countess Marie, and then, directly behind, the Marquis and the Marchioness of Salisbury, the former wearing the Garter over a Windsor uniform; and then a crowd of officers, and after that a knot of her Mainstein. Ministers I and Hestisters. majesty's Ministers—Lord Hartington. Mr. Forster, Mr. Chamberlain, and Lord Northbrook, followed closely by Mr. Goschen and Lord Carlingford; then, a short way behind, and in the wake of a bevy of ladies and gentlemen of the suites of the King and Queen of Holland, Sir Stafford Northcote, wearing the Riband of the Bath, and just later on Mr and Mrs. Gladstone, the Premier, like his colleagues, being decked in full official uniform. A venerable, grey-haired man, in plain evening dress, followed him; it was Mr. John Bright, a curious contrast to a score or so of generals and their wives who came immediately of the state of the score of generals and their wives who came immediately after, being kept in countenance, however, by Sir Theodore Martin, whose only decoration was his collar, and by the American Minister, who entered just after Lord Spencer, and was also in plain attire. Lord Cork, brave in epaulettes, and Count Seckendorf, from Berlin, entered nearly at he same me ville close by. Onward they came till the hall was filled, when the company, little by little, found its way to the seats allotted, and the banquet began. Then, and then only, could an adequate idea of the scene presented by the State dinner be gained.

That the flashing of hundreds of lights upon the mirrors and gold should give forth an almost insupportable brightness to onlookers may readily be conceived. The brilliancy of the spectacle had, however, now been vastly augmented by the jewels, dresses, and uniforms of the guests. Her Majesty wore no crown as at the marriage, but a simple white cap; yet from the front and folds of that cap glittered many a diamond, while on the Queen's neck shone the Koh-inoor. Peerless amongst head-dresses was the tiara worn by the Princess of Wales; its flashing could be seen all over the hall, and though it had many a powerful competitor, none approached it at all in brightness. Coronets of diamonds were indeed plentiful. though many a lady carried plumes of white or crimson feathers in her hair; perhaps it may be said that about half the dames present wore the tiara, and that the rest orna-mented the feathers with jewels. Certain it is that the glittering of precious stones was never absent from the eye; they adorned the necks, the heads, the wrists, the dresses of necks, the heads, the wrists, the dresses of the fair and illustrious personages at that distinguished table, and added their powerful effulgency to the al-ready bewildering glitter of the ever-present gold. For all this the bright-ness and the light were well distributed, and even, as in the case of Ministers, when Lord Hartington, Sir W. Vernon Harcourt, and Lord Carlingford, set together the death of ord Carlingford sat together, the depth of the gold lace which covered their uniforms made up pretty fully for the want of diamonds. It has been said some cleverness was dis-played in the placing of the guests. On the right of the Queen, as by established usage the Ambassadors, of course, took their seats but the rest of the table was so fairly apportioned that no one could be aggrieved by the place assigned him. Earl Granville sat about sixteen places from the Queen on her Majesty's left; Mr. Gladstone the next seat but one from his colleague of the Foreign Office. Mr. Bright was next to Lord Hartington, on the other side of the table; the Marquis of Salisbury, with the Marchioness, were a little nearer to the Prince Wales than the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and the Secretary of State for India, while Earl Spencer had a still closer place to his Royal Highness. Mr. sat next to Mr. Forster, whether in order that he might quietly chat over the case of the American suspects was not known. Sir Stafford Northcote was at the other end of the Hall, on the left of the Prince of Wales. It will possibly be matter of satisfaction to the electors of Midlothian to know that, throughout the banquet, Mr. Gladstone was specially waited upon by a Scotchman in full Highland attire, and that the Premier in this respect resembled the Queen, in that behind her Ma-

jesty's chair, stood also one of that nationality—to wit, Mr. John Brown. So soon as the company was seated the banquet began, the entire service, until the entremets made their appearance, being upon gold. The menu was not a long one, and, being well served, half-past nine o'clock had scarcely struck ere the tables were cleared for dessert. During the dinner the band of the Guards had played a number of airs, and Guards had played a number of airs, and now only ceased at a signal given by order of the Queen. A short time elapsed while fresh glasses were being brought, and then the wine having been poured out. Mr. John Brown, standing behind her Majesty, gave the toast of "The Bride and Bridegroom." Up rose the entire company, including the Queen, and drinking the health of the newly-married Prince and Princes in silence, remained marriedPrince andPrincess in silence, remained standing while a march was played. Then resuming seats, a few moments passed till the health of the "King and Queen of the Netherlands" was given in a similar manner.
Once more all rose, while the Dutch National
Anthem was played. The toast of "The
Prince and Princess of Waldeck" was then

the hall twice, playing a Scotch air, to the undisguised astonishment of many of the guests, who, in all probability, had never listened to such music before; and then the Queen, rising, passed away to the Gallery beyond. Her Majesty's quitting the table was the signal for the rest of the Royal personages present to follow. The guests, lining the path on either side of the tables, bowed to the path on either side of the tables, bowed to the prince and Princesses as they moved the path Prince and Princesses as they moved through the hall, and then quitted also the scene of the banquet. In a very few minutes the stately chamber was empty, save for the beefeaters, who, still halberd in hand, stood as grimly and unmoveable as ever, guarding

Rejoicings in various forms took place in many towns of England and Scotland on Thursday. At Portsmouth the ships in har-bour fully dressed in rainbow fashion, the Duke of Wellington, the Asia, and the Minotaur, Buke of Wellington, the Asia, and the Minotaur, and the various Government establishments flying the Royal standard. At noon a salute of 21 guns was fired by the flagship, the Garrison battery, and the Hercules, Coastguard ship, which had just arrived at Spithead from Portland for her annual refit.—A Royal salute of 21 guns was fired from Dover Castle at 1 o'clock. All the principal buildings in the town were decorated with flags, and the ships in harbour were gay with bunting.

—At Cowes the town and harbour were gaily decorated, and the loyalty of the inhabitants was displayed through other and more substantial channels. At midday 250 old people were provided with dinner in the Assembly Rooms, rosettes being given to favour. In the afternoon the children attending the different Sunday schools, and numbering nearly 2,000 marched

wards they proceeded to their separate schools, where tea was given them. In the evening the business parts of the town were illuminated.—Flags floated from the prominent buildings in Dandee, while the shipping in the harbour was gaily decorated with bunting. The town bells were not rung, and otherwise there was no demonstration of loyalty.-In Aberdeen the event was similarly recognised. In the evening the mem-bers of the Royal Golf club of that city, of which Prince Leopold is patron, gave a ball on a grand scale in celebration of the happy event.—A salute was fired from Elizabeth Castle at St. Helier's, Jersey, and the various public buildings in the town were decorated with flags.—At the regular meeting of the City of Westminster Lodge of Freemasons on Thursday evening (being the last of the present session), it was moved by the W.M. Brother Waugh, and seconded by Brother J. E. Shand, P.M., and unanimously resolved, "That this Lodge desires most respectfully to tender to his Royal Highness Prince Leopold, Duke of Albean Parks and Walley and Wal Duke of Albany, Past Grand Warden of England, and to her Serene Highness the Princess of Waldeck, their fraternal congratulations and hearty good wishes for their future health and happiness on their marriage

portance. A considerable number of the questions placed on the paper of the House of Commons Premier, the Home Secretary, Mr. Forster, and other Cabinet Ministers in attendance on the Royal wedding at Windsor. Mr. Alder-man Fowler asked Mr. Courtney whether he had seen the telegram in the Daily News reporting a serious condition of affairs in Zulu-Mr. Courtney said he had seen the telegram, and observed it was dated the 25th inst. A telegram had been received at the Colonial Office from Sir Henry Bulwer, dated the 26th, in which he stated that a demonstration had been made by the brother of the ex-King of Zululand, and that he would write further on the subject. From this the Under-Secretary arrived at the conclusion that Sir Henry Bulwer did not attach so much importance to the matter as did the correspondent of the Daily News. Mr. Cowen gave notice that he would ask the Premier whether he did not think the time had come to release Mr. Parnell, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. O'Kelly. As soon as the questions were over, Mr. Lewis rose to move the issue of a new writ for Gloucester. He was promptly challenged by Mr. Labouchere on a point of order. Mr. Labouchere reminded the Speaker that when he had proposed to move for the issue of a new writ for Northampton he had been informed that it could not come on as a question of privilege. He wanted to know whether th rule did not also apply to the motion of Mr. Lewis? The Speaker said Mr. Lewis was acting in accordance with orders of the the House. Mr. Lewis then continued his remarks, towards the purport of which the House manifested a somewhat embarrassing ndifference. Mr. Lewis, however, spoke for half an hour through the prevailing conversa-tion. The interlude was relieved by a little incident which greatly amused the House. Lord Mount-Temple entered the Peers' Gallery, and forgetful of his altered status, put on his hat. This being noticed by some members on the floor of the House, a cry of Order" was raised, which swelled to proportions before Lord Mount-Temple, who was calmly surveying the scene, discovered that he was the object of so much attention He quickly removed his hat, and the hubbub ceased. The Attorney-General declined to ollow Mr. Lewis through his remarks. There was a bill before the House in which the disfranchisement of Gloucester was proposed and the proper time to discuss the subject would be when that bill came on for econd reading. In this view Sir Michael Hicks-Beach agreed, and after some remarks from Mr. Monk the motion was negatived. At the outset he called attention to a passage in a Scotch newspaper (the authorship of which he attributed to meron), wherein his procedure of Wednesday when in opposition to the general wish of th House he had prevented the division on the second reading, was described as malicious obstruction. Mr Callan observed that this did not much matter, seeing that it appeared in a newspaper bribed by the Government with the bestowal of advertisements. Dr. Cameron, in repudiating this imp spoke of Mr. Callan as a man of in repudiating this imputation honour." On the interposition of Mr. Healy the Speaker ruled that this phrase was unpar liamentary, and Dr. Cameron at once withdrew it. He called upon Mr. Philip Callan to

withdraw the charge, appealing, as he said, "from Philip drunk to Philip sober." This significant quotation was passed over without notice by the Speaker. Mr. Callan declined to withdraw anything he had said, and a conversation on the Bill, which was strictly confined to the discussion of details, was carried on for some hours in an almost empty House. Sir Hardinge Giffard, speaking with the weight of wide personal experience, said he believed the bill was a valuable experiment in the direction of purifying Parliamentary elections. At the same time, following the practice of the night, which the Speaker had not thought proper to interfere with, the hon. and learned gentleman went through the bill clause by clause, and delivered a most useful committee speech. Sir Charles Dilke replied, admitting that there were one or two points which might properly be discussed in committee, to which he invited the House. After some further debate the amendment was neannounced and drunk, the Hymn of the family being given; and finally "The Queen" was proposed and heartily received. Immediately this last toast had been drunk. her Majesty's pipers entered, passing round is some further depart the amendment was negatived without a division, and the bill was read a second time. Mr. Childers stated that the procedure resolutions would be taken on Monday. The House adjourned at three minutes to one o'clock.

THE EXECUTION OF LAMSON. As we stated in a telegram the convict Lamson was executed on Friday at Wandsworth Gaol. The following particulars are supplied by a special reporter of the Press Association:—By halfpast eight o'clock, notwithstanding the heavy rain and chilling wind, a crowd of considerable size had gathered about the gaol. It consisted mostly of labouring men employed, near the common, workmen on their way from breakfast, and a few women. Many policemen were on duty, and they did not permit too near an approach to the gateway of the gaol. Shortly before nine o'clock there was a drenching shower, which had the effect of thinning the crowd to some extent ; but the majority, who were wet already, stayed to the end. An unusual incident occurred, and it was one which in an unexpected manner tended to swell the concourse. About eight o'clock the gates of the prison were thrown

open, and a number of prisoners were liberated on the expiration of their sentences. Or-

dinarily, prisoners are discharged from the gaol at nine o'clock in the morning; but in this instance, to avoid interruption in the duty imposed upon them, the authorities set

them free an hour before their time. The

discharged prisoners did not leave immediately; they learned what was about to take place for the first time, and they lingered about until the black flag was hoisted. Only three reporters were admitted to the prison, which they entered at half-past eight o'clock; and after remaining in the room of the lodge until ten minutes to nine, they were conducted across a small yard into one which adjoined that in which the execution was to take place. and through which the procession was to pass. From the prison to the yard was a flight of steps, twelve in number, down which the convict had to walk. The yard in which procession through the town, ded by the volunteer band. Afterthe execution occurred was at this time barred with heavy gates. The officials already occupied the open space, and at about five minutes to nine the procession emerged from the prison. The bell had been tolling five minutes before the procession appeared, which was headed by the chaplain, followed by two of the prison officials with wands. Then came the convict, who was dressed in black, looking dreadfully pale and dejected, and very ner-vous. He was supported, and it may be said led, by warders on either side of him. It was with difficulty that he was able to descend the stone steps down which he had to pass to the yard. He was followed by other officials, and at the moment he reached the foot of the steps the great gates leading into the execution-yard were thrown

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

The House of Lords held a brief sitting on Thursday, but transacted no business of im-

open. The bell continued to tell solemnly. Here Lamson was met by Marwood. The convict was bareheaded. The operation of pinioning was then commenced, and seemed to last an interminable time. First of all a strap was buckled round his body, then his right hand was secured by another strap, and his left by a third. To this he submitted without a word; in fact, he scarcely appeared to know what was going on around him. Immediately the pinioning had been completed, the procession moved on, Lamson being supported to the gallows with great difficulty by a warder on either side, followed closely by the executioner and the raison of side. the executioner and the prison officials. had still some fifty or sixty yards to traverse, and along the whole distance he swayed backwards and forwards as though he were unable to sustain his own weight. His pallor was very marked, and he looked anxiously around him at almost every step, his head being bent forward and his quick large eyes wandering with a startled arrespondent. wandering with a startled expression from point to point in the yard The scaffold is permanent structure erected under a shed. with about 2ft. of upright boarding in front of it, which is painted white, the drop itself being black. The drop is of heavy planking, and opens in the middle, the lids falling downwards, being held back by springs. The rope had already been attached to the beam, and when the convict was placed upon the drop the proper dampted about his should the drop the noose dangled about his shoul-ders. The chaplain commenced to read the funeral service, beginning with the sentence "I am the resurrection and the life," in a solemn tone, and appeared to be very much affected. The whole of the surround-ings were most painful: the convict stood upon the gallows supported by two warders, and his expression of countenance was miserable in the extreme. He glanced nervously towards those who had gathered to the front of the scaffold, and then dropped his eyes with a look of despair. Marwood at once placed a strap round his legs and a white cap over his face and adjusted the noose. This occupied but a second or two and during the proceedings the chaplain continued to read the burial service, all the time standing with his back to the drop and shielding his eyes with his hands from sight of the gallows. When the words "Blessed be the name of the Lord" were uttered the convict appeared were uttered the convict appeared to make a slight bow, and the words, the midst of life we are in death," uttered jus before the cap was placed over his head, seemed to strike him with a deadly chill was at the utterance of the words, "Suffer us not at our last hour for any pains of death to fail from Thee," that Marwood stepped aside, drew the lever, and released the drop. Death is believed to have been instantaneous, the fall being nine feet. The prison surgeon and others viewed the body as it hung, and the chaplain remained by the side of the gallows and repeated the Lord's Prayer, after which every one hurried away.

The body remained hanging for an hour, when it was cut down. The usual inquest

was held in the afternoon.

Mr. A. W. Mills, Lamson's solicitor, had two brief interviews with the condemned man in Wandsworth Gaol on Thursday, and received instructions from him for messages to be delivered to various friends. Lamson did not show any marked change in manner now that there was a certainty of his execution on the morrow; on the contrary, he appeared quite resigned and quiet. In the course of the day he had a farewell interview with his wife; but his father, who saw him for the last time on Wednesday, left England

on Thursday morning.

The Press Association is informed that Mr. Mills, on his final visit to the condemned man, found Lamson perfectly cool and collected. He was busily engaged with a num-ber of papers which he had before him, writing letters to his friends and jotting down memoranda as they occurred to him of his wishes in regard to the disposal of his effects, etc. He conversed freely with his legal adviser, showing no reticence when referring to his impending doom, and he gave minute in-structions to Mr. Mills as to a number of debts owing to him which he desired to have collected. During the morning the chaplain of the prison, the Rev. H. W. L. Gilbert M.A., saw the convict and talked long and earnestly with him on his approaching execution. Lamson maintained a respectful and attentive demeanour throughout the interview, and subsequently, when the chaplain was officiating at the usual morning service and addressing his remarks pointedly to Lamson, it was noticed both by the warders and the preacher that the condemned man seemed considerably affected. About half-past two in the afternoon Mrs. Lamson arrived at the gaol for the purpose of seeing her husband for the last time. She remained in the cell for two hours and a half, during which time Lamson conversed with her on numerous topics. He asked after the health of his relatives and friends, making special inquiry after his little child. He did his utmost to assuage her grief, especially when the moment for parting arrived. During his conversation he intimated, in almost the same terms as he he intimated, in almost the same terms as he has used in the letter below, that his fate was wholly due to the free use of sedatives, which had rendered him almost incapable of knowing what he was really doing. At first Mrs.

Lamson maintained her composure, though not without evident difficulty. Towards the close of the interview, however, intense grief gained the mastery of her feeling, and she utterly broke down.

Lamson's appetite has been unimpaired since the final decision of the Home Secretary was made known to him. During his conversation with his solicitor he referred to conversation with his solicitor he referred to his forthcoming execution in terms which indicated almost a feeling of relief. He declared that anything would be better than the terrible state of suspense in which he had lived during the last few weeks. From the moment the Jury found him guilty he did not believe there was any hope of saving his life. One of the few wishes to which he gave expression was to the effect that there should not be a large number of reporters admitted to witness his death. He shuddered at the thought that he would be buried within the precincts of the prison, but he expressed an earnest hope that a post-mortem examination would be made of his body, and more particularly of the brain. Marwood arrived at Wandsworth on Thursday night. Wandsworth on Thursday night.

The following letter was addressed to a

gentleman who has shown great interest in the fate of the prisoner:—

"Wandsworth Prison, 27th April, 1882.
"My dear Mr.—,—I feel it my duty to you and to all my friends, and especially to my own family and relations, to say a few words in these my last hours upon earth in reference to the offence for which I am con-demned to forfeit my life so shortly. I have told you much and endeavoured to make clear to you my own impressions and ideas as to time previous to the act for which I am sen-tenced to death. The news of my brother-inlaw's death roused me as from a species of cloud. Then came my long period of im-prisonment at Clerkenwell, and while there necessarily the total deprivation of the drug necessarily the total deprivation of the drug I had so long been accustomed to. With great mental and physical suffering was the weaning accomplished, leaving, however, strongly perceptible results. Then the fearful ordeal of the trial, the awful shock of the entence, and then the sojourn in the condemned room here face to face with death cleared away all clouds from my mind, and now gazing back into the mists of the past I now gazing back into the mists of the past 1 believe I can truly and solemnly say, as only can be said under my present conditions, that in my right and normal state of mind the compassing and committing such a crime as that for which I must now die would have been utterly and absolutely impossible, and altogether foreign to my whole nature and instincts. Subject to mental disturbances from exhibit years with from slight causes from earliest years, with a brain easily affected, the use or abuse of morphia or sedatives and narcotics made a ready physical, mental, and moral victim of me. I earnestly pray Almighty God to pardon my yielding to such habits, and trust they may be an awful warning to others similarly tempted, and assailed, seeing to what indescribably fearful consequences they have led in my case. I earnestly thank you and all my friends for efforts and prayers to obtain mercy for me, and, although ineffectual, you may have the great satisfaction of knowing from me that they were based upon tenable and honest grounds and foundation. Believe me, dear Mr.—, with sincerest gratitude and true friendship and regards, most faithfully yours.—Geo. H. Lamson." from slight causes from earliest years, with

POLITICAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

In the event of the Government proposing to take any money from the Consolidated Fund for the payment of arrears in Ireland, the proposal will meet with a good deal of opposition from English members, both on the Conservative and Liberal side.

A rumour was current on Thursday in Constantinople that Lord Dufferin will be appointed to the conservative and Liberal side.

pointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in suc-

cession to Earl Cowper.

No agreement has yet been arrived at between the Post Office and the Railway Companies with reference to the proposed Parcels

(FROM THE "DAILY NEWS.")

The Duke of Westminster, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Bishop of Exeter, Lords Aberdare and Mount-Temple, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Sir John Lubbock, and other distinguished persons have consented to be-come patrons of the recently-formed "Society for providing Humane and Sanitary Methods of Killing Animals for Food." The society advocates public "abattoirs," and efficient inspection of existing slaughter-houses, as well as a reform in the premises and instruments used. Dr. Richardson is the president, and Mr. H. Lester is the honorary secretary, to whom communications are in-vited from those interested in the movement. Mr. Blake, who has just returned from India, has given private notice of his in-tention to bring before the House of Commons the present miserable condition of the peasantry in the provinces of Oude and Behar. Mr. Blake will move a resolution on

the subject. The last clause of the Corrupt Practices Bill provides that when passed into law it shall expire in 1883. Mr. Arthur Arnold will move an amendment to the effect that the time shall be extended to 1887.

The statement that the Government are now considering a scheme for dealing with the arrears submitted by Mr. Shawis a little misleading. What has happened is that six weeks ago Mr. Shaw, writing to Mr. Forster, threw out one or two suggestions for dealing with the question of arrears, and has since heard nothing more on the subject.

THE HATTON-GARDEN ROBBERY The Berlin correspondent of the Standard telegraphed on Thursday night:—To-day's proceedings furnished evidence of a grave nature against the prisoner Reynolds. None of the prisoners have, however, as yet been shown to be implicated in the Hatton-garden robbery. The evidence hitherto obtained points to this gang as having been concerned in the Paris case of November, 1880, in which a postman was robbed and securities amount-ing to six hundred thousand francs were stolen. Some Norwegian bonds, forming stolen. Some Norwegian bonds, forming part of the stolen property, were shortly afterwards sold to a jobber here in Berlin by two men, calling themselves Philip Kadell and William Brown. Kadell and Brown both put up at Meinhart's hotel in November, 1880. Four witnesses to-day gave pretty conclusive Four witnesses to-day gave pretty conclusive testimony to the effect that the prisoner Reynolds is identified with "Brown's partner," in the Norwegian fraud. Globisch, a waiter at Meinhardt's hotel from the month of October, 1879, to July, 1881, positively affirmed that Reynolds first stayed at Meinhardt's hotel in August, 1880, under the name of Brown, with another man, presumedly Kadell.
Reynolds stayed there again in November or
December, 1880. This time he was alone, and offered some plausible explanation for travelling without his friend. At that time the witness's curiosity with regard to the person of the prisoner appears to have been considerably excited by a singular circumstance. One morning, on taking breakfast to the room of Mr. Brown, whom he had hitherto only known as the possessor of a faultless head of hair, he was amazed to find him with a large bald spot on the crown of his head closely resembling the toward of the person of the crown of the course of th his head, closely resembling the tonsure of a priest. The present state of Reynolds's head a priest. The present state of reynolds's nead corresponds exectly with this. Brown said he had shaved this portion of his head with a view to strengthen his hair. Meanwhile he concealed the hald patch with a very clever miniature wig. Soon after this, a detective,